MUSA LATINA ABERDONENSIS

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Arthur Johnston.

FROM THE PAINTING BY JAMESONE IN MARISCHAL COLLEGE ABERDEEN

Musa Latina Aberdonensis

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Vol. II.

THE EPIGRAMMATA AND REMAINING SECULAR POEMS

EDITED BY

SIR WILLIAM DUGUID GEDDES, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The volume now issued to the New Spalding Club forms the second volume of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, and the two together comprise the whole of the secular or non-sacred poems of Arthur Johnston, including also the Dedications to his various sacred poems. When these sacred poems are once added in some future volume, the whole will constitute a remarkable group of poetic production such as will place Arthur Johnston high among the cultivators of Latin verse in modern times, and close to his great countryman in that field, the immortal George Buchanan.

Strange to say, it is the first attempt to present a collected edition of his poems in his native land. That honour belongs originally to Middelburg in Holland, where, in 1642, appeared the only hitherto fairly complete *corpus* of his verse; and it is singular that while the centenary of that date in 1740, or thereby, was marked by a revival of interest in Johnston and by the Benson fervour in his favour, it was not till 1892, or the second centenary and a half after his decease, that steps were taken in his native land and shire to present the works of the cultured scholar in a complete and fairly adequate literary form. At the distance of upwards of 250 years from the author's own period, many of the poems now fall dim and pale; allusions, no doubt sparkling at the time, have lost their brilliancy, and sometimes cease to be intelligible. The contents of

the present volume are much more varied than those of the preceding, and although rarely so sustained in continuity, will be found to offer much of pertinent interest to local antiquaries and historians concerning the important period to which the Poet belonged. In particular, the groups of epigrams on the Scottish nobility and episcopate of the time, and the encomiums upon the various Scottish towns may be referred to as alone justifying this re-issue of the Poems of Arthur Johnston.

The Editor cannot conclude without acknowledging his special obligations, among other friends, to Mons. Brincourt of Sedan, to the Rev. Mr. Craven of Kirkwall for important assistance in his investigations; and to Surg.-Col. Johnston of Newton Dee, who has furnished Appendix V. (the Bibliography), and whose services and interest in the work of editing the writings of his namesake and collateral ancestor have been of the utmost value.

University of Aberdeen,
8th November, 1895.

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IN VOL. II.

Through the kind permission of Lord Saltoun, owner of the portrait.

Inscribed as above and "Jameison" (*sic*). An undoubted example [of Jamesone]. An oldish, spare man, with a cap worn in a jaunty way, somewhat to one side, and a ruff. Greyish moustache and chin beard. The picture possesses a good deal of character.

Forbes of Tolquhon is well known in the North as of a family at once ancient and honourable, namely, that of the Lords Forbes. The subject of the picture built the castle of Tolquhon. His daughter was married to Sir Al. Fraser of Philorth; hence his presence here [at Philorth]. Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 173.

Through the kind permission of Colonel Morison of Mountblairy, owner of the portrait.

This is probably a portrait of the "Tutor of Cromarty," so called from the circumstance that, as granduncle of the eccentric translator of Rabelais, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, he became tutor or trustee of that gentleman's affairs. He died in November, 1631, and in an epitaph in King-Edward Church, Arthur Johnston bewails him thus:—

"Posteritas cui liquit agros et praedia, disce
Illius exemplo vivere, disce mori."

The portrait has perhaps been slightly touched, but remains an excellent example of Jamesone. He has long hair flowing to his shoulders, a piercing dark eye, and a happy expression. A Cromwellian collar over a dark coat forms his simple attire. Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 162.

Through the kind permission of Al. Murray Erskine, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Glasgow, owner of the portrait.

Inscribed "Anno, 1626, June 29, Marie Ersken Count. Marschaill". This is probably the finest picture by Jamesone extant. See further description in Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 163.

Through the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, owner of the portrait.

Inscribed "1626, Ætat. 18". See full description in Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 169.

MEMOIR OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Royal Physician or Medicus Regius to James I.[1] and Charles I., the most distinguished writer of Latin verse (next to Buchanan) that Scotland has produced, was through both parents of distinguished ancestry. He is traditionally said to have been the fifth son of George Johnston of that ilk [2] and Caskieben, and through his mother, who was a Christian Forbes, he was connected with the honourable and titled family of Forbes. The year of his birth is involved in some difficulty, being placed by tradition in 1587, but as to this there are grave doubts ; see Appendix No. I.

His father, George Johnston, who was the seventh [3] from Stephen [4] the Clerk, the founder of the Johnston house in Aberdeenshire, succeeded his grandfather in 1548 (his own father having perished at Pinkie in 1547) and died in 1593. He married Christian Forbes, a daughter of William, the seventh Lord Forbes, who had married Elizabeth Keith of Inverugie. The mother of Arthur Johnston lived to 1622, and she was said to have given her husband six sons and seven daughters, of whom Arthur and his scholarly brother William were the youngest sons. (Sir R. Douglas, *Baronage* of Scotland.) The grandfather of Arthur who died at Pinkie had married a Hay, daughter of the house of Errol, and it is remarkable that the Hays have, as a family, a specially large number of poems by Johnston dedicated to their honour. How the old British name Arthur got into the Johnston family we may explain through the connection with the house of Forbes, where that name appeared as far back as

[1] Parson Gordon (floruit 1660) describes him as "mediciner in ordiner to two Kings, James and Charles, and the most renouned Latine Poet of his nation in our dayes" (*Survey of Abdn.*, p. 8, Sp. Cl.).

[2] "That Ilk" came from the estate of Johnston, in Leslie parish, said to have been parted with in 1595.

[3] Sir R. Douglas, *Baronage*.

[4] On Stephen the Clerk, the founder of the House, see Surg.-Col. Johnston's *Genealogical Account*, 1894, pp. 186-7. In a deed signed at Kildrummy, Stephanus Clericus is a witness in the year 1384 (*Registrum Episc. Aberd.*, I., p. 170). An early occurrence of the name Caskyben occurs in 1357, when we hear of "Andreas de Garwyauch [*i.e.*, Garioch], dominus de Caskyben" (*Antiquities*, II., 36, Sp. Cl.).

1490 in the case of Arthur, fifth Lord Forbes; and in the skirmishes and feuds of the Gordons and Forbeses we hear of Arthur Forbes, known as Black Arthur, a son of Lord Forbes, as slain at Tillyangus in 1571.[1] (*Misc.*, Sp. Cl., II., p. 38, and *cf.* Sir R. Gordon's *Earldom* of Sutherland.) Apart altogether from the collateral affinities, the Johnston family possessed in itself a foremost place[2] among the baronage of Scotland, and there is reason to believe that a fairly good title could have been made out under old Scottish law, for the Earldom of Mar falling to their line. (See note in Vol. I., p. 210.) Their seat was Caskieben, on or near the site of what is now the modern Keithhall,[3] close to Inverury; and there the poet spent his youthful years, as he himself informs us (Vol. II., No. LVII.), under the evening shadow of big Benachie and near the streams of Gadie and Urie, which water the valley of the Garioch to the north of that mountain, and unite with the Don near Inverury. The region was one of stirring memories: the battlefield of Inverury was close by, where Bruce won his first victory and commenced his triumphant march to Bannockburn, and not far off was the field of Harlaw (the poet's *encomium* on Inverury, No. 20, conjoins these two local battlefields), at the last of which, in 1411, the Celtic clans met a great defeat, preliminary to, and premonitory of, the greater disaster of a later day at the battle of Culloden. Little is known of his father George, except that he was a good Protestant, and "subscribed the Bande anent the religioun at Aberdeen in 1592" (Calderw., 5·774). He was also on the Commission along with Earl Marischal to seek and take the "three Popish Lords," but his death in 1593 prevented him from taking part in the Glenlivet battle of 1594.

The school education of the young Arthur appears to have been in a seminary at Kintore, where he tells us in his *Encomia Urbium* he learned his Latin:—

"Hic ego sum, memini, Musarum factus alumnus,
Et tiro didici verba Latina loqui".

[1] It is supposed that the poet was named after his uncle, the Hon. Arthur Forbes of Towie, killed at Paris, 1574 (Sir R. Gordon's *Earldom* of Sutherland, p. 171), a nephew of Black Arthur of the Tillyangus fray.

[2] In the valuation of 1549 (*Collections*, Sp. Cl., p. 116), "the Lard of Johnstoune" (along with and abreast of Drum) is among the highest, apart from peers of the realm.

[3] By 1669 Caskieben is in the hands of Keiths (Jaffray's *Diary*, p. 184), being then lost to the Johnstons. Caskieben, that now is, is in the parish of Dyce, about eight miles from Aberdeen. It was originally called Newplace, but the Johnstons in losing the primal Caskieben transferred the name which still adheres. Even the second Caskieben passed into other hands, among others, those of Alexander Henderson of Caskieben, the learned author of the work on Ancient and Modern Wines; whence Lord Rutherford's joke as to Caskie-*ben* being the Scotch translation of Horace's *Interiore nota Falerni*.

One might have expected Inverury, as being nearer to Caskieben, to have supplied instruction; but although he has an *encomium* on that town also, it is to Kintore he gives the credit of his early training. It is singular that we know more of his school than of his college training, and although Aberdeen was no doubt the place of the latter, it is not very clear which of its two colleges he attended.[1] The chief glimpse of his youthful student years we obtain from his biographical epistle (No. XXIX. of Vol. I.) addressed to David Wedderburn, containing reminiscences of their youthful days, from which we learn that he enjoyed to the full, in company with his young friend, the sports of mountain climbing and other youthful recreations, no doubt including expeditions for the sake of angling, of which, judging from his piscatorial poems, Johnston must have been extremely fond.

After he has finished his Scottish education, he betakes himself, being a younger son that had to look out for himself, to the continent, and we first find him at the Casimir College of Heidelberg in the autumn of 1599. The authority for this fact, recently discovered, and now for the first time included in his biography, will, with all details, be found in the Appendix, and it is really the first reliable date as to Arthur Johnston's career. The brilliant youth enrols first as a student, but ere long, viz., in 1601, we find him presiding as professor at a scholastic disputation in the same seminary, and the thesis on the occasion still remains as evidence of his having sojourned at Heidelberg and occupied a chair there as his first position. (See Appendix No. I.) Although Heidelberg was his first *habitat* on the continent, it did not long retain him, for we soon find evidence of his location at another city with which he is more associated than with any other continental town,—Sedan. Still Heidelberg must have interested him greatly, as some of his earliest poems were printed at the Heidelberg press, and we can now easily account for the fervid interest he shows in the fortunes of the Palatinate[2] and the city of the Neckar under the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War in 1619. The attraction that drew him from Heidelberg to Sedan was no doubt the invitation received from Henri de la Tour, the sovereign prince of Sedan, and through marriage with his first wife, bearer of the august title of Duc de Bouillon. Such invitation had been issued by this prince in pursuance of his favourite scheme of fostering a university at Sedan. (See Appendix No. II.) The Duc de Bouillon was closely connected with the Electoral family of the Palatinate, and

[1] Lauder says it was the King's College; Kennedy, *Annals*, II., 112, claims him for Marischal College, as does also Alexander Johnston in his *Genealogical Account of the Family of Johnston*, 1832, followed by Sir C. F. Shand in *Funerals*, p. 18.

[2] See especially No. VII. of Vol. I.

would no doubt hear of Johnston as a brilliant young Scotch *savan* who was well known to the denizens of Heidelberg and the Electoral circle of that city. Accordingly in the early days of November, 1603, Johnston appears at Sedan accompanied by his compatriot, also Aberdonian, Walter Donaldson, and on 22nd of that month he is named Regent of the Third Class [1] in the college then recently created. (See Appendix No. II.) On 10th July, 1604, he is promoted to take direction of the Second Class, and is named at the same time Professor of Logic and Metaphysic. In this sphere of duty he is believed to have passed six years. In those six years we can discern only two transactions of Johnston to which dates can be assigned. The first takes place on 18th October, 1605, when we find (from a Thesis [2] still extant in the Royal Library in the British Museum) he presided at the delivery of a Philosophical Thesis defended by a certain young Pole then studying at Sedan.

The other incident at Sedan to which we can assign a date is a dedication to him of a Thesis by one Abraham Rambour of Sedan on 18th August, 1608. It was on the theme "Potestas Ecclesiae," and had this flattering inscription in his honour: "Sapient. doctissimoque viro Dn. Arturo Ionstono, metaphysicae et logicae in ill. Acad. Sedanensi professori lectissimo. Sedan, 1608, 4to." The next information we have of his doings at Sedan falls in the year 1610, when he becomes, on 15th October, Professor not of Metaphysic but of Physic, and, according to the Abbé Boulliot, his appointment was in succession to his compatriot Walter Donaldson, who had vacated the Chair of Physic by being promoted to the principalship of Sedan.

It is in the summer of that year that is placed the interesting event which is assumed as a certain fact in his biography, viz., his laureation as a Doctor of Medicine at Padua, and the date is given as III. Id. Iun., or

[1] In succession to John Cameron, according to Ch. Peyran (*Histoire de l'Academie de Sedan*, p. 30).

[2] The Thesis is printed on silk paper and is embossed on both book-boards with the Royal Arms. It is dedicated to King James I., and being sumptuously got up has been carefully preserved as among the royal treasures. It formed probably the first introduction of the name of Arthur Johnston under the notice of his future patron, James I. The title page bears—"**Διάσκεψις** Metaphysica de Unitate, Quam Deo ter opt. max. adjuvante Iohan Bogusz L. B. de Ziemlic, Praeside Arturo Ionstono Scoto-Britone, Logicae et Metaphysicae Professore, in illustri Ducis Bullonii Academia publico Philosophorum examini offert ad diem xviii. Octobris Anno MDCV. in aula academia hora prima. Sedani. Excudebat Iacobus Salessus." There is a Latin epigram of dedication to James I. by Bogusz "Polonus," and, after the Dissertation and Problemata, comes a congratulatory epigram (eight Latin lines) to Bogusz by D. Tilenus "Silesius," the same Tilenus who occurs frequently in the poems of Johnston as his literary friend. (See Appendix No. V., § 51.)

11th June, 1610.[1] How he succeeded in winning this distinction, when his studies up to this time were ostensibly Logic and Metaphysics, we are unable to explain; but that he crossed the Alps for the purpose there is no reason to doubt. He tells us himself (No. XXIX., l. 83) he crossed the Alps twice, and we may well believe that Padua was one of his destinations. The most interesting collateral evidence of his connection with Padua[2] is his felicitous poem in honour of the great anatomist Cassierius, whom he describes as then living and lecturing, and who, we know, taught at that university to 1614 and died in 1616. (See No. LXXXVI.)

The Doctorate of Medicine from Padua seems to explain, as it synchronises with, his appointment to the Chair of Physic at Sedan. This promotion is thus described by his French biographer (Abbé Boulliot): "Tant de talens fixèrent l'attention du conseil académique de Sedan, qui le jugea digne d'occuper la chaire de physique, que la promotion de Donaldson à la principauté du Collége de Sedan, laissait vacante. Il y fut nommé le 15 Octobre 1610, et il parut avec avantage dans un poste, où son compatriote avait fait naître le goût d'une science à peine sortie du chaos. Ayant reçu la même année le degré de Docteur en Médecine dans l'Université de Padoue, il revint à Sedan pour y continuer ses exercices classiques."

In a tablet which is preserved on the walls of the consistory in connection with the Protestant church at Sedan, one finds the name of Arthur Johnston appearing in the roll of professors. He is there styled "Professeur de logique et physique en 1610: regent en 1610". The entry, however, is meagre and incomplete, and throws no new light on his history.

His further history at Sedan till 1619, when we get the next clear glimpse of him, is only matter of conjecture. He enjoyed the society of Andrew Melville, the Scottish refugee, who came to Sedan in May, 1611,[3] as also of Samuel Naeranus and Daniel Tilenus, his co-professors. Johnston had no doubt watched with keen interest the negotiations that led to the

[1] Lauder's life of Johnston in the *Musae Sacrae*, p. xxxi.

[2] It is greatly to be regretted that Padua furnishes no record by which we can trace Johnston's progress. The following was the reply to a letter of inquiry on the subject, and, although there is no kernel of information, I give it as a specimen of nineteenth century Latin from the other side of the Alps: "Vir praeclare, Docti viri qui et Municipii et Univ. Bibliothecarum monumenta diligenter inquisiverunt, Arcturi Ionstoni nomen nusquam reperire potuerunt. . . . Fieri tamen potest ut Scotus in Doctorum Collegium cooptatus sit, sed quum huius Collegii monumenta vel ablata vel deleta sint, neque adfirmari neque negari posse videtur, eum in Doctorum numero fuisse. . . . Doleo sane me voluntate tuae obsequi non potuisse, Vale. Patavii III. a. Idus Decembr. 1889. Ioannes Paulus Vlacovius."

[3] Irving's *Scotish Writers*, I., p. 207.

nuptials of Elector Palatine, in 1613, with the English princess Elizabeth, who had been born in Scotland. The Elector Palatine was a nephew of the Duc de Bouillon, Prince of Sedan, while the Elector's younger brother Ludwig —brother-in-law therefore to the princess—was among the students at Sedan. (See No. XXXVI., a poem which must fall in the years between 1613 and 1619.)

In 1619 the latest entry is found connecting him with Sedan. In that year he was charged with the duty of investigating the qualifications of a compatriot for a Chair in Sedan. The abbé relates the matter thus: "En 1619 le docteur Jonston fut chargé par le conseil des moderateurs, de juger de la capacité d'Alexandre Colvin, Ecossais, qui postulait les chaires de physique et d'Hebreu à l'Académie de Sedan. Depuis cette époque, l'on ne voit plus son nom dans les fastes de cette académie. Néanmoins il est très probable qu'il ne quitta Sedan que vers 1623,[1] car on sait qu'il avait habité France pendant vingt ans, et rien n'indique qu'il ait transféré son domicile dans aucune autre ville de ce royaume."

Toward the close of the Sedan period he commences author, and is found publishing the early productions of his Muse.[2] These were at first anonymous, though afterwards acknowledged; the poem No. IV. in our series in Vol. I. is printed at Paris and Edinburgh in 1619, and No. V. appears at Paris in 1620, both of them dealing with the attack on Buchanan by Eglishem, and consisting of a pair of satires on the maligner of the great literary Scotchman. Somewhere before this time must be placed the incident, no doubt magnified, if not largely invented, by Sir Thomas Urquhart, viz., Johnston's laureation at Paris as having gained the prize for poetry before finishing his 23rd year.[3] According to the usual date given hitherto for his birth, this would fall about the year 1610, but the judgment must be suspended until more evidence for the fact itself is available.

From Heidelberg issued the next productions of his Muse, consisting of the brilliant series of poems (Nos. VI.-VIII.) intended to stir up feeling as to the falling fortunes of the Elector Palatine in the Bohemian struggle. As a Protestant manifesto, these poems would have been scarcely welcome at a Paris printing press, and he therefore turned to the early city of his sojourn,

[1] But see Appendix I. on this date.

[2] The Abbé Boulliot in the enumeration of his works cites first, "Quinque Theses Philosophicae sub præsidio Arturi Jonstoni propugnatae". Sedan, 1605 and 6, in 4to. These being in prose, and not necessarily by Johnston, may be left out of view.

[3] In his treatise, *ἐκσκυβάλαυρον*, as to which see Irving's *Scotish Writers*, II., p. 88. Ed. Phillips and Ed. Leigh repeat Urquhart's statement: see Delphin edition of Johnston's *Psalms*, Lond., 1741, pp. xi., xii.

whose magnificent castle was the early residence of the princess, whom he hailed as a compatriot and in whose destiny were centered the hopes of Protestantism.

The next important date in Johnston's life is 1622, by which disastrous year (it was the year of Tilly's capture of Heidelberg) we find him returned to his native country and enrolled as a burgess of Aberdeen (5th August, *Burgh Records*, Sp. Club, p. 377). The Abbé Boulliot, in the quotation given above, believes that he had remained on the continent till 1623, but this is a mistake, as the evidence in the Appendix shows. His sojourn abroad, therefore, came to an end before the close of 1622; and the curtain falls on his career at Sedan, his *jeux d'esprit* with Tilenus, his quarrel with the "grand seigneur" in the Ardennes, who threatened to lock him up in his dungeon, and his appeal against him in the Court at Malines. During his continental sojourn he contracted his first marriage with a Belgian or Brabant lady, a native of Malines, Marie de Cagniol,[1] whose name is supposed to be the same as Marie Kynuncle,[2] the spouse who accompanied him to Aberdeen and died there in April, 1624. By her he seems to have had no less than thirteen [3] children, as we learn from his epistle to Wedderburn, but only six survived:—

> "Numina iam decies et ter fecere parentem:
> Pignora sex superant, cetera turba fuit.
> Bis mihi quaesivi nec ab una gente maritam, etc."
>
> —(Vol. I., p. 193.)

After his first wife's decease he is stated to have married Barbara Gordon, whose parentage is said to be unknown (Surg.-Col. W. Johnston's *Genealogical Account of the descendants of James Young*, 1894, p. 194). In Dr. Temple's *Thanage of Fermartyn*, p. 263, she is claimed as of the Gordons of Newton. She was the mother of his son William who was born and baptised in 1636, and became in King's College a Regent Professor in 1657, and afterwards Civilist in 1669. Barbara Johnston survived her husband and lived till 1650, when she was interred in Aberdeen (Accounts of Master of Kirk Works in *Burgh Accounts*, 1650). In 1652 Margaret Johnston, a

[1] Through the kind researches of the courteous Mons. Brincourt of Sedan the French name of his first spouse has now been discovered (see Appendix No. II.), and the dates of the baptism at Sedan of some of their children.

[2] Kynuncle, as found in the *Burgh Accounts of Aberdeen*, appears to be the honest attempt of the Master of Kirk Works of the day to represent the name of Marie de Cagniol in Aberdeenshire spelling.

[3] At the time of his suit with the "seigneur," he speaks of six *pignora* as then depending on him, in order to excite commiseration (No. XIII., l. 103).

daughter of Dr. Arthur Johnston, married a George Dalgarno, "son of the laird of Peithill" (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 231). It is not known whether any direct descendants of the poet still remain.

After his return to Britain, his interest in the Princess Palatine would no doubt prove a passport in obtaining access to courtly circles in London, and there is reason to believe that the title of *Medicus Regius* was given him by King James (No. XLIII. 5). This designation we find him first using as early as 1625, in the elegy on the death of that monarch (No. IX.), the first publication to which Johnston adhibited his name. This was followed in 1628 by "Elegiae Duae," Aberdoniae, 4to. (also with his name on the title page), forming Nos. XXVII. and XXVIII. in Vol. I. of the present series. From this time to 1632 Johnston enjoyed a period of great poetic activity and large intercourse with the leading men of Scotland, and to some extent of England also. Scot of Scotstarvet, with his friend William Drummond;[1] the theologians of Aberdeen, such as Robert Baron and the two Forbeses, Bishop Patrick and Bishop William; Forbes of Craigievar, the Earl of Errol of the time, Jamesone the painter, are all stars that now swim into our ken in the atmosphere around the *Medicus Regius*, and in 1632 he puts forth two volumes of his poems, one under the title of *Parerga* and the other under that of *Epigrammata*. Both were from the Raban press of Aberdeen. In the following year, 1633, he published at London his "Paraphrase in Latin Verse of the Song of Solomon," dedicated to the king, and appended thereto was his version of the "Seven Penitential Psalms," dedicated to Laud, and that of the "Seven Consolatory Psalms," dedicated to Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe. In that year occurred the great event interesting to Scottish patriots, the coronation of Charles I. at Holyrood; and there Johnston was present, and came under the notice of William Laud, who was then Bishop of London, and the most potential person in the royal circle at the time. Laud was impressed with the quality of Johnston's Latin verse, and the dedication to him of the "Seven Penitential Psalms" forms the turning point in Johnston's after career. This group of sacred poems was followed in 1635 (London) by a small collection of minor poems, entitled "Musae Aulicae," of which an account is given in this volume.

Then came in 1637 the complete version of the whole Psalter in an edition appearing both in London[2] and in Aberdeen, and the inference is that Johnston was encouraged to the task by his patron Laud, who may have

[1] A letter on Poesy written in English by Drummond and addressed to Johnston is still extant (Chambers' *Lives* under *Drummond*).

[2] Irving (*Scotish Writers*, p. 31) doubts the *London* edition. (See Appendix No. V., § 35).

wished to see a rival star enter the firmament as a translator of the Psalms to compete in lustre with the obnoxious Buchanan.

The only important event in his subsequent *literary* life which we are able to refer to a specific date, is the publication of the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum* in the year 1637.[1] His friend John Scot of Scotstarvet brought out this work, which was published at Amsterdam, and Johnston seems not only to have contributed largely to the poems—more extensively, indeed, than any other single writer—but to have interested himself deeply in its progress. Hence the Dedicatory Letter of Thanks to Scotstarvet with which it opens, and which is a specimen of Latin prose from the pen of Johnston (Vol. I., p. 6); as also the prefatory elogia in verse (*Ibid.*, p. 10). In this regard it is interesting to note the strong links of connection binding these two scholars in a league of friendship. Through the influence no doubt of Johnston, Scot is honoured by becoming a burgess of Aberdeen (p. 4 of Vol. I.); and Scot repays the compliment by introducing Johnston to the cultured society of Hawthornden, the residence of his brother-in-law, William Drummond. Scotstarvet has left it on record that his own love was for the elegiac muse; that, like Milton, he preferred Ovid (*Delitiae*, II., p. 488) to all the other Latin poets, and, this being so, he must have rejoiced in the friendship of Johnston, whose works are almost uniformly in that species of verse, and so form a remarkable monument of the elegiac muse.

About the same year came the high *academic* honour which he received of being elected Rector of the University and King's College of Aberdeen. This took place on the 24th of June, 1637, a period which may be described as the Augustan time of Aberdonian learning under the remarkable efflorescence[2] of talent educed by the genial sway in matters academic of Bishop Patrick Forbes. The post, though honourable, was arduous, and the questions confronting a high official such as the Rector at that stormy time as to the charter and internal constitution of the University are seen to have been of a thorny and contentious nature.[3] (See *Fasti Aberdonenses* of Cosmo Innes for that period.)

The curtain, however, is soon to fall upon Johnston's career. In 1641,

[1] It is in two small volumes and is in imitation of the *Delitiae Poet. Germanorum*, 1612, which again was in imitation of *Delitiae Poet. Italorum*, 1608. Dr. Samuel Johnson was forced to give a certain meed of praise to Scotland for the *Delitiae* and for Masson's *Drummond*, pp. 247-9.

[2] Irving's *Scotish Writers*, II., p. 32.

[3] An interesting entry is the characteristic addition made by him to the University Library of a Copy of Galen in several volumes (*Fasti Aberd.*, p. 409).

according to the common accounts, when on a visit to Oxford, where he had a daughter married to a clergyman of the English Church, he fell ill and died. The *Suspiria* of his friend David Wedderburn (printed in Aberdeen in the same year, 1641) bewail his death, and the Middelburg edition of his collected works by William Spang, in 1642,[1] may be said to be the funeral monument immediately subsequent to his decease.

Into the great controversy as to the relative merits of Johnston and Buchanan which extended into last century, when the Baron of Bradwardine is represented as taking Johnston's *Latin* Psalms by way of Sunday reading, we cannot at present enter. Any discussion of the question will come more appropriately in connection with the *Poemata Sacra* of Johnston, if we should be fortunate enough to include them in some future volume. Nor need we enter on the subject of Auditor Benson,[2] who conceived a strong admiration for Johnston, and for his pains brought on himself the animadversions of Ruddiman and the acrimony of Pope, who gave him and his *protégé* Johnston a place in the pillory of the *Dunciad* (IV., l. 110). We refer the reader who wishes to pursue the subject to Irving's *Scotish Writers* (Vol. II., 33-9).

The above is all of solid fact that the most diligent search has afforded relating to the biography of Arthur Johnston. He stands out conspicuous in the illustrious roll of learned Scottish Physicians, Fracastorii under a northern sky, numbering Pitcairn in the eighteenth century, and Dr. Francis Adams of Banchory in the nineteenth—a trio of classical scholars possessed of the "Phoebeae artes Geminae," to use Andrew Melville's phrase in the *Delitiae* (II., p. 123), such as it is doubtful if any other single European country can parallel. His greatest merit is to have composed a version of the Psalms capable of standing comparison with that of his countryman Buchanan,[3] and the two stand forth as Dioscuri in that field, having as twin stars added unique lustre to their native land. Both of them lived at a period when Latin was the vehicle of cosmopolitan men of letters, and before

[1] This little volume claims high authority, and states what seems hardly reliable, that the poems were carefully revised by the author "omnia haec diligenter ab auctore revisa" (p. 3). See, *e.g.*, notes on II., pp. 212 and 215.

[2] "Bold Benson," regarding whom Geo. Gilfillan has this note: "This man endeavoured to raise himself to fame by erecting monuments, striking coins, setting up heads . . . of Milton; and afterwards by as great a passion for Arthur Johnston, a Scotch physician's version of the Psalms, of which he [Benson] printed many fine editions".

[3] There is a curious parallel in origin between the houses of Buchanan and Johnston, and a resulting coincidence of relation in which they severally stood to the Earldoms, in the one case of Lennox, in the other of Mar. See P. H. Brown's *Life of Buchanan*, p. 6.

their native Scotch had received cultivation, or approved itself to the judgment of taste as capable of literary form, and we are not to wonder that they chose a medium which circulated at once over the wide area of Europe in preference to a medium which might possibly have interested in a higher degree a distant posterity, but would have certainly confined their fame in their own time to the narrow limits of their native land.[1] In this point of view Arthur Johnston may be said to have succeeded ;[2] for, while inferior to Buchanan in variety and fire, he has shown sustained mastery of his favourite measure, the Elegiac, in a form to outstrip all competitors ; and the laurel consequently belongs to him as being the greatest master of Elegiac verse, not in Scotland only, but probably in Europe, since Ovid's days.[3]

[1] In this regard it is proper to recall Waller's famous lines in distrust of the vernacular as a vehicle, lines written at a date much later than Johnston :—

" Poets that lasting marble seek
Must carve in Latin or in Greek, etc."

Wm. Drummond barely survives for all his English, and as for Wm. Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, who likewise chose English, his poetry is as good as dead. See p. 219, Vol. I. The actual result therefore justifies Johnston in choosing a vehicle current, as Robert Ayton, his contemporary, expressed it :—

" Non qua sceptris stat meta Britannis
Sed quacunque patent Latiae commercia linguae " (*Del.*, I., 83).

[2] See Appendix No. IV., containing a few gleanings of citations, commendatory of Johnston, from various scholars.

[3] Naso redivivus (Lauder, *Musae Sacrae*, p. xiii.).

APPENDIX I.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF JOHNSTON'S LIFE.

THE current Biography of Arthur Johnston, which has formed the basis of the traditional accounts regarding him, is that which appeared in 1741, prefixed to Benson's Edition of his *Version of the Psalms.* It was composed originally in English, and was translated into Latin, of which an English re-translation is found at the commencement of the previous volume of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis.* Priority as to time is due to another Biography, which appeared in 1739, the Life, viz., which is found prefixed to William Lauder's *Poetarum Scotorum Musae Sacrae*, a work which issued from Edinburgh, and bears the publishers' names of Thomas and Walter Ruddiman.

On these two Biographies have been based the Lives that have subsequently become current, such as those in Chambers' *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*, in Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, and in David Irving's *Lives of Scotish Writers*, as well as the more recent one by Rev. Al. Gordon (of Manchester), in the *National Biography.* By far the weightiest and best is the very careful Biography by a non-British author, the Abbé Boulliot, in his work called *Biographie Ardennaise*, Paris, 1830, to which we have frequent occasion to allude. Even the most critical and painstaking of the British Biographies, such as the two last named, labour under a grievous inaccuracy which has been propagated from the primary Biographies in a way to vitiate the chronology of the earlier part of Johnston's career.

There are two chronological errors which require correction in these Biographies. First, as to the date of Johnston's birth, which was assumed by Lauder and Benson as 1587, and has come to be repeated in all subsequent biographies. The evidence now adducible is conclusive that this date is certainly wrong, and that the real date is nearer to 1577.[1]

[1] The *crux* is as severe as in the case of Columbus, whose birth date ranges over an uncertain period of ten years (Prescott, *Ferd. and Isabella*, Chap. V.).

The other error concerns the date of Johnston's return to Scotland from the Continent. Benson and Lauder put this down as 1632, and, although David Irving saw that this *must* be wrong, for he noticed that Thos. Dempster, who died in 1625, "mentions that Johnston had already returned [to Scotland] at the period when he himself [Dempster] wrote," the error once begun has held its place in the Biographies. The evidence to be adduced points to a much earlier date for Johnston's return.

I. DATE OF JOHNSTON'S BIRTH.

In investigating the first point, the birth date, suspicion was first aroused by studying the print of Arthur Johnston's countenance prefixed to the Middelburg Edition.[1] This print indicated the features of a man well advanced in years, and certainly far beyond the age assigned to Johnston at his death; for the inscription round the rim bears the words: "1639, Aetat. 52," making him fifty-four at the period of his death in 1641, supposing him born in 1587. That some confusion has got into the dates is shown when we consult the Print prefixed to Lauder's *Musae Sacrae* of 1739. There we find under the countenance of an equally aged man, though with countenance turned in the reverse way from the other: "Aetat. 52, 1629". This last is not reconcilable with the statement that he was born in 1587, and would throw back his date of birth to 1577, making him sixty-four at the time of his death, an age, certainly, with which the features of the print entirely correspond. There is error somewhere, but the latter inscription is probably the more correct. As yet there emerged only suspicion of error, but in which of these conflicting entries was as yet uncertain. The first real ground of doubt emerged incidentally in correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Craven, of Kirkwall, who, *inter alia*, mentioned to me that he was the possessor of an interesting Thesis, printed at Heidelberg, at the delivery of which Arthur Johnston presided as Professor, and bearing the date of 1601! This was startling, and wonder was expressed whether 1611 was not the real date, but 1601 was found obstinately imperturbable. The genuineness of the Thesis is beyond dispute, and the possessor of it kindly transmitted it (7th May, 1891) for my inspection. It bore the MS. inscription, probably in Johnston's own hand—

Dño. Blackburno,

[1] The Abbé Boulliot's description of this portrait is interesting, and runs as follows: "Il est representé sous le costume de médecin, revêtu d'une simarre, laquelle est recouverte d'un manteau surmonté d'un collet rabattu. Une calotte couvre sa cheveleure peu épaisse; sa barbe claire descend jusqu'à la poitrine; de la main droite, il tient une branche de laurier, symbole de l'immortalite."

and was probably a Presentation copy to Peter Blackburn, who was married to the Poet's sister, and who is the well-known Bishop Blackburn, of Aberdeen, in Scottish ecclesiastical history. The date was unmistakable, being

Anno CIↃ., IↃ., CI.,

which will interpret into nothing but 1601.[1]

It was startling, therefore, to find a youth of barely fourteen years of age, if born in 1587, presiding *as a Professor of Philosophy* at an Academic function, and it was resolved, therefore, to investigate the records at Heidelberg. These records supplied effective confirmation that the birth date of 1587 left no proper margin for his development as a scholar.

In a letter, of date 5th Oct., 1893, Professor Merx, of that University, states that he has examined "Das Alte Matrikelbuch der Universität Heidelberg," and came upon the following entry under 11th September, 1599:—

"106. M.[2] Gualterus Donaltsonus, Abredonensis, Scotus.

"107. M. Arthurus Ionstonus, Abredonensis, Scotus."

A further entry was found among the Students in the Faculty of Theology: "M. Arthurus Ionstonius, Scotus, 4 Octob., 1599".

"Consequently," adds Professor Merx, who writes in English, "your

[1] Subjoined is the full title page of the Thesis:—

Theoremata Physica
De Motu,
Quae
D. O. M. A.
In antiquissima et celeberri-
ma Academia Heidelbergensi,
spectabili Dn. Decano
Theophilo Madero Philo-
los. [*sic*] et Medicin. D. et Physic.
Professore ordinario,
sub praesidio
M. Arturi Ionstoni Abredo-
nensis Scoti Collegii Cas-
mirani Regentis.
Abrahamus Eccius Glo-
goviensis Silesius
Ad diem Augusti
publicé in auditorio Philosophorum defendet
Horis, locoque solitis.

Heidelbergae.
Typis Voegelinianis,
Anno CIↃ IↃ CI.

[2] M., *i.e.*, Magister artium.

man was *already Master of Arts in* 1599. I think that proves that he was born before 1587, if this Arthur is identical with the Latinist of the seventeenth century." (See Appendix No. III.)

Here there was irresistible evidence that the birth date of 1587 for a Professor of Philosophy presiding at a disputation in 1599 must be a mistake, but further it was a discovery to learn that Johnston had studied and taught at Heidelberg before betaking himself to Sedan.

The most important Biography of Johnston, as already indicated, that of the Abbé Boulliot, makes no mention of the Heidelberg period, but brings him to Sedan as early as November, 1603. The Abbé is evidently perplexed even by this date for a youth born in 1587, for he says apologetically :—

"Il fit ses études dans sa patrie. A seize ans ses talents étaient developpés comme s'il eût atteint l'âge mûr. . . . He continues thereafter: Attiré a Sedan . . . il y'arriva dans les premiers jours de November, 1603, accompagné de Gualtier Donaldson, son compatriote. Le 22 de ce mois il fut nommé Regent de la troisieme classe du college academique. L'Université, frappée de ses heureuses dispositions et de ses talents prematurés, le fit passer à la seconde classe le 10 juillet, 1604, et le nomma en même temps professeur de logiqué et de metaphysique. Il exerça durant six ans ces emplois."

From the above evidence as to his Heidelberg studies in 1599, it is clear that the birth date of 1587 cannot be maintained. The probability is that it was reached by an estimate formed from the inscription on the (Middelburg Edition) vignette, where 1639 appears instead of what turns out to be the more correct figure, 1629, which, as we have said, is found on the Portrait in the Lauder Edition of 1739. How Lauder came to give the birth date as 1587, with "aetat. 52, 1629," in the Frontispiece of his own book is hard to understand, and I leave the *crux* for others to unravel.[1]

[1] It appears that Benson's attention was called to the chronology by a correspondent in 1740, as the following letter shows, for which I am indebted to Surg.-Col. Johnston, of Newton Dee. It is from Dr. John Ward's *Leters* (sic) *to his Friends*, Vol. I., p. 35 (*Mus. Brit.*, *ex Leg.*, J. Ward) :—

To William B——n, Esquire.

Sir,

I return you with this the Life of Dr. Arthur Johnston, which you was pleased to send me by Mr. Whatley, together with a Latin Version on the blank columns.[2] As the design is to print it in this manner, for the sake of those who are less skilled in the Latin, nothing more could fitly be aimed at in the version, but propriety and perspicuity. I have, therefore,

[2] Since prefixed to his Latin version of *Ye Psalms*, published by Mr. B., London, 1741, 4to.

II. DATE OF RETURN TO SCOTLAND.

The second error in most previous biographies has been the assumption that Johnston returned to Scotland only in 1632 (*in Scotiam, anno* 1632, *redux*—Lauder), and so Bruce, who makes him leave Scotland in 1608! We now know that he was back in Aberdeen at least ten years before that date, viz., in 1622.[1] In the Town Baptismal Register he has a child baptised 10th April, 1622. On 12th April, 1622, he is present at a deposition by John Roche, minister of Nigg, as to a case of manslaughter, and signs as "Witness" and D.M., *i.e.*, Doctor of Medicine (*Register of Privy Council*, XII., p. 780). On 5th August, 1622, he becomes Burgess and Guild-Brother of Aberdeen (*Burgh Records*, p. 377, Sp. Cl.). This connection harmonises with the statement in

endeavoured to suit it to the English, as nearly as the idiom of the two languages would well permit. And if some of the expressions should seem too distant for an English reader (which another person may, perhaps, be better able to judge of than myself), I think it might be easier to bend that language a little to the Latin, than the contrary.

I have not put, what is said of Erythraeus, so strong, as it is in the English; since upon the revival of learning there were several good Latin poets in Italy before his time, and therefore I do not so well perceive, how he can be said to have in a manner raised that Art out of its grave. And perhaps it might not be amiss to cite some authority (near that time) in the margin, for what is said of his observations.

Alluding to your account, the degree of doctor of physic was confered on A. J. at Padua, June the 3, 1610. So that if he was born before that month in the year 1587, he must have entered upon his twenty-fourth year, before he received that honour. And after he left Padua, he traveled thro' several countries, before he settled in France. And yet, according to the account of Sr. Thomas Urquhart, "before he was full three and twenty years of age he was laureated poet at Paris". I am therefore at a loss how to reconcile these two periods. For if it be supposed, that he was born after the 3 of June, 1587, yet the remainder of that year seems too short for him to have visited those several countries, after he went from Padua, and then to have acquired the laurel at Paris; as he must have done, to render the two accounts consistent.

I am sorry, it was not in my power to finish this sooner, on the account of some necessary affairs, which call for my whole time. But if it be now done to your satisfaction, it will afford a particular pleasure to

Sir,

Your, etc.,

J. W.

G. C.,[2] *July*, 24, 1740.

[1] Sir C. F. Shand, in Bishop Pat. Forbes' *Funerals* (Spottisw. Club) (p. 19), seems to have been the first to point out the error as to the date of Johnston's return, which he was enabled to do from information given him by Alexander Johnston, author of the *Genealogical Account of the Johnston Family*, 1832.

[2] *I.e.*, Gresham College.

his own biographical letter to Wedderburn (Vol. I., No. XXIX., l. 85), that two decades of years had been spent by him in his sojourn in France, whereas *three* decades on the Continent would have to be reckoned up, if he had returned to Britain only in 1632.

APPENDIX II.

COLLÈGE ACADÉMIQUE DE SEDAN.
(1602-1681.)

Au commencement de 1602, Henry de la Tour, Prince Souverain de Sedan, sur les instances réitérées des Bourgeois de cette ville qui réclamaient une Académie pour instruire la jeunesse, érigea l'ancien Collège en un Collège Académique, où on devrait enseigner toutes les sciences profanes et ecclésiastiques.

Le Prince de Sedan, pour administrer la nouvelle Académie, nomma sept Conseillers Modérateurs, qui, tout en étant chargés de la comptabilité, surveillaient la direction et le plan des études, accordaient les bourses et les secours extraordinaires, nommaient aux chaires vacantes, désignaient les Maîtres d'Ecole, fixaient leurs traitements, etc. Ces sept Conseillers Modérateurs ne faisaient pas tous parti de l'enseignement. Cinq d'entre eux y étaient étrangers et recevaient annuellement 60 livres[1] pour l'administration et conduite de l'Académie; la charge des deux autres était purement honorifique.

Le Prince de Sedan, lui-même, s'était adonné à l'étude des mathématiques et s'était appliqué à celles de la morale, de l'histoire et de la politique; il ne négligea pas même celles de la philosophie et de la théologie. Il en avait appris ce qui pouvait convenir à un seigneur de sa naissance et de son rang. Il était donc fort compétent dans tout ce qui allait se professer dans la nouvelle Académie.

Les ressources de l'Académie consistaient: (1) En une rente annuelle de 949 livres payée par la ville; (2) En une espèce de taxe versée annuellement par chaque ville ou village de la principauté, taxe qui pouvait s'élever à 1200 livres; (3) En la location de 23 pièces de terre s'élevant à environ 400 livres.

Ces modestes revenus ne pouvaient évidemment pas suffire à payer tous

[1] Livre française, à peu près 1 franc 20 centimes.

les professeurs, les régents, les maîtres d'école, les fonctionnaires subalternes de l'Académie, les conseillers modérateurs non professeurs, les bourses aux étudiants, les prix, les gratifications, etc., aussi l'Académie accepta-t-elle avec reconnaissance les larges subsides que les Protestants français lui envoyaient, et les 4000 livres que, par politique, Henri IV. et Louis XIII. lui allouèrent annuellement. En 1631, Richelieu supprima les subsides et l'Académie n'eut plus alors que ses seules ressources.

Par Arret du Conseil d'Etat, rendu le 9 juillet, 1681, le roi Louis XIV. supprima l'Académie et la remplaça par un Collège dirigé par les Jésuites.

En fondant l'Académie Sedanaise, Henry de la Tour y attira des savants étrangers qui la rendirent florissante. Il ne leur demanda pas quelle était leur patrie, ne considérant que l'heureuse influence qu'ils devaient exercer sur ses sujets. Jacques VI., roi d'Ecosse, avait une affection particulière pour Henry de la Tour, dont le neveu, l'Electeur Palatin, épousa la princesse Elisabeth.

Ces circonstances ne furent sans doute pas étrangères à la venue à Sedan de plusieurs savants Ecossais qui prirent place parmi les plus illustres professeurs de l'Académie.[1] Parmi ces savants Ecossais figurent :

1^{ment} GAULTIER (Walter) DONALDSON.[2]

2^{ment} ARTUR JONSTON.

Deux enfants d'Artur Jonston naquirent à Sedan (Extraits des Baptèmes).

1606, 31 décembre, Mr. Gantois a baptisé DANIEL, fils de Mr Artur Jonston, professeur en philosophie, demeurant en cette ville, et de Marie de Cagniol sa femme, dont Daniel Tilenus, docteur en théologie, demeurant en cette ville, et Catherine Dervilliers, femme de Maître Gaultier Donaldson demeurant en cette ville, ont été parrain et marraine.

1608, 13 avril, Mr. du Thilloy a baptisé FRANÇOISE, fille d'Artur Jonston, professeur en philosophie, demeurant en cette ville, et de Marie de Cagniol, sa femme, dont François Charron, étudiant demeurant en cette ville, a été parrain.

3^{ment} JEAN CAMERON, né à Glascow vers 1580, un des plus célèbres théologiens du XVIIeme siècle, vint de Bergerac à Sedan en 1602, où on lui confia la chaire de philosophie jusqu'en 1604, époque à laquelle il entra comme professeur et précepteur dans la famille de Calignon.

[1] Le Prince de Sedan avait à son service une compagnie éccossaise pour laquelle on avait construit une caserne dans un ouvrage avancé de la place, qui fut désigné sous le nom de "Course des Ecossais". Quoiqu'en partie démolie elle porte encore actuellement ce nom (voir la vue de Sedan).

[2] It is worthy of remark that Walter Donaldson had been of conspicuous note in his time, for he has the honour of a paragraph in Bayle's Dictionary (W. D. G.).

4[ment] ALEXANDER COLVILL, fils de Jean Colvill, sieur de Cumery (?) en Ecosse, et d'Elisabeth Melvill, Docteur, professeur d'Hébreu en l'Académie de Sedan (1619-1643), de théologie (1628-1643), de philosophie (1627-1656), et de physique (1619-1643)[1]

Alexandre Colvill se maria à Sedan le 28 septembre, 1631, à demoiselle Anne le Blanc, fille de Louis le Blanc, ministre de la parole de Dieu, et de Charlotte Cappel.

5[ment] ANDRÉ MELVIN était professeur de théologie en l'Académie de Sedan ; il touchait 900 livres pour ses gages ; il n'occupa cette chaire que de 1611 à 1619, époque à laquelle il quitta, dit-on, Sedan.

Dans le "Thesaurus Disputationum Theologicarum in Alma Sedanensi Academia" on trouve : Theses theologicae de causa et origine peccati, respondente Georgio Cragio, Scoto, die 7 Decembris, anno 1622.

(Je n'ai aucun enseignement sur le Georges Crag.)

[1] L'abbé Bouilliot le nomme par erreur Colvin.

[The above, Appendix No. II., is communicated by Mons. Brincourt of Sedan.]

APPENDIX III.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF PROFESSOR MERX OF HEIDELBERG.

(*Explaining historical facts as to the Title of Thesis given on p.* xxviii.)

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 7th September reached me when I was on the sea-side to restore my health, consequently I could not answer before returning to Heidelberg.

Here I examined the old *Matrikel*, which has been published . . . under the title, "Das Alte Matrikelbuch Der Universität Heidelberg". . . .

Here you find the following notices under the 11th September, of the year 1599. There were inscribed in the book of the University :—

"106. M. Gualterus Donaltsonus Abredonensis Scotus.

"107. M. *Arthurus Jonstonus* Abredonensis Scotus."

. . . . . .

Besides you find *Ib.*, II., p. 559, under the students inscribed in the Faculty of Theology :—

"M. Arthurus Jonstonius Scotus, 4 October, 1599".

Consequently your man was already Master of Arts in 1599. I think that proves that he was born before 1587, if this Arthur is identical with the Latinist of the seventeenth century.

The most complete notice of Theophilus Maderus is to be found in the *Gelehrten Lexicon* and in Adelung's *Supplement* to it. They say that he died in 1604. He was Rector of the University in 1594, *Winkelmann Urkündenbuch*, II., p. 168. He was Professor of Physics, after having been Professor of the Organon in the Philosophical Faculty. Hantz, *Geschichte der Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim*, 1864, II., p. 54. . . .

The Casimirianum was the re-formed old Dionysianum. The re-formation took place in 1591, the building occupied the place of the present University ; it was burnt at the occasion of the French invasion in 1693, and

nothing of it remains. On its ruins the new house of the University has been built. It was a *Bursa* or *Contubernium*, like modern English Colleges. . . .

So much I could find out. I hope it will be sufficient for your biographical task, or at least give a certain direction to your inquiries.

I am,

Yours truly,

MERX.

To Professor HARROWER.

HEIDELBERG, 5*th October*, 1893.

APPENDIX IV.

REFERENCES TO ENCOMIA ON ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

See Preface to Delphin Edition of *Arturi Ionstoni Psalmi Davidici* London, 1741, where appear Ten citations in prose and Latin verse, from various authors in praise of Johnston. Add those in Latin verse by Dr. Geo. Sibbald of Rankeillour, by Rev. Andrew Ramsay, and Professor John Ker (pp. xlix., li., and lxiii. of Lauder's *Musae Sacrae*, 1739). From his friend, David Wedderburn, we have the tribute in *Del.*, II., p. 554: "Hinc Ionstonus opem confert, quo se hospite Olympus Nunc iactat, quondam Pindus," as also his Epistola (*Del.*, II., p. 573), ending with "Phoebus Unus semper eras, tu mihi semper eris". In Ruddiman's *Vindication* (p. 229) the verdict of a Dutch scholar, Gutherleth of Lewarden (Leovardia). Bishop Lowth (*Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews*) refers to Johnston's version of Psalm XLII., and Dr. Beattie compares the merits of Johnston and Buchanan (*Dissertations, Moral and Critical*, 4to edition, p. 645). The only ones have room to cite in full are three: one from the present century, from the pen of the Aberdonian Historian of Scotland, whose somewhat acid deliverance regarding him must however be taken with some modifying salt, the remarkable one from a critic of Johnston's own century, the learned Dane, Olaus Borrichius, and the eulogium from his contemporary and countryman, Regent and Professor in King's College, A. Strachan, in his *Panegyricus Inauguralis*. We take them in their historical order.

I.

Hi sunt qui ad artem Machaoniam [*i.e.*, Medicine] omnia subsidia omnia ornamenta adiunxerunt. Quantum uterque Ionstonus, eiusdem uteri eiusdem artis fratres, magnum gentis, maximum suae Ampliss. familiae decus, Mathesi profunda, quantum Poësi et in pangendis carminibus valeant, novistis. ARTURUS, Medicus Regius et divinus Poëta Elegiae et Epigrammatis, quibus non solum suae aetatis homines superat, verum antiquissimos quosque aequat. GULIELMUS rei Herbariae et Mathematum (quorum Professor meritissimus

est) gloria cluit. De Gulielmo certe idem usurpare possumus, quod olim de Tito Imperat. suavissime dictum est, *Deliciae est humani generis ;* tanta est eius comitas, tanta urbanitas.—And^w. Strachan (in *Panegyricus Inauguralis*, Aberd., 1631).

II.

In Arturo Ionstono Scoto, Medico Regio, redivivum agnoscimus Buchananum : ita non modo divinum Psalten nova et speciosa veste poetica induit sed et in seriis iocosisque, in laudibus et insectationibus, immo quocunque stilum vertlt, floridus est copiosus disertusque, nec usquam exemplorum inops aut scaber. Onopordum quendam in Musas Buchanani temerario iudicio involantem ita depexum reddidit amarissimis sed una suavissimis elegis ut quivis malit esse Thersites in Graecia quam in Britannia Onopordus. Quid loquar querelas Saravictonis et Biomeae ? quid apologiam pro obstetrice Thaumantia, pro nautis Lethensibus, pro piscatore, pro Baldo Dardanario, pro Daulio Scoto Iudaeomastige ; quam lepide, sed et quam docte, implorat opem adversas iniurias inimici cuiusdam quem Brontotyphoeum appellat !

Iterum quam graviter funebria plangit apud Rob. Baronium, apud Sophiam Hayam, alios. Nec minus salse omasi sui amplitudinem alibi tuetur, adversus cavillatorem quendam macilentum. Nec quicquam iucundius reverentiusve elegia qua Batavos poetas laudat, imprimis Barlaeum. Ex epigrammatis quae et plura sunt et acuta unum adjiciemus de inficeto concionatore Hylo.

Qui dormire paras,[1] etc.

On D. Wedderburn (Johnston's friend) Olaus says : Elegia eius in Art. Ionstonum est nobis instar omnium in qua ita blande insurgit ita facunde queritur, ita suaviter finit periodos, ut ne Nasonem quidem ita cecinisse poeniteret (p. 159).

Olaus Borrichius (Dissertationes de Poetis in regio Hafniensi Lyceo habitae), Francofurti, 1681.

III.

And here aptly enough comes up the name of one who, like Barclay, was a physician, a poet, and an Aberdonian—Arthur Johnston. His literary characteristics have a curious parallel with those of Ausonius, who was a physician of Bordeaux. Both seem to have turned aside from the ordinary topics of heroic or lyric poetry to indulge in genial reminiscences of the men or the places they were personally interested in. Among Johnston's epigrams, as

[1] See No. LX. of Vol. II.

he called them, though many of them stray out of that term in its strict sense, one dwells on the delights of his own dear paternal home of Caskieben, on the banks of the little river Urie or Urius. Here he notices a phenomenon [1] which doubtless enlivened many an evening ramble, that at the time of equinox the domain is touched by the shadow of the hill of Benochie—the same hill that is commemorated in the beautiful Scotch song, "I wish I were where Gadie rins, at the back o' Benochie".

His reputation is said to have budded at Rome, and his poems touch on friendships with many Continental celebrities. He did much injury to his own fame by his most elaborate work, which was the fruit of a preposterous ambition. George Eglisham, an Englishman,[2] wrote a book to show that Buchanan was an overpraised man, especially as to his version of the Psalms; and for the purpose of proving his case he showed how he could do the thing better by giving a specimen of his own handiwork in the translation of the 104th Psalm. A controversy arose, in which Johnston, with others, poured abundance of contumely on Eglisham's effort. But while exposing another's incapacity for such a flight, he discovered his own; and actually set about—not merely a specimen, as Eglisham had given—but a complete rival version to Buchanan's Psalms. Here, of course, there was no opportunity for awarding distinctive merits to the two efforts, and pronouncing how far each was "good of its kind". Johnston challenged Buchanan upon every line, otherwise he had no excuse for offering to the world a different one. Each was in a manner chained to the other, and the stronger would prevail throughout. But in the very method in which he set about his work he acknowledged the presence of a master; for while Buchanan revels with a sort of luxurious ease in all varieties of measure, as if each came to him in companionship with the tone and tenor of the special psalm, Johnston nailed himself down to the hexameter and pentameter couplet. There was an exception—the 119th Psalm—in which he ran over the gamut of Latin metre, as if to show that he could do so. But he is not without his champions. The Dutch are said to have preferred him to Buchanan. Hebrew scholars say he is a more faithful translator, showing great skill in expressing biblical conditions without departing from the course of pure Latinity; and it is easy to see that his work has a more quiet devotional air than the other, reminding one less of a heathen classic.

But Johnston's fame was afterwards irretrievably injured in the house of his friends by an attempt to lift him far above his master. This was the

[1] Reference is to No. LVII., p. 21, of Vol. II.

[2] Burton appears to err in making Eglisham an Englishman.

doing of a citizen of London, Mr. Auditor Benson, who strove to get into a little niche in the temple of Fame by spending money on the printing of grand editions of great authors. By the bad advice of that William Lauder who charged Milton with plagiarism, and forged passages in confirmation of the charge, Benson sent forth no less than three fine editions of Johnston's *Psalms*, accompanied by Lauder's eulogistic proclamations, which far overshot their mark. A long tedious controversy then broke out, and the whole affair brought a shot from the *Dunciad*,[1] which, in the opinion of the polite world, extinguished Johnston's fame for ever, though aiming at Benson's taste:—

" On two unequal crutches propt he came,
Milton's on this, on that one Johnston's name ".

It is an awful testimony to the despotic power of ruling geniuses, that though a man may have filled a high place in the serviceable literature of his age, and reaped solid rewards in the shape of wealth and honour, yet more than for anything of his own doing he is remembered by posterity through some sting from Dryden or Butler. (John Hill Burton, *Scot Abroad*, II., p. 120.)

[1] *Dunciad*, Bk. IV., l. 110. See thereon *Notes and Queries*, Third Series, 10, 107.

APPENDIX V.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND EXTANT PORTRAITS OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

By WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.A., M.D.,
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Army Medical Staff.

I. Extant Editions of his Works.

1. Consilivm Collegii Medici Parisiensis de Mania G. Eglishemii, qvam prodidit scripto, cui titulus: Duellum poeticum pro dignitate Paraphraseos Psalmi ciiii. Decertantibus

G. { Eglishemio Medico / Buchanano Paedonomo } Regio.

Quod Parisiensis Academiæ judicio submisit. Edinburgi. Excudebat Andreas Hart. 1619.

24mo.[1] Title and 13 pages, numbered (3) to (15). On the last page is Johnston's anagram, Virtus Nos Ornat. The only copy, I know of, is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. See Nos. 2, 17, 21, 22, and 24.

2. Another edition, published "Parisiis. Anno. 1619". With no publisher's name.

24mo. Title and 13 pages, which in this edition are numbered from 2 to 13. Regarding the subject of this satire and of No. 3, see Irving's *Lives of Scotish Writers*, 1839, Vol. II., pp. 28-29. The *Consilium* was republished in *Octupla* (No. 17), and also in three of the editions of the *Musæ Sacræ* (Nos. 21, 22, and 24). When Johnston inserted it in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delitiæ Poet. Scot.* (No. 14), he substituted the name "Hypermorus Medicaster" for Eglisham, and in the *Musæ Sacræ* the satire is entitled *Hypermorus Medicaster, sive Consilium Collegii, etc.* There is a copy in the Brit. Museum Library and in Aberdeen Univ. Library [o. 12. 58]. The copy in the latter is bound with W. Barclay's work on the same subject, *Judicium de Certamine G. Egliscmii cum G. Buchanano, etc.*, London, 1620, and Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are inserted in the same volume. Barclay's *Judicium* was also reprinted in Nos. 17, 21, 22, and 24.

[1] The size of the books enumerated in this list is expressed in terms of the Library Association scale, and not according to signatures.

3. Onopordvs Fvrens. Avtoribus Philologis Parisiensibus. Parisiis. Anno M.DC.XX.

24mo. Title and 24 pages, numbered from 3 to 23. Neither Johnston's name nor anagram appears, but he has inserted this satire in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Deliticæ Poet. Scot.* (No. 14). The only copy, I know of, is in Aberdeen University Library, bound with Nos. 2, 4, and 5.

4. Qverelæ Saravictonis & Biomeæ. Anno. M.DC.XX.

24mo. Title and ten leaves. Printed in italics. No pagination. Neither Johnston's name nor anagram appears, but the poems are inserted by him in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delit. Poet. Scot.* (No. 14). There is no place of publication mentioned, but as the title bears a device identical with that in No. 5, it is evident it was printed at Heidelberg. See (No. 34) *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, Vol. I., p. 53. The only copy, I know of, is in the Aberdeen Univ. Library, bound with Nos. 2, 3, and 5.[1]

5. Nicrina ad Heroas Anglos. Heidelbergae.

24mo. Title and three leaves. No pagination. On the last page, before the word FINIS, are inscribed the letters V.N.O., the initial letters of Johnston's anagram *Virtus Nos Ornat*, and he has inserted the poem in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delit. Poet. Scot.* (No. 14). As to the curious device on the title page both of this book and No. 4, see *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, Vol. I., p. 76. The circumstance that this cut is identical with that in No. 4 fixes the date of publication at about 1620. The only copy, I know of, is in the Aberdeen Univ. Library, bound with Nos. 2, 3, and 4.[1]

6. In obitum Jacobi Pacifici, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hyberniæ Regis Fideique Defensoris Elegia. Autore Arturo Jonstono Medico Regio. Londini. Impensis Nath: Butter. 1625.

A small quarto, consisting of five leaves, without pagination. There is a broad mourning border at the top and bottom of the title page, and at the beginning and end of the elegy. Two epigrams are appended and the anagram *Virtus Nos Ornat* concludes the work. The only copy, I know of, is in the British Museum Library.

7. Elegiæ Dvæ: Vna Ad Episcopvm Abredonensem, de Fratris obitu: Altera De pace rupta inter Scotos & Gallos. Autore Arturo Ionstono, Medico Regio. Abredoniae, Excudebat Edvardus Rabanus. 1628.

For complete description of this book, see Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, 1884, p. 28. The only copy, I know of, is in the Edin. Univ. Library, and was the gift of William Drummond, of Hawthornden.

8. Parerga Artvri Ionstoni Scoti, Medici Regii. Aberdoniae, Excudebat Edwardus Rabanus. Cum privilegio. 1632.

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 41. There is a copy in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 19. 329]. There are two copies in the British Museum Library, and a copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Advocates' Library, Signet Library, and Edin. Univ. Library, etc.

[1] Nos. 4 and 5 are not to be found either in Heidelberg University Library, or in the "Bibliotheca Palatina," which was taken from Heidelberg to the Vatican.

9. Epigrammata Arturi Ionstoni Scoti, Medici Regii. Abredoniae, Excudebat Edvardus Rabanus. Cum privilegio. 1632.

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 41. There are two copies in the British Museum Library, a copy in the Bodleian Library, the Advocates' Library, and Edinburgh Univ. Library.

10. Canticum Salomonis Paraphraste Arturo Jonstono, Medico Regio. Londini. Apud Thomam Harperum. Impensis Nathanielis Butter. 1633.

A small 8vo, of 35 pages. There is a copy in the British Museum Library, and another in the Bodleian Library.

11. Musæ Querulæ, de Regis in Scotiam Profectione. The Muses' complaint of the King's journey to Scotland. London. Printed by Thomas Harper for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at his shop at Saint Austen's Gate. 1633.

12mo. Ten pages, without pagination or signatures. On the left hand pages are the verses in Latin, after the last of which is inscribed the anagram *Virtus Nos Ornat*. On the right hand pages the English version is given, the translator's name being added, *Fra. Kinaston. Knight*. The only copy, I know of, is in the Bodleian Library.

12. Musæ Aulicæ, auctore Arturo Jonstono Medico Regio Interprete F. K. Londini. apud Thomam Harperum. Impensis Nathanielis Butter. 1635.

8vo. Fourteen leaves, without pagination. The Latin version is on the left hand pages, and the English (by Sir Francis Kinaston) is on the right hand. The only copy, I know of, is in the British Museum Library.

13. Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorvm Davidis. Auctore Artvro Ionstono, Scoto. Accesserunt ejusdem Cantica Evangelica, Symbolvm Apostolicvm, Oratio Dominica, Decalogvs. Aberdoniæ, Imprimebat Edwardus Rabanus, Anno 1637.

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 61 and 202. There are two copies in the Aberdeen Univ. Library. Copies also in the British Museum Library, in Bodleian Library (imperfect), in Advocates' Library, Signet Library, Edin. Univ. Library, Aberdeen Public Library (imperfect), etc.

14. Delitiæ Poetarvm Scotorvm hujus ævi Illvstrivm. Amsterdami, Apud Iohannem Blaev, cIↄ Iↄ CXXXVII.

This work, which was edited by Johnston, is a 32mo, in two parts. Part I. (699 pages) contains, in addition to the verses of other Scottish writers, Johnston's *Parerga*, *Epigrammata*, and *Musæ Aulicæ*; Part II. (573 pages) contains none of his writings. This book is met with frequently; there are several copies in Aberdeen University Library.

15. Artvri Ionstoni Scoti Medici Regii Poemata omnia Quorum Catalogum Pagina secunda Exhibet. Middelb. Zeland. Ex Officina Moulertiana. A° cIↄ IↄCXLII.

A narrow 32mo. Title, and pages numbered from 3 to 443. On the title page there is an engraving of Johnston, without artist's or engraver's name. Around this portrait is inscribed, "1639. ÆTAT. 52." Compare these figures with those round portrait in the *Mus. Sacræ* (Nos. 21 and 23). This book, which was edited by the Rev. William Spang, minister of the Scots Church, Campvere, at the expense of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, is met with frequently. Copy in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 23. 84^2].

There is another copy in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 23. 84], in which there is no inscription round the portrait, and the word "Moulerriana" takes the place of "Moulertiana" on the title. I have not seen another similar copy.

16. Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis, auctore Arturo Jonstono, Scoto. Accesserunt ejusdem Cantica Evangelica, Symbolum Apostolicum, Oratio Dominica, Decalogus. Londini. Excudebat R. Daniel & venalis prostat apud S. Thomson sub signo Equi Candidi in Coemeterio D. Pauli. 1657.

24mo. 180 pages. There is a copy in the British Museum Library, and another in the Bodleian Library.

17. Octupla; Hoc est, Octo Paraphrases Poeticæ Psalmi CIV. Authoribus totidem Scotis, viz.
Georgio Buchanano Pædonomo } Regio,
Georgio Eglisemmio Medico }
Thoma Rhædo, Arturo Johnstono Medico Regio, Henrico Henrisono ab Elvingston M.D. Gulielmo Stuarto Ochiltrio, Niniano Patersono Glascuensi, & V.D.M. . . . Gualtero Deniston Ludimagistro Mussilburg.

Inseruntur G. Eglisemmii Poëticum duellum. Nec non
Consilium Collegii Med: Parisien. }
Et } de eodem.
Guil. Barclayi M.D. Judicium }
Hisce adjicitur Propter Subjecti similitudinem, & Exemplarium inopiam, JONAS Propheta, Heroico Carmine Latino descriptus, Sebastiano Castalione Authore. Edinburgi, . . . 1696. Et Vænales [*sic*], *etc.*

16mo. Forty-three leaves, without pagination, then *Jonas* with separate title, pages 1 to 30. Edited by Rev. Andrew Symson. For comparison of list of authors of *Octupla* and those of *Decupla*, see No. 22. Barclay's *Judicium*, contained in this book, is stated to be *Ad exemplar Londini impressum*, 1620, and Johnston's *Consilium* is *Ad exemplar Edinburgi impressum*, 1619 (see Nos. 1, 2, 21, 22. and 24). There is a copy in the British Museum Library, Bodleian Library (see No. 38), and Aberdeen University Library [MN. 16. 229]. With each of these copies is bound *Cerasum et Sylvestre Prunum*. Edin. 1696, a latinized version by Thomas Dempster of Alexander Montgomery's *The Cherry and the Slae*.

18. Arturi Jonstoni Scoti Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica, nunc demum castigatius edita. Amstelædami, Typis Francisci Halmæ. Typogr. cIↄIↄccvi.

24mo. 180 pages. It has a frontispiece "J. Goeree del.," "J. v. Viane fecet". The editor was David van Hoogstraten. There is a copy in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 11. 286], in the Advocates' Library, and in the Bodleian Library.

19. Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica. Arthuro Jonstono Scoto, Medico Regio, Auctore. Editio nova, summo studio recognita, ac Notis Illustrata. Edinburgi, apud Robertum Freebairn. Anno Domini MDCCIX.

8vo. Title, four pages unnumbered + pp. (5) to (37). This is the quarto edition edited by Ruddiman, referred to at page 31 of Lauder's *Calumny Display'd*, 1740 (No. 40). Copy in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 19. 330], in the Advocates' Library, and in the Edinburgh University Library.

20. Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica. Arthuro Jonstono Scoto, Medico Regio, Auctore. Summo studio recognita, ac Notis Philologicis illustrata. Editio altera. Edinburgi, In Ædibus Tho. Ruddimanni. Anno Domini MDCCXVII.

16mo. Title, four pages not numbered + pp. 33. There is a printer's error at page 4, the number 45 being placed before the forty-sixth instead of the forty-fifth line. This is the "Duodecimo for the use of Schools" mentioned at p. 30 of Lauder's *Calumny Display'd*, 1740 (No. 40), as "published by Mr. Ruddiman at the importunity of some schoolmasters." There is a copy in the Aberdeen Univ. Library [MN. 22. 263], and in the Signet Library. According to the Catalogue there is a copy in the Advocates' Library, but it could not be found in 1890 or in 1895.

21. Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ: sive Quatuor Sacri Codicis Scriptorum, Davidis & Solomonis, Jobi & Jeremiæ, Poëtici Libri, Per totidem Scotos, Arct. Jonstonum & Jo. Kerrum, P. Adamsonum & G. Hogæum, Latino Carmine redditi: *etc.* Edinburgi: Apud Tho. & Wal. Ruddimannos. M. DCC. XXXIX.

8vo. In two parts. Part I. pp. xiij. + lxxviij. + 208. There is between pages lxx. and lxxiij. (which is misprinted lxiij.) a second title enumerating the contents of PARS PRIOR. Part II. pp. iij. to xxviij. + 209 to 520. There is between pp. 440 and 443 a separate title to Eglisham's and Buchanan's *Poeticum Duellum*, to which is added Barclay's *Judicium* (see Nos. 2, 17, 22, and 24) and Johnston's *Consilium*, which is here entitled *Hypermorus Medicaster, sive Consilium Collegii, etc.* (see Nos. 1, 2, 17, 22, and 24). Each part has a frontispiece engraved by R. Cooper after Jamesone (spelt Jamison), differing somewhat in execution, but both represent King David playing the harp with Johnston seated beside him writing. Above this device is a likeness of Johnston, the first volume with the lettering "Ætat. 52. 1629," and the second, "Anno 1629, Ætat. 52" (see No. 15). This book, which was edited by the somewhat notorious William Lauder, is to be met with frequently; there are three copies in Aberdeen University Library.

22. Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ: sive Arcturi Jonstoni, Medici Regii, Psalmorum Davidicorum, Cantici Solomonis, & Canticorum Evangelicorum Paraphrasis Poetica. Joannis Kerri Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis gemina. Roberti Bodii à Trochoregia ad Christum Servatorem Hecatombe. Inseruntur Geo. Eglisemmii Poëticum Duellum,
Consilium Collegii Medicorum Parisiensium } de eodem.
Gul. Barclaii M.D. Judicium }

Summo quaeque studio . . . Gulielmus Lauderus Edinburgenus, Philologus. Edinburgi: Apud Tho. & Wal. Ruddimannos. M.DCC.XXXIX.

12mo. Pp. lx. + 208 + xxiv. + 80.

The preface (pp. i. to viij.) differs from that in No. 21, but pp. ix. to lx. correspond to pp. xxvij. to lxxviij., with the exception that the words "PARS PRIOR" are omitted from the second title, which in this one volume edition is inserted between pp. iij. and lv. Pages 1 to 108 correspond with those having the same numbers in No. 21. Following page 208 is inserted, with a separate title, *Decupla: sive Psalmi* CIV. *Decem Paraphrases Poeticæ, Auctoribus totidem Scotis: etc.*, pp. xxjv. Then follows, also with a fresh title, *Poeticum Duellum: etc.* pp. 80, which correspond to pp. 443-520 in No. 21. The *Poeticum Duellum*, having separate title, pagination, and signatures, might be treated as a distinct book, did not the first title shew it to be part of the contents of the volume. So also the *Decupla* might be held as separate did not the catchword "Poeti-" at the end, shew it was printed for insertion before the *Poeticum Duellum*. The authors of the *Decupla* include all those of the *Octupla* (No. 17) except Walter Deniston, whose paraphrase is omitted, and there are added David Hume, Thomas Hope, and Archibald Pitcairn.

This is a book met with frequently. There are three copies in Aberdeen University Library, one of which is the copy presented by Lauder to Cruden, the author of the *Concordance*. (See *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XXXII., p. 200; *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, vi., 296, and 8th series, vii., 473.) I have never seen a copy of this edition with a frontispiece.

23. Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ: . . . Hecatombe. Summo quaeque studio . . . Gulielmus Lauderus, Philologus. Edinburgi: Apud Tho. & Wal. Ruddimannos. M.DCC.XXXIX.

12mo. This book contains pp. j. to lx. + 1 to 208, of No. 21; the *Decupla* and *Poeticum Duellum* being omitted. It has the same frontispiece as Vol. I. of No. 21. This book is met with frequently. Two copies in Aberdeen Univ. Library, only one of which however (MN. 19. 328) is complete with frontispiece. Copy in Aberdeen Public Library.

24. Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ: . . . Hecatombe. Inseruntur, *etc.* Edinburgi: Apud T. & W. Ruddimannos. Venales Prostant Apud W. Monro & W. Drummond: Et Londini, apud G. Innys, G. Strahan, F. Gyles, J. & P. Knapton, T. Longman, R. Manby, J. Hodges, & J. Davidson, Bibliopolas. MDCCXL.

12mo. Another edition of No. 22, the only alteration being the additional list of booksellers, and the change of date of publication on the title. Copy in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 19. 327].

25. Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica. Auctore Arturo Jonstono Scoto. Cum Indice Vocabulorum.—The Psalms of David According to the Translation in the English Bible. With An Index of the Words. London: Printed in the Year MDCCXL.

4to. A *Life* of Johnston, in English, and *Testimonies of Learned Persons*, pp. 1-14, follow the title and a page containing an extract from Duport's Preface to his Greek Translation of the Psalms. The rest of the book is without pagination, A — Z in fours + Aa — Yy 3 in fours + Aaa — Ddd in twos. Then follow *Index Vocabulorum* A — Y in twos + Index (of English words) B — N in twos. The Latin version is on the left and the English on the right hand pages. There is a frontispiece, "G. Scotin, Sculpt.," representing David seated at a table composing his Psalms, with a child at his feet who is fingering a harp. This finely executed book was the first of the editions published by Mr. Auditor Benson, but his name does not appear. (See Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.* 1812. Vol. II., pp. 135-139; and footnote, page 177, Chalmers' *Life of Ruddiman.* Edin., 1794.) There is a copy in the British Museum Library. There are three copies in the Aberdeen University Library, none of which, however, contain the *Life, etc.*, pp. 1-14, and only one (MN. 23. 15) has the frontispiece.

26. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici interpretatione, argumentis, notisque illustrati: in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini, Apud Gulielmum Innys, Danielem Browne, et Paulum Vaillant, Bibliopol. Typis Gulielmi Bowyer. MDCCXLI.

4to, pp. xvj. + 392, followed by *Index Vocabulorum*, pages unnumbered, A to Y^2 in twos, on which last page are *Corrigenda.* The index is substantially the same as that in No. 25. This edition, published by Benson on the plan of the Delphin classics, is dedicated by him to Prince George (afterwards George III.), son of Frederic, Prince of Wales, and grandson of George II. It contains a translation into Latin, by Dr. John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, of Benson's Life of Johnston published in Nos. 25 and 32. (See p. 20, Dr. Birch's *Account of the Life of John Ward.* Lond. 1766.) A letter to Mr. Benson by Ward on the subject is preserved in the MS. Room of the British Museum in *English Letters writen to his Friends by I. W.* Vol. I.. p. 35. There is a frontispiece representing David playing on the harp, "*Gravelot, delin.*," "*G. Scotin, sculp.*". There is also a portrait of Johnston "*M. Rysbrackius marm. Sculp. & G. Vertue æri incidit 1740.*" Granger, in his *Biographical History of England* (third edition, 1779), Vol. II., p. 313, says the bust, from which the head was done, belonged to Benson. In front of the Index is inserted a plan of the environs of Jerusalem. This book is met with frequently; there are two copies in the British Museum Library, and five in the Aberdeen University Library, only three of which, however, are complete with all the engravings.

27. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici interpretatione, argumentis, notisque illustrati: in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini, Apud Gulielmum Innys, Danielem Browne, et Paullum Vaillant, Bibliopol. Typis Gulielmi Strahan. MDCCXLI.

8vo, pp. xvi. + 336, followed by *Index Vocabulorum* (pages unnumbered) A — L in fours. The contents of this edition are the same as No. 26. The frontispiece and the portrait of Johnston in this edition bear to have been engraved by G. VanderGucht, instead of by Scotin and Vertue respectively, while the plan of Jerusalem is the same in both editions. Granger says the head of Johnston, taken from the same bust, is better executed than the engraving in No. 26. Copy in the British Museum Library, and five copies in Aberdeen University Library, three of which only are complete with engravings.

28. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici cum argumentis et notis, Juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bowyer, M.DCC.XLI.

16mo, pp. 312. Contents the same as No. 27, with the exception that the plates, the Life of Johnston, the *Interpretatio*, and the Index are omitted. On the first page there is a headpiece, "*H. Holbein, In.*," representing Henry VIII. reclining under a tree. This is described as "indeed a neat edition" in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, 1815. Vol. IX., p. 492. There are three copies in the Aberdeen University Library.

29. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, Juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bowyer. MDCCXLI.

16mo, pp. 157. Of this edition, which is without notes, there were two issues in 1741. They differ from one another in the following particulars: (1) The printing, page for page, does not exactly correspond, although in both, FINIS is on page 157. (2) The headpieces at the beginning of the text, and at the beginning of the *Cantica Evangelica, etc.*, which follow the *Psalms*, are different in the two issues. (3) In the first issue *Corrigenda* are printed at the end of the book, but are omitted in the second, the corrections having been made in the text.

There is a copy of the first issue in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 11. 261]. In the British Museum Library there is a copy of the second issue [3090. a.a.] with an incorrect title, which describes it as "cum argumentis et notis, . . . editio altera". This mistake is not exceptional, as the copy of the second issue in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 11. 262] has a similar title.

30. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, cum argumentis et notis, Juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis. Editio altera. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bowyer. M.DCC.XLII.

16mo, pp. 312. This is a reprint of No. 28. A less elegant design is substituted for the headpiece by Holbein on the first page, and the design of another headpiece at the top of page 299 differs from that on the same page in the earlier edition. *Corrigenda*, which are printed at page 298 of No. 28, are omitted, the corrections having been made in the text. Copy in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 7. 281].

31. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, cum metaphrasi Græca Jacobi Duporti, Graecae Linguae apud Cantabrigienses Exprofessoris Regii. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant, Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bowyer. MDCCXLII.

8vo, pp. 224. At the end of the book are *Emendationes* comparing the 1657 with the 1742 edition, and *Errata*. This edition was published by Benson. (See *Lives of Scotish Writers*, by David Irving, LL.D.. Edin., 1839. Vol. II., p. 37.) There is a copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and in Glasgow University Library.

32. The Psalms of David, According to the Translation in the English Bible. With Dr. Arthur Johnston's Paraphrastic Translation On the opposite Page. To which is prefix'd The Life of the Translator, and at the End two Indexes, one of the Latin, the other of the English words. London: Printed for R. Manby on the Ludgate-Hill over against the Old Bailey. MDCCXLIII.

4to. Frontispiece same as in No. 25. Following the title is a page of *Emendationes*, comparing the 1657 and 1743 editions. After this leaf follow the Life of Johnston, in English, and *Testimonies of Learned Persons*, pp. 1-14, which, as well as the remainder of the book, correspond to No. 25, with the trifling alteration that the page described as containing an extract from Duport, which follows the title page in that edition, is here inserted between the text and the indices. The only copy, I know of, is in the Euing Collection in Glasgow University Library. In it, on the back of the page of *Emendationes*, is pasted the portrait of Johnston which was published with the octavo edition of 1741 (No. 27).

33. Davidis Selecti Psalmi, juxta Arturi Jonstoni versionem. Cum annotatiunculis in gratiam rudiorum, quas adjecit H. B. Wilson, A.M. Scholæ Mercatorum-scissorum Hypodidascalus. Londini. Ex officinâ Harding et Wright, St. John's-Square; et prostant venales apud F. C. et J. Rivington; et Lackington, Allen et Soc. 1809.

16mo, pp. 32. Explanatory notes, as well as the scansion of many of the lines of the selected psalms, are given. The only copy, I know of, is in the British Museum Library.

34. Musa Latina Aberdonensis Arthur Johnston Vol. I. The Parerga of 1637 Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. Principal of the University of Aberdeen Aberdeen Printed for the New Spalding Club MDCCCXCII

Musa Latina Aberdonensis Arthur Johnston Vol. II. The Epigrammata and remaining secular poems Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. Principal of the University of Aberdeen Aberdeen Printed for the New Spalding Club MDCCCXCV

4to. The first volume (pp. xxiv. + 318) contains illustrative portraits by Jamesone and others, reproduced by photogravure (see No. 54). A retranslation into English is given of the Life of Johnston, contained in Nos. 26 and 27, the original English version of which is to be found in Nos. 25 and 32. The second volume (pp. lvi. + 307) is also illustrated with photogravures (see No. 54), and contains a *Memoir*, with relative Appendices, in which Sir William Geddes gives much fresh information regarding Johnston's career.

II. Doubtful Editions.

35. Mr. Auditor Benson at page xvj. of two of his editions of Johnston's *Psalms* (Nos. 26 and 27) gives a "Catalogus *variarum* Editionum *Psal-*

morum Davidicorum ARTURI JONSTONI," in which he mentions one published "*Londini*, Anno 1637, 8vo". In his Life of Johnston, prefixed to Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 32, Mr. Benson gives his reason for believing there was such an edition, but Dr. Irving (page 31 of his *Lives of Scotish Writers*, Edin. 1839), thinks it never existed.

36. The *Catalogus*, in the 4to edition (No. 26), referred to in 35, contains an undoubted misprint. An edition is there mentioned as published "*Londini* Anno 1652, 12mo," but this is corrected in the 8vo edition (No. 27), where the book is described as printed "*Londini* Anno 1657, 8vo," which is No. 16.

37. In the *Catalogus variarum Editionum*, at page xvj. of Nos. 26 and 27, an edition of the Psalms is mentioned by Benson as published "Cantabrigiæ, ——— 12mo". Neither Mr. Robert Bowes, the compiler of the *Catalogue of Books printed at, or relating to Cambridge*, 1894, nor Mr. Jenkinson, the Cambridge University Librarian, knows anything of it.

38. There is an inaccuracy in the printed catalogue of the Bodleian Library, 1843 (3 vols. folio), which might lead one to suppose that Johnston's Paraphrase of Psalm CIV. had been printed in 1620. An entry under his name in this Catalogue is "Paraphrasis Poetica, Psalmi CIV., 8vo, Lond. 1620". On the margin of the copy of this catalogue, in use in the Library itself, is a reference to the press number of each book, and this shows that the book referred to is *Octupla*, 1696 (No. 17), the compiler of the catalogue having apparently copied "London, 1620," from a part-title in that volume.

III. PUBLICATIONS BEARING ON LAUDER'S EDITIONS OF JOHNSTON'S PSALMS, ETC.

39. When Wm. Lauder published his *Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ* (Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24) the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on his petition, recommended that Johnston's Paraphrase of the Psalms should be taught in the lower classes of all Grammar Schools. (*Scots Magazine*, Vol. II., p. 534, 1740.) In consequence of this, Mr. John Love published an anonymous pamphlet of 22 pages, 4to, entitled "A Letter to a Gentleman in Edinburgh, wherein the proposal made to the late General Assembly for having Dr. Johnston's Paraphrase of the Psalms taught in the Schools as a proper Sacred Lesson betwixt Castalio's Dialogues and Buchanan is considered: Buchanan is vindicated and critical remarks upon the Doctor's Paraphrase are offered. Edinburgh . . . 1740." The pamphlet is signed "PHILO-BUCH.". The only copy, I know of, is in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, bound in a volume of Pamphlets [M. 10. 34] and catalogued under the word "Letter".

40. Lauder, under the signature of "PHILALETHES," replied in a pamphlet of 36 pp., 4to, entitled, "Calumny Display'd: or, *Pseudo-Philo-Buchananus* couch'd of a Cataract. Being A modest and impartial Reply to An impudent and malicious Libel, intituled, *A Letter to a Gentleman in* Edinburgh, &c. Wherein Doctor *Johnston* is vindicated, and critical Remarks upon *Buchanan's* Paraphrase of the Psalms are offered. . . . Edinburgh. Printed in the Year M.DCC.XL." In the appendix a copy of Lauder's petition to the General Assembly, etc., is given. There is a copy of this pamphlet in the British Museum, and in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 8.166].

41. John Love retorted in "A Second Letter to a Gentleman, *etc.*," a copy of which I have not seen. Refer to *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. XXXII., p. 200.

42. Lauder returned to the attack in "Calumny Display'd, *etc.*". Pt. 2 (pp. 44) and Pt. 3 (pp. 82). Edin., 1741. 8vo. Copy in British Museum Library. This scholastic contest between Lauder and Love was called, in Edinburgh, *Bellum Grammaticale.* See Chalmers' *Life of Ruddiman*, 1794, page 149, footnote (e).

IV. PUBLICATIONS BEARING ON BENSON'S EDITIONS OF JOHNSTON'S PSALMS, ETC.

43. Mr. Benson, Auditor in Exchequer, published a dissertation on Johnston's version of the Psalms, in which he gives it the preference to Buchanan's. This work is entitled "A Prefatory Discourse to a new edition of the Psalms of David. Translated into Latin verse. By Dr. Arthur Johnston, Physician to King Charles the First. To which is added, a Supplement, Containing a Comparison betwixt Johnston and Buchanan. London: Sold by W. Innys and D. Brown. MDCCXLI." 8vo. The *Prefatory Discourse* consists of 66 pages and the *Supplement*, which is separately paged, of 53 pages. To this Mr. Benson added "The Conclusion of the Prefatory Discourse to Dr. Johnston's Psalms, &c., in which Johnston's and Buchanan's Translations of the 1st and 104th Psalms, and their Dedicatory Epigrams to Mary Queen of Scots and the Countess of Marshall, are compar'd. London: Sold by W. Innys and D. Brown. MDCCXLI." 8vo, pp. 51. Copies in the British Museum Library and Bodleian Library. In Aberdeen University Library, MN. 2. 398, is a complete copy: MN. 4. 313 wants title page of *The Conclusion*, and MN. 2. 399 does not contain *The Conclusion*. At pages 568-571 and 607-609, Vol. L. of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1780, may be found remarks which were written by the Rev. Samuel Say on the margin of a copy of Benson's *Prefatory Discourse* and *Conclusion.*

44. A reply to Benson came in the form of "A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Book of Psalms, from The Objections rais'd against it by William Benson, Esq.; Auditor in Exchequer, in the *Supplement* and *Conclusion* he has annex'd to his *Prefatory Discourse* to his new Edition of Dr. Arthur Johnston's Version of that sacred Book. In which also, upon a Comparison of the Performances of those two Poets, the Superiority is demonstrated to belong to Buchanan. Wherein likewise several Passages of the *Original* are occasionally illustrated: Together with some useful Observations concerning the Latin Poetry and Arts of Versification. In a Letter to that learned Gentleman. By Thomas Ruddiman, A.M. . . . Edinburgh: Printed by T. and W. Ruddimans. M.DCC.XLV." 8vo, pp. 390. Copy in British Museum Library, and four copies in Aberdeen University Library.

V. Translations of Johnston's Epigrams.

45. Translations of some of Arthur Johnston's Epigrams are to be found in "Memorialls For the Government of the Royall-Burghs in Scotland. With some Overtures laid before the Nobility and Gentry of the several Shyres in this Kingdom. As also, A Survey of the City of Aberdeen, with the Epigrams of Arthur Iohnstoun Doctor of Medicin, upon some of our chief Burghs, translated into English by I. B. By ΦΙΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΟΥΣ [*sic*] (Or,) A lover of the Publick well-fare. Aberdeen, Printed by John Forbes, Printer to the City and University, 1685." A full description of this work, which was written by Alexander Skene, is given at p. 136 of Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, 1884. The translator of the Epigrams was John Barclay, parson of Cruden. There are three copies in Aberdeen University Library.

46. In 1867 a reprint of the *Memorialls* was issued to the extent of 50 copies, by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, at the expense of John Inglis Chalmers of Aldbar, and presented by him to the Members of Council of the Spalding Club. There is a copy in Aberdeen University Library [B. 4. 101].

47. Between pages 197 and 201 in the *Memorialls*, 1685 (No. 45), is a Part-Title to the remainder of the book "A Succinct Survey of the famous City of Aberdeen, with its Situation, Description, Antiquity, Fidelity and Loyalty to their Soveraignes. As also, the gracious Rewards conferred thereon, and the signall Evidences of Honour put upon many chief Magistrats thereof. With a Catalogue of Them since the City was burn'd for Loyalty, about the year 1330. Together with the Epigrams of Arthur Johnstoun, Doctor of Medicin, upon the said City, and severall other of the Principall Royall-Burghs in this Ancient Kingdom of Scotland: Translated into English by I. B. By a Zealous Lover of Bon-Accord ΦΙΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΟΥΣ [*sic*].

Aberdeen, Printed by John Forbes, 1685." This part of the book was reprinted, for Peter Buchan, in 1833, as a 24°, of 92 pages. A copy is in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 13. 244].

48. In the British Museum Library [1078. K. 10] there is an octavo pamphlet of 50 pages, believed to have been published in Edinburgh, "A Dentifrice for Bucaulo-Cephalo-Dogmatico-Pragmatico-Despotico-Moro-Vulturno Grammateus; or Scriblerus exposed, stripped, lashed, blasted, plagued, starved, racked, *etc.* . . . 1741." The anonymous author has appended to the above, "Dr. Johnston's Latin Epigram against two Pettifoggers of the Law, an Advocate and an Agent, paraphrased or imitated in English Verse," pp. 2, followed by "Lamentation for E--NA in Thraldom or Scriblerus, canvassed, arraigned and cast," pp. 6. See page 124 of Vol. I. of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis.*

VI. Works containing Fugitive Pieces and Selections from Johnston's Secular Verses.

49. In the following works are to be found Latin verses by Arthur Johnston.

(a) Baron, Robt. *Ad Georgii Turnebulli Tetragonismvm Psevdographvm Apodixis Catholica, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1631. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 36.

(b) Michel, William. *Epitaphs vpon the vntymelie death of that hopefull, learned, and religious youth, Mr. VVilliam Michel, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1634. As to this very rare book, see Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 50.

(c) Wedderburne, David. *Institvtiones Grammaticae, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1634. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 52.

(d) Forbes, Patrick. *Funerals of a Right Reverend Father in God Patrick Forbes of Corse, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1635. A reprint of this book, edited by Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, was issued by the Spottiswoode Society in 1845. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 53-55.

(e) Guild, William. *A Short Treatise Agaynst the prophanation of the Lord's Day, Especiallie by Salmond-Fishing thereon, In Tyme of Divine Service, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1637. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 61.

(f) Broad, William. *Bonvm Factvm. De Hydrope Theses, Quas D.T.O.M. F. Sub Rectoratu Magnifici & Clarissimi Viri, D. Artvri Ionstoni, Medici Regii, Ex decreto & authoritate facultatis Medicae, in celeberrima Academia Aberdonensi Regia Pro consequendis in sacra Medicina doctoralibus Privilegiis Praeside Patricio Dvnaeo M.D. & Facultatis Medicae Decano, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1637. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 201-2.

(g) Person, David (of Lochlands). *Varieties, or A Surveigh of rare and excellent matters . . . Wherein the principall Heads of diverse Sciences are illustrated . . . Digested into five bookes, etc.* London, 1635, 4to. Two copies in British Museum Library; copy in Aberdeen University Library [II. 10. 100].

(h) *Admiranda rerum admirabilium encomia. Sive diserta . . . Pallas . . . disserens seria sub ludicra specie. Hoc est, Dissertationum Ludicrarum. . . . Scriptores varii, etc.* Lugd. Bat. 1623, 1638, 1644, and Noviomagi Batavorum [Nimeguen] 1666 & 1676. Copies in British Museum Library, and Bodleian Library.

(i) Slezer, John. Johnston's verses in praise of several of the towns of Scotland are contained in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiac*, Lond. 1693, as well as in a very handsome edition of this book, entitled *Theatrum Scotiae, by Captain John Slezer, with life of the Author, and large additional Illustrations by the late John Jamieson, D.D.* Edinburgh, 1874, folio. A copy of the original work is in the British Museum Library, and one of the 1874 edition in Aberdeen University Library. Another edition, by the same editor, printed in Edinburgh 1814, does not contain Johnston's verses.

(j) In the *Scots Magazine*, Vol. VII., page 8, (Jan.) 1745, were printed for the first time Johnston's *De foedere nupero ad Scotos paraenesis.* These verses had been suppressed by Spang in his edition of Johnston (No. 15). They are reprinted at pp. 32-33 of the Editor's Preface to Vol. I. of Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs*, 1637-1641: printed for the Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1841.

VII. Two Theses, at the delivery of which, in the Universities of Heidelberg and Sedan,[1] respectively, the Titles shew Johnston had Presided.

50. The Rev. J. B. Craven, Episcopal Clergyman at Kirkwall, has in his possession a thesis, entitled (as already indicated, p. xxviii.) "Theoremata Physica De Motu, Quae D.O.M.A. in antiquissima et celeberrima Academia Heidelbergensi, spectabili Dn. Decano Theophilo Madero Philolos. [*sic*] et Medicin. D. et Physic. Professore ordinario, sub praesidio M. Arturi Jonstoni Abredonensis Scoti Collegii Casmirani Regentis Abrahamus Eccius Glogoviensis Silesius Ad diem Augusti publicé in auditorio Philosophorum defendet Horis locoque solitis. Heidelbergæ. Typis Voegelinianis, Anno cIↄ Iↄ cI." This pamphlet, which consists of two sheets, square 12mo, has on the title page the MS. inscription "Dno Blackburno". Peter Blackburn,

[1] Johnston presided at the delivery of several other theses at Sedan, besides the one here specified, but these I have not seen. See footnote, page xx.

who was Moderator of the General Assembly which met at Dundee 1597-98, and afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, was Arthur Johnston's brother-in-law.

51. In the British Museum Library is another thesis, on the title page of which Johnston's name appears. It is thus entered in the printed catalogue. "Bogusz (Joannes) *Baron de Ziemlic.* Διασκεψις Metaphysica de unitate, *Praes.* A. Jonstono. *Sedani*, [1605] fol. c. 29. k. 16. *Without pagination. Printed on satin. A presentation copy to James I. bound in velvet, with his arms on the covers, and the autograph of Henry, Prince of Wales, on the inside of the cover.*" (See page xviii.)

VIII. Manuscript.

52. The catalogue of the Chetham Library, Manchester, contains the following entry. "Gulielmo Alexander, Comiti de Sterlin de sua Nova Scotia. (Signed) Arturus Jonstonus." (See Vol. I., p. 223.)

IX. Distribution of the Editions of Johnston's Works in several Libraries.

53. The Library of the British Museum contains Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33 and 34.

The Bodleian Library, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26 and 34.

Cambridge University Library, Nos. 13, 26 and 34.

St. Andrews University Library, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 26 and 34.

Glasgow University Library, Nos. 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 26, 32 and 34.

Aberdeen University Library, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15 (two varieties), 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 (both issues), 30, and 34.

Edinburgh University Library, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21, 26 and 34.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Nos. 1, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 31 and 34.

Signet Library, Nos. 8, 13, 14, 20, 26 and 34.

X. The Extant Portraits of Arthur Johnston.

54. There are two paintings of Johnston by Jamesone, both of which belong to the University of Aberdeen. One is in the Senatus Room at King's College, and the other in the Picture Gallery of Marischal College.

The King's College picture, a photogravure of which is in Vol. I. of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, is described at page 119 of Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, 1885. The inscription on it appears however to be "Anno 1629. Nosce te ipsum," and not as there stated. A lithograph, taken from this photogravure, was issued with *Scottish Notes and Queries*, November, 1895, and was inserted as a frontispiece, in each of the thirty-six copies of this bibliography, which was at that time reprinted, as a monograph, for private circulation.

An engraving from the King's College picture, published 1 Jan. 1798, by

Robert Wilkinson, No. 58 Cornhill, faces the biographical sketch of Arthur Johnston in the *Iconographia Scotica*, by John Smith of the Inner Temple, London [1798] ; but by what appears to have been a careless mistake, the name inscribed beneath the picture is "John Johnstone, M.D.". Another engraving from the same picture, published 1 Dec. 1798, by Edward Harding, 98 Pall Mall, is in Pinkerton's *Scotish Gallery*, London: 1799. A copy of this engraving is in the portrait scrap book belonging to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

The Marischal College painting, a photogravure of which appears in this volume, is mentioned at page 123 of Bulloch's *George Jamesone*. It is inscribed "1621, *Aetat* 42". A copy of this painting (not the King's College one, as erroneously stated by Mr. Bulloch) done in oil, by Wales, for the Earl of Buchan, is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. Another copy, painted in 1837 for the late Mr. Alexander Johnston, W.S., by John Henry of Edinburgh, is in the possession of the writer.

55. The engraved portraits of Johnston, contained in his *Poemata Omnia* and in two editions of the *Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ*, are mentioned under Nos. 15, 21 and 23. These cannot be said to bear much resemblance to either of the paintings now extant. The frontispiece of the *Poemata Omnia* is shewn in one of the glass cases in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

56. There are two engravings of Johnston taken by John Michel Rysbrack, from a bust which belonged to Mr. Auditor Benson. One, engraved by G. Vertue in 1740, which is in the quarto edition of Johnston's *Psalms*, published in 1741, is mentioned at No. 26, and the other, by VanderGucht, 1740, which is in the octavo edition of 1741, is referred to at No. 27. A copy of the former is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and another is in the portrait scrap book of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. There is a woodcut taken from it in Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, 1868, Vol. II., p. 577.

57. One of the lights of the window, known as the Melvin Window, at the east end of the Library of the University of Aberdeen, represents Arthur Johnston, the likeness having been taken from the King's College portrait. An illustration and description of this window is given in *James Melvin, a sketch by David Masson*. Aberdeen 1895. See also p. 528, *Fasti Academiæ Mariscallanæ Aberdonensis*. New Spalding Club. Aberdeen 1889. The first named book was edited, and the latter written, by Mr. P. J. Anderson, Secretary of the Club, and Librarian to the University of Aberdeen, to whom I am much indebted for valuable assistance in the preparation of this bibliography.

W. J.

Dec. 2, 1895.

MUSA LATINA ABERDONENSIS

LATIN POEMS

OF

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

VOL. II.

EPIGRAMMATA

(As in Edition of 1637)

Etc., Etc.

EPIGRAMMATA.

LIII. TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

(*A Dedication.*)

John [Maitland], second Baron Thirlstane and first Earl of Lauderdale, died January, 1645, buried at Haddington. (*Plura* in Masson's *William Drummond*, p. 447; Sir R. Douglas's *Peerage*, II. 70.)

ARGUMENT.

I have no gifts to offer, such as Tethys sends from the Red Sea, or as dark Indus gathers in his green waters. The fountains I draw upon are those of Phoebus, whence these offerings come, whatever worth may to them belong. Accept, and, if time allows, inspect, these trifles. An hour will suffice for the passing eye. 'Tis the brood of the Eagle that can stand the sun's bright blaze. Be it thine to show thy heroic blood, nowise degenerate from great Maitland in the days of old.

LIII. AD ILLUSTREM LADERDELIAE COMITEM.

Non mihi sunt, rubro quae mittit ab aequore Tethys,
  Vel niger in viridi quae legit Indus aqua.
Haec tibi, quae Phoebi sacris e fontibus hausi,
  Dona, Laderdeli, quantulacunque fero.
Accipe Pierias, et, si vacat, inspice gerras;
  Hora sat est, oculo si properante legis.
Alitis armigeri proles generosa putatur,
  Si qua potest Phoebi nobile ferre iubar.
Tu quoque Phoebeos, quo par est lumine, fetus
  Adspiciens, generis da documenta tui.
Heroo sic te prognatum sanguine, magno
  Nec Metellano degenerasse, probes.

ART. IONST.

7. Alitis armigeri.] The eagle, as bearing the thunderbolt of Jove.

12. Metellano.] Not the famous William of this family, the secretary of Queen Mary's time, but the earl's father, John, the chancellor of James VI.'s time. As "Joannes Metellanus," he has a niche as a poet in the "Delitiae," and a place in the Scottish peerage as the first Lord Maitland of Thirlstane (1590, died 1595).

LIIIA. THE COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE'S EMBROIDERIES (1-9).

A series upon the needle-embroidered tapestries of the Lady Isabella Seton, Countess of Lauderdale. A lament over her in No. CXXXVIII. [On tapestry as a characteristic ornament of the time, see No. XX., l. 24, and we may recall Shakspere's description of Imogen's chamber (*Cymb.*, II. 4· 68): "It was hang'd with tapestry of silk and silver," etc.]

ARGUMENT.

With various gifts drawn from various climes, behold the products in tapestry of the Minerva of Lauderdale. The gold is from Tagus, soft silk from China, purple hue is of Tyre—but compare the treasures, and the Scottish needle surpasses all.

2. HER FLOWERS IN NEEDLEWORK.

In early spring, when the beauteous Seton saw the first flowers on the enamelled mead, she took her needle and traced on linen Flora's footsteps. There you behold Iris and the Poppy and the tender Crocus, Violets in blue and purple and gold; white Lilies with yellow King-cups, and Tulips like a sun or stars. The Rose is there, both red and ivory-white—resembling, the one, her snowy neck, the other her rosy lips; so also the Columbine, the Hyacinth, the Flos Adonis, and eke the Narcissus. Place flowers of Nature and of the Setonian needle side by side: any eye will avouch that both are real, or, if painted, painted by the same hand.

3. FRUITS.

You behold here fruits in purple and gold, glorified by the fair Seton's hand. Grapes, olive-berries are there, with apples, lemons and peaches; cherries and pears and amber prunes, all the wealth of the gardens of Alcinous. Zeuxis deceived the birds by *his* grapes; here are apples, vines, olives that would deceive Pomona's eye, or the eyes of Lyaeus and Minerva.

4. BEASTS OF THE CHASE.

In gold and Tyrian silk glisten droves of wild beasts, portrayed by the needle of a Scottish nymph. Here an Umbrian Hound pants after a Hare; there lies a Boar with many a wound. A Stag at bay tosses the Dogs into the air. Chamois and Roedeer with gasping Hounds in hot pursuit; nor are wanting the Lion and Bears, the shaggy Bison and the striped Tiger, all with huntsmen and nets and weapons congregated round. 'Tis a scene where the hunter's queen may learn her own craft, and Minerva get lessons in her own art.

5. BIRDS.

The feathered tribes are seen in pictured form, the gifts of Minerva's art, at Lethington. There is the Phoenix, born on her funeral pile; the Eagle snatching up a hare, which piteously from the sky appeals for human help. The Junonian bird spreads her resplendence in the sun, and with flashing necks the Doves of Venus bill and coo. There, too, is the Swan whiter than snow, the Parrot with green wings, the warrior Chanticleers, the Nightingale within its poplar shade. The Crane in combat with the Pygmy, the Halcyon in quest of its mate; the Goose, once guardian of the Capitol, and the bird that came from the Phasian stream, the Pelican and the Stork, are there. Untie the threads that bind them, and the creatures, you would be bail, would fly in air.

6. FISHES.

The scaly, finny tribes, and all life marine, our fair nymph here displays. The Whale spouts showers of brine; the Orc plunges his prong into the Whale's side. There the Dolphin sports and wantons, and the Phoca wallows; the Cuttlefish blackens the waters, and the Mullet buries its mouth for concealment. Octopuses, Lobsters, Conger Eels are fighting there. There too is the Nautilus, bark and sail, steersman and passenger all in one. There too the Crocodile shedding tears, the Hippopotamus bleeding itself on a pointed reed, and all the rest—of all forms, hues and colours. Chief, the Salmon with his silver shoulders. The Siren too is there, and Tethys with her spouse, and Triton with his conch for trumpet, amid Naiads and Nereids in the throng. The youths of old Rome delighted in their puny fish-ponds: here you behold the whole realm of Amphitrite.

7. THE PLANETS.

Behold how, leaving the lower world, the nymph portrays with daedal hand the powers of heaven! There stands Saturn with his hook, Jove with his levin-bolts, Mars with his shield, Phoebus having his countenance orbed

with rays, Venus with her mirror, Mercury with his rod, Luna with her gilded horns. What a palace, favoured by such powers and thus resplendent! But the giver of these glories, what a Power Divine is she!

8. LUCRETIA IN EMBROIDERY.

Here Lucretia stabs her own chaste bosom for a crime she did not commit. Her fearless right hand and her stainless couch have made her renowned in the records of the world. A like renown the needle of Lady [Seton] Lauderdale hath here bestowed.

9. APPLES IN EMBROIDERY.

Venus surveys the apples depicted by Lady Lauderdale's deft hand. She then turns to Paris and chides him: "False rogue, why didst cheat me with *your* apple? Why does Pallas command the prize, alongside of me, for beautiful form? If by thy judgment I vanquished Pallas, why did I get from you apples inferior to those now produced by Pallas and her art?"

LIIIa. DE AULAEIS ACUPICTIS, DOMINAE ISABELLAE SETONAE, COMITISSAE LADERDELIAE.

Munere non uno, nec ab una gente, Minervae
  Texta Laderdeliae nobilitata vides.
Aurum ripa Tagi, donarunt mollia Seres
  Stamina; quae tinxit purpura, missa Tyro est.
Confer opus: Quae ripa Tagi, quae munera Seres,
  Quae Tyrus hic iactat, Scotica vincit acus.

2. FLORES EIUSDEM ACUPICTI.

Vere novo primos Dea cum Setonia flores,
  Et pictam niveo sub pede vidit humum:
Sumpsit acum, Floraeque legens vestigia, bysso
  Naturae simulat luxuriantis opus.
Iridis hic varios, et mille papaveris ignes
  Adspicis, et rutili fila tenella croci.
Hic ferrugineas, ostroque auroque comantes,
  Et violas cultu versicolore vides.
Candida luteolis miscentur lilia calthis,
  Et tulipae soli sideribusque pares.
Hic rosa par cocco, par est et dentibus Indis,
  Haec collo dominae concolor, illa labris.
Aemulus hic caelo cyanus nitet inter ocellos,
  Et sceptrum, et Tyrio tincta corona cado.

Setonae.] She was a Seton, wife of John, first *Earl* of Lauderdale, and mother of John, first *Duke* of Lauderdale, being the second daughter of Alexander Seton (see No. CXIV. 1), Earl of Dunfermline and Chancellor of Scotland. William Drummond has obituary verses to her after her death (2nd November, 1638) (Masson's *Drummond*, p. 447). Her accomplishments were hereditary, as her father was a man of singularly fine taste and culture. Her epitaph appears at length in *Epitaphs* (Glasg., 1834, p. 189).

16. Tulipae.] A.D. 1577 is given as the date of their first appearance in Western Europe.

Et tessellatos variata luce fritillos,
Et Veneri sacras flos imitatus aves.
Quique Therapnaeo fertur de sanguine cretus,
Quemque tuus tinxit, pulcher Adoni, cruor.
Hic hiat et flammam gelidis qui traxit ab undis,
Iamque sui, peius quam prius, urit amor.
Pone simul, quos pinxit acus Setonia, flores,
Et quos vere novo Daedala fudit humus.
Mentem quisquis habet, vel veros iuret utrosque,
Vel pictos una iuret utrosque manu.

3. FRUCTUS.

Adspicis hic auro pictos et murice fructus,
Textaque Setonae nobilitata manu.
Hic pellucidulae turgent in vitibus uvae,
Nativo iures intumuisse mero.
Palladis hic pictas operoso stamine baccas,
Tinctaque Getulo murice poma vides.
Et defaecato quibus est color aemulus auro,
Et quae virginei signa cruoris habent.
Et cerasis pira mixta nitent, sunt illa labellis
Artificis, sunt haec aemula poma comis.
Cernis et Heliadum lacrimas imitantia pruna,
Quicquid et Alcinoi silva vel hortus habet.
Zeuxis aves pictis delusit callidus uvis,
Pictoris pictor lusus et arte fuit.
Hic sua, si videant, Pomonam poma, Lyaeum
Vinea, Cecropiam fallet oliva Deam.

4. FERAE.

Hic auro Tyrioque nitent bombyce ferarum
Agmina, Grampigenae cuspide picta Deae.
Hic leporem sectatur hians et prensitat Umber;
Hic iacet haud uno vulnere fossus aper.

21. Fritillos.] The flower Fritillary seems alluded to, but the punctuation and syntax are obscure.

23-5. Therapnaeo.] The legends of the youths Hyacinthus and Narcissus.

49. Umber.] Figures in Virgil as a name for a "hound".

Arboris hic nixus trunco vim cornibus arcet
  Cervus, et arreptos tollit in astra canes.
Hic capreas damasque quatit fuga, pone molossos
  Cernis anhelantes per loca senta sequi.
Terga feris, canibus foedatos sanguine rictus
  Adspicis, et duris crura notata rubis.
Nec leo, nec turpes desunt venantibus ursae,
  Villosusque bison, et maculosa tigris.
Stant circum iuvenes; vibrat hic venabula, librat
  Hic iaculum, teretes expedit ille plagas.
Cuncta nitent auro; facies argentea silvis
  Obtigit, argento sub pede lucet humus.
Hic nemorum regina feras agitare, relictis
  Montibus, hic artes disce, Minerva, tuas.

5. AVES.

Dona Lidintoniae semper victura Minervae
  Hic picturatae conspiciuntur aves.
Alituum stipata choro regina volucrum
  Nascitur hic Phoenix, quo perit, orta rogo.
Sublevat hic leporem pedibus Iovis ales; ab alto
  Poscere mortales praeda videtur opem.
Sole relucentem volucris Iunonia caudam
  Circinat, et pluma multicolore nitet.
Mille Dioneae volucres dant oscula rostris,
  Colla tument, plumis nec color unus inest.
Vincit olor candore nives, sed, eburnea colla
  Artificis quod sint candidiora, dolet.
Concolor arboribus virides hic explicat alas
  Psittacus, et sola garrulitate caret.
Stant pugiles hic lucis aves: in vertice cristae,
  Ignis inest oculis, cruribus arma rigent.

58. Maculosus.] Here, of the tiger; would be more correct, of the leopard.

63. Regina.] Diana, the huntress.

64. Artes tuas.] Embroidery is among the arts of Athene Ergané.

65. Lidintoniae.] Lethington, in the sixteenth century, was pronounced Ledington. It formed the seat of the Maitland family, ennobled as Lauderdale.

Hic et populea sua luget fata sub umbra
  Daulias, et gestum muta loquentis habet.
Hic fera Pygmaeum pedibus grus abripit uncis,
  Clade pharetrati pumilionis ovans.
Halcyonem iures hic vestigare maritum;
  Vox illi, sortem qua fleat, una deest.
His Capitolinae custos intexitur arcis,
  Et de Phasiaca vecta volucris aqua.
Quaeque suo teneros restaurat sanguine natos,
  Quaeque subit dorso dulce parentis onus.
Eripe compedibus, quibus haerent, exue filis
  Crura, volaturas nemo negabit aves.

6. PISCES.

Squamigeros hic Nympha greges gentemque marinam
  Exhibet, ingenii nobilioris opus.
Naturam pictura refert: maris egerit imbres
  Cetus hians, ceto perforat orca latus.
Se rotat et vitreis delphin lascivit in undis,
  Cum catulis coniunx caerula pone subit.
Deformes refluo stertunt in gurgite phocae.
  Terga rigent setis, ubera lacte tument.
Sepia fuscat aquas, se subductura periclo,
  Oraque de toto mugile sola latent.
Cornibus adversis pugnant sub gurgite cancri
  Octipedes; congrum fronte locusta ferit.
Ipse sibi remex, vector, scapha, more Liburnae,
  Nautilus in summa velificatur aqua.

81. Luget.] The "Delitiae" has the bad misprint *leget*. The Raban edition of 1632 has *luget*.

96. Cetus.] The whale is, in the scientific notions of the time, classed among the fishes.

96. Orca.] Is this the sword-fish?

102. Mugile.] Pliny (*N. H.*, IX. 17·26) tells a story of it whence we may call it the "foolish ostrich of the sea". "Mugilum natura ridetur, in metu *capite abscondito*, totos se occultari credentium."

106. Nautilus.] These two lines are very happy regarding this Argonaut, reminding us of Hartley Coleridge's gem on the same creature. Compare Pliny's picturesque description of it (*N. H.*, IX. 47 (29)).

Flens crocodile fugis; distentam sanguine venam
  Niliacus iunci cuspide tundit equus.
Hamatas scolopendra dapes et viscera ructu
  Egerit; aera vides reddere sola lupum.
Pinna dolum meditans, dum sugit ab aethere concha
  Seminium baccae nobilioris, hiat.
Nec color unus inest: hyacinthi purpura flammis,
  Et muraena tuo sanguine tincta nites.
Candor inest soleis, imitatur sulphura mersus
  Scomber aquis, fulges dactyle, tinca vires.
Aureus auratae color est: argentea salmo,
  Vicini pecoris, polype, terga geris.
Pectine caesariem Siren deducit eburno,
  Pube tenus virgo, cetera piscis habet.
Cana tridentigero nitet hic cum coniuge Tethys,
  Et fluit ad niveos caerula palla pedes.
Caeruleus iuxta tubicen ciet aequora concha;
  Naiadum cinctus Nereidumque choro.
His, quem prisca iuvant, priscae vivaria Romae
  Confer, et Hirpini Caesareosque lacus.
Lucrino contenta fuit gens Martia; totam
  Hic Amphitriten Oceanumque vides.

7. PLANETAE.

Adspicis, ut caeli dominos, tellure relicta,
  Exprimat audaci daedala Nympha manu.
Saturnus stat falce minax, fert fulmina natus,
  Mars clipeum, spargit Phoebus ab ore faces.

108. Niliacus.] This story of the Hippopotamus bleeding itself by means of a bulrush is in Pliny (*N. H.*, VIII. 26·40).

116. Dactyle.] Perhaps the razor-fish.

116. Tinca.] The tench.

119. Siren.] The description suits, in its features of the *comb* and fishy figure, the mermaid of the northern rather than the siren of southern mythology.

126. Hirpini Caesareosque lacus.] Allusion to the luxurious fish and mussel ponds described in Pliny (*N. H.*, IX. 78 and 82), where the name Hirpinus occurs explaining Johnston's recondite allusion.

Diva Paphi speculo, virga Cyllenia proles,
  Cornibus auratis frons tibi, Luna, nitet.
Quanta domus, tot culta Deis, tot lucida flammis!
  Quae dedit haec mundo maxima, quanta Dea est!

8. LUCRETIA ACU-PICTA.

Hic castum fodit ipsa sibi Lucretia pectus,
  Quod non commisit, per scelus ulta nefas.
Intulit hanc fastis et notam reddidit orbi
  Dextra metus expers, et sine labe torus.
Sed quantum manus orba metu, sine crimine lectus,
  Setonae tantum nobilitavit acus.

9. POMA ACU-PICTA.

Picta Laderdeliae dum spectat poma Minervae,
  Sic Paridem fertur corripuisse Venus:
Perfide, cur nobis cum pomis verba dedisti?
  Cur mecum formae praemia Pallas habet?
Iudice sed si te superavi Pallada, pomis
  Cur ego Palladiis deteriora tuli?

136. Quanta Dea est.] This hyperbolic compliment to Lady Lauderdale is so framed that it may also apply to Nature herself.

141. Sine crimine lectus.] Repeats "sine labe torus".

LIV. ON THE CITY OF ABERDEEN.

A quaint, old metrical English translation of this epigram appearing in Skene's *Memorials of Scottish Burghs*, was made by John Barclay, minister at Cruden, about 1685, as to whom see *Collections*, *Spald. Club* (p. 52). This version may come more appropriately later, with the *Encomia Urbium*.

ARGUMENT.

If you admire Rome and its people as the world's sovereign lady and the world's delight, bring into the arena of comparison lovely Aberdeen. Thetis washes it with obedient waves, just as the Imperial City adjoins its handmaid sea. Both look down from heights on subject streams, and breathe martial threats, each from her thundering citadel. The former boasts of her Fabii, her Scipios, her Caesars. The other recalls with pride her Menzieses, her Cullens, her Collisons and her Lawsons. The Grampian city is smaller than that of Romulus, but her burgesses are men, in heart and head, as good as of ancient Rome.

LIV. DE ABERDONIA URBE.

Cum populo quisquis Romanam suspicis urbem,
Et mundi dominam deliciasque vocas;
Confer Aberdoniam, Thetis hanc servilibus undis
Alluit, urbs famulo nec procul illa mari est.
Utraque fulta iugis subiectos despicit amnes;
Utraque fulminea spirat ab arce minas.
Illa suos Fabios, invictaque fulmina belli
Scipiadas iactat, Caesareamque domum.
Mennesios urbs haec proceres, gentemque Culenam,
Et Collissonios, Lausoniosque patres.
Urbe Quirinali minor est urbs Grampica, cives
Sunt tamen hic animis ingeniisque pares.

5. Fulta iugis.] The *seven* hills of Rome, as against the once *three* hills of Aberdeen, from which last are supposed to come the three towers in the city arms.

9. Cullenos.] On Cullens and Menzies, see Vol. I. No. XXII., and *Misc. Spald. Club* (II. 31).

10. Collissonios.] The Collisons were a family of high importance, and the name of Collison's aisle still adheres to the north transept of St. Nicholas Church in Aberdeen. Auchlunies, in Maryculter, belonged to this family, which, according to *Collections*, *Spald. Club* (p. 265), could count its descent for fourteen generations. *Cf.* No. C. *infra.*

LV. TO THE DUC DE LA TREMOUILLE CONCERNING MARIE DE LA TOUR, HIS SPOUSE.

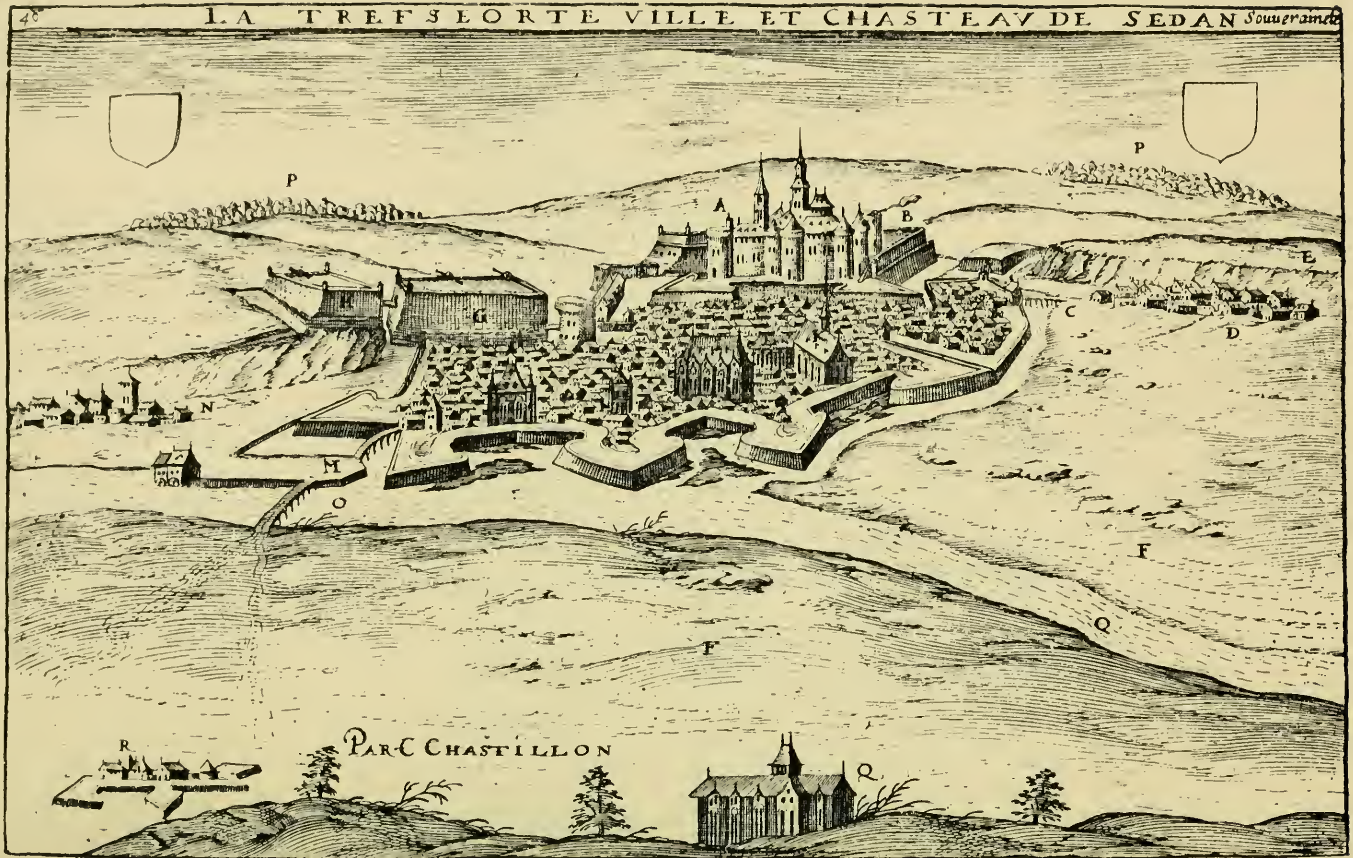
(*Plura, for historical matter, also under* LXXXV.)

The thought in this *jeu d'esprit*, repeated in LIX., is parallel to that in Ben Jonson's "Discourse" with Cupid:—

"Couldst thou, Love,
Call to mind the forms that strove
For the apple, and those three
Make in one, the same were she.
. . . .
She is Venus when she smiles,
But she's Juno when she walks,
And Minerva when she talks!"

ARGUMENT.

Now thou weddest a daughter of De la Tour [*i.e.*, of Bouillon] and Orange [Nassau]. The gifts held out to Paris, she has them all—Pallas' talents, Juno's wealth, Venus' fair countenance. Paris would avow she embodies the whole trio in her single self. Sole difference, that here *our* Pallas is soft and bland, *our* Juno gentle, and *our* Venus chaste.



VIEW OF SEDAN ON THE MEUSE:

In the 17th Century.

LV. AD TRIMOLLIUM DUCEM, DE MARIA TURRAEA SPONSA.

Iam tibi connubio sociatur Nympha, Trimolli,
  Turraeae soboles Auriacaeque domus.
Quae Paridi obtulerant tria numina, possidet una,
  Mentem Pallas, opes Iuno, dat ora Venus.
Ipse Paris, quales olim conspexit in Ida,
  Iuret in hac una tres simul esse Deas.
Dissimilis tantum tribus una est, quod sit in illa
  Pallas blanda, humilis Iuno, pudica Venus.

1. Trimolli.] In Saint Marthe's *Histoire de la Maîson Tremouille* (Paris, 1668) we find the following: "Henri, Seigneur de la Tremouille, troisieme Duc de Thouars, pair de France, etc., l'an 1619 à l'age de vingt ans il épousa Marie de la Tour, fille ainée de Henri de la Tour, Duc de Bouillon et Prince Souverain de Sedan, et d'Elizabeth de Nassau, sa seconde femme". Compare Andrew Melville's effusion in "Delitiae," II. 76, on the same nuptials: "Epithalamium Illustrissimorum Principum Henrici Tremollii, Ducis Thoarsii, etc., et Mariae Turreae, filiae Ducis Bullonii". Hence, in M'Crie's *Life of Andrew Melville:* "In the beginning of the year 1619 Sedan was a scene of festivity in consequence of the marriage of Marie de la Tour, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Bouillon, to [her cousin-german] the Duke de la Tremouille". Notwithstanding the strong ties uniting his father-in-law, the Duke of Bouillon, to the Protestant cause, this Duc de la Tremouille conformed to Romanism in 1628 from political reasons (Carew *Letters*, Camd. Soc., p. 100).—The name Tremouille is familiar to the English-speaking world, as being borne by Charlotte, the famous Countess of Derby, who figures in Sir W. Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, and whom he wrongly and inadvertently represents as a Romanist, an error which Sir Walter afterwards acknowledged. The alliance between the houses of Derby and Tremouille was brought about by the Princess Palatine Elizabeth (Vol. I. No. VIII.; Green's *Lives of the Princesses*, V. 456).—A letter of Marie de la Tour in 1647 (who is there styled *Duchesse de Thouars*) to Earl of Lothian occurs in *Ancram Correspondence*, I. 220; *cf.* also *Ibid.*, 101, 188. *Plura* in *Notes and Queries*, second series, 12·272.

LVI. ON THE BRACELET OFFERED TO HER SPOUSE BY MARIE DE LA TOUR.[1]

(*See under preceding*, No. LV.)

ARGUMENT.

Gems form one part of your bracelet, the other is a lock of hair; both in lustre gleaming. The gems came from Venus' shell, the same wherein she was wafted to the Cyprian shore. Their pearly whiteness is rival to the moon: smooth and round they are, like the globe itself or the milky breast of Venus. The lock of hair a nymph supplied: beside the waves of the Meuse at Sedan, Love wove with these his toils for the bridegroom. 'Tis in hue like amber or gold or crocus enamelling Cilician meads. In fineness it recalls fine linen or the filaments of silk. Neither the silkworm weaving its cocoon about its own bowels, nor the creature that weaves with its foot its cunning workmanship, nor the Lemnian blacksmith with all his art, is more deft and cunning. 'Tis either a lock sent from Berenice's brow, or a curl of Venus, or a tress of thy beams, O sun.

[1] *Cf.* Compliment to her father, "Turraeus" or de la Tour, in XXXVI., l. 57, of Vol. I.

LVI. DE ARMILLA, QUAM TURRAEA SPONSO DEDIT.

Sunt gemmae pars una tui, pars altera crines,
  Armilla, hinc ingens surgit et inde nitor.
Gemmas concha tulit, qua quondam mater Amorum,
  Nata recens, Cyprum per mare vecta fuit.
Candor in his niveus, nitor est, fratri aemula qualem
  Orbe micans medio fundere Luna solet.
Laevior his non est, non ipsa rotundior orbis
  Machina, non Paphiae lactea mamma deae.
Nympha dedit crines; Mosae Sedanensis ad undas,
  Hos sponso laqueos texuit ales Amor.
Concolor Heliadum lacrimis coma, concolor auro est,
  Et, quo pinguntur rura Cilissa, croco.
Non levis hanc tenui vincit lanugine byssus,
  Fila nec extremi talia Seres habent.
Nec qui se circum glomerat sua viscera bombyx,
  Nec fera daedaleum quae pede texit opus.
Nec mage subtiles ars finxit Lemnia casses,
  Nuda repentino cum Dea capta dolo est.
Quae Rhodus in vacua fertur servasse tabella,
  Talia pictorum fila fuisse putem.
Hic Bereniceo missus de vertice crinis,
  Vel cirrus Veneris, vel tua, Phoebe, coma est.

5. Fratri aemula.] Aemula agrees with Luna, by anticipation, or is used adverbially.

16. Fera.] Probably the spider.

18. Nuda.] The adventure in the eighth Odyssey as to entrapping Venus and Mars together.

LVII. ON HIS NATAL SPOT.

Probably the most graceful, as it is the best known, of Johnston's poetic effusions. It embodies the spirit of the Ovidian distich (I. *Ep. ex Pont.*, 3·35) :—

" Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine Musas
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui " ;

and is worthy by its modesty of a place beside the vaunting but splendid lines of Ovid as to *his* Sulmonian birthplace (*Amor.*, III. 15).—The district of the Garioch, to which Caskieben belonged, is dominated by the mountain called Benachie, and is traversed by the Ury, which, as stated under No. XLI., is the largest affluent of the Don, and receives the Gadie as a tributary. Cultured life, though among the *oves* and *boves*, is here depicted as a true life in " Arcady ".

ARGUMENT.

Lo! here behold, O stranger, the Tempe of the Johnstons, rival to the Thessalian, outstretched beneath the northern sky. In a thousand meanders the silver Ury trickles with pellucid waves through the smiling fields. Here huge Benachie, under sunset at the equinox, casts his latest shade. Pearls in the stream and gems in the mountain enrich the scene, and Nature displays all her charms. Birds in the air and fish in the water, cattle in the fields, you perceive disporting. Crops in the field, fruit-laden trees are there, and a tower rises commanding the scene—a lofty tower, yet not equal to its lord's deserts—at some three furlongs distance from the companion town. This is my natal spot, the land of the Johnstons for a hundred generations. Mantua got fame as Virgil's cradle : my cradle it is that will give *me* renown.



Benachie from Caskieben.

LVII. DE LOCO SUO NATALI.

Aemula Thessalicis en hic Ionstonia Tempe,
  Hospes, hyperboreo fusa sub axe vides.
Mille per ambages nitidis argenteus undis
  Hic trepidat laetos Urius inter agros.
Explicat hic seras ingens Bennachius umbras,
  Nox ubi libratur lance diesque pari.
Gemmifer est amnis, radiat mons ipse lapillis,
  Queis nihil Eous purius orbis habet.
Hic pandit Natura sinum, nativaque surgens
  Purpura felicem sub pede ditat humum.
Aera per liquidum volucres, in flumine pisces,
  Adspicis in pratis luxuriare pecus.
Hic seges est, hic poma rubent, onerantur aristis
  Arva, suas aegre sustinet arbor opes.
Propter aquas arx est, ipsi contermina caelo,
  Auctoris menti non tamen aequa sui.
Imperat haec arvis et vectigalibus undis,
  Et famula stadiis distat ab urbe tribus.
Haec mihi terra parens: gens has Ionstonia lymphas,
  Arvaque per centum missa tuetur avos.
Clara Maroneis evasit Mantua cunis,
  Me mea natalis nobilitabit humus.

1. Tempe.] Here used for a quiet valley, not a romantic gorge, as the real Tempe is.

5. Bennachius.[1]] The mountain is spoken of as a "gnomon," and as casting shadow over Caskieben, which was close to Keithhall, at sunset in the equinox. Compare the old story, which is probably in the poet's mind, as to Mount Athos casting its evening shadow at Lemnos. —An English version of the above poem may here be referred to. It appeared in the "Genealogical Account of the Johnstons" (Edin., 1832), and is, by some one unknown, a neat English rendering in happy tone. It has been already given in the sketch of Johnston's life, Vol. I. p. xx.

16. Auctoris.] Compliment to his elder brother John, who had been as a father to Arthur and the younger orphan brothers (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 164).

[1] In his prose description of the Garioch (*Gareocha, Garviach*), Gordon of Straloch speaks of Benachie as "in septem vertices assurgens, asper et saxeus" (*Coll. Spald. Club*, p. 22). Straloch's Latin verses on the district of Mar as the *incunabula* of Forbes are worth comparing (*Funerals* of Forbes, p. 331).

LVIII. ON THE THREE BLOOD-RED YOKES OF THE HAYS.[1]

The armorial bearings [*Argent*, three escutcheons *Gules*] of the Hay family are here alluded to, and the legend connected therewith. Instead of "iugis" we should expect "scutis" for escutcheons, but the *supporters* of the armorial device are two rustics with *ox-yokes* and the motto is "serva iugum"; whence probably the prominence of "iuga".

ARGUMENT.

Once before a Danish foe the Scottish Lion, O shame, gave way. The disaster was observed by one who was tilling, close by, his paternal acres. Undoing the oxen, he with his two sons snapped up the yokes and, dashing into the tide of war, with these weapons stemmed the retreat. What shall we say of the club of Hercules, the harpé of Perseus, the spear of Achilles? The meed of true glory rests with the Hays and their rustic yokes.

[1] Another Latin poem by William Meston on the whole Insignia of the Hays, crest, supporters, etc., as well as shield, will be found quoted in *Scot. Notes and Queries*, IV. 4.

LVIII. DE HAYORUM TRIBUS IUGIS SANGUINEIS.

Hostibus, indignum, Cimbris exercitus omnis
  Scotigenum verso terga Leone dabat:
Signa Caledoniae spectans incanduit Hayus,
  Qui patrios iuxta forte colebat agros.
Nec mora, taurorum, properans, ingentibus ausis
  Expedit incurvis colla torosa iugis.
His genitor natique duo, tria fulmina belli,
  Compescunt trepidam, nec sine caede, fugam.
Queis fuga compressa est, armis agrestibus hostis
  Concidit, et, qui non concidit, haustus aqua est.
Clava quid, aut harpe meruit, quid Pelias hasta,
  Quae perhibent Graios arma tulisse duces?
Sunt haec nota quidem, cantataque vatibus arma,
  Haya tamen verae plus iuga laudis habent.

3. Hayus.] See also No. CXLIII.; and compare, in heraldic works, the "Leys of Luncarty" story in connection with the rise of the Errol family (also note in XXXVIII., l. 45, of Vol. I.). Arthur Johnston's grandmother (wife of his grandfather, William Johnston) was a Margaret Hay of Delgaty, and so connected with the House of Errol. There is a fine parallel allusion in the *Monastery* of Scott (Ch. XXXVII.) as to the ennobling of the Hays and the peasant becoming a peer.

LIX. ON SOPHIA HAY, DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF ERROL.

A compliment to this lady, who seems to be the same as received condolence under No. XLIX. of Vol. I. See her parentage in No. XCI. The same turn of compliment does duty regarding Marie de la Tour in No. LV.

ARGUMENT.

Birth, mind and beauty—the pride of Juno, Minerva, Venus, severally—belong collectively to Lady Hay. Take away Juno's hauteur, Minerva's warlike *ésprit*, Venus' wiles; then there will stand embodied in Lady Hay three Powers Divine.

LIX. DE SOPHIA HAYA, COMITIS ERROLII FILIA.

Si genus et mentem, si formam respicis, Hayae
  Sunt data, quae iactant Iuno, Minerva, Venus.
Iuno supercilium si ponat, tela Minerva,
  Furta Venus, terris tres dabit Haya Deas.

LX. ON "HYLUS," A POPULAR HARANGUER.

ARGUMENT.

If you want to woo sweet sleep, seek not the silence of the night or the noise of water gliding by, or song of birds, or tones of the lyre, or the grains of poppy seed. You need not go to couch or take exercise or woo slumber through eating dainties or drinking wine. To compass sleep that knows no interruption, you have only to hear while Hylus harangues.

LX. DE HYLO CONCIONATORE.

Qui dormire paras, nocturna silentia noli
  Quaerere, nec strepitum praetereuntis aquae;
Nec volucrum, nec quos edit lyra tinnula cantus,
  Quaeque soporiferum grana papaver habet;
Nec molli te crede toro, nec membra fatiga,
  Nec dape, nec sumpto lumina conde mero:
Ut sopor obrepat non expugnabilis, audi,
  Dum coram populo rhetoricatur, Hylum.

8. Hylus.] Who "Hylus" was is uncertain. James *Wood*, a leading Presbyterian about 1649 (see Jaffray's *Diary*, p. 166), would suit as to the name, hardly as to the time. Note the poet's feeling for the soporific sounds of Nature, enumerated somewhat as in Wordsworth's sonnet on the same: "A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by," etc.

LXI. ON WILLIAM FORBES, DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY.

A tribute to Dr. William Forbes, the famous theologian, fourth Principal of Marischal College, and afterwards first (Episcopal) Bishop of Edinburgh, who has an honoured niche, with portrait, in Mr. Lippe's excellent Wodrow volume. He belonged to the Corsindae family, collaterally connected with the more famous family of Corse, and early figured as one of three preachers before the Assembly of 1616, being coupled with Bishop Patrick Forbes and Archbp. Spottiswood (*Booke of U. K.*, p. 1116). Born 1585, he died in the spring of 1634, three months after his consecration as bishop (*Collections, Spald. Club*, p. 49. Also in Sir Thos. Urquhart's *Works*, p. 269; *Misc. Spottisw. Club*, I. 285; *Misc. Spald. Club*, V. p. xii. of preface; Dr. Lees' *St. Giles*, p. 206; *Eccles. Records of Aberdeen*, Spald. Club, p. 85; Jas. Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, as also Vol. II. of Dr. Grub). Perhaps the most remarkable tribute to Bishop William Forbes is the Latin poem (1634) of about two hundred hexameters, giving account of his various promotions, by Andrew Stephen, "School-master of Fetteresso," reprinted in *Misc. Spottisw. Club*, I. 287. His Latin works, with a life of the author, appear, with translation, in two volumes, in the library of "Anglo-Catholic Theology" (Oxonii, 1856). A man of peace, he felt the schisms and feuds of the times, and in his preface quotes Thucydides (III. 84) as to the fate of peacemakers receiving the "redding-stroke" (*τὰ ἐν μέσῳ*), and Hesiod (*Op. et Di.*, 24) as to "zeal" in practical good. Glimpses of him in Calderwood, 7·542-71, and R. Baillie's *Letters*, III., p. 390.[1]

ARGUMENT.

Honey for sweetness, stars for light, the thunderbolt for force. The eloquence of Forbes, if likened to these elements, yet excels each in its several power.

[1] A kindred tribute may be noted to the same Dr. William Forbes, for which we are indebted to the late Rev. Dr. John Christie, who discovered it in MS. on a copy of Forbes's "Considerationes," (Lond., 1658) in the University Library. It appears in Mr. Lippe's Wodrow volume (p. lxxvii.) in the New Spalding Club series. It is initialled "D. L.," probably David Leech, whose name occurs among the Regents of King's College (1627), but the following emendations are necessary: In the eighth line, as printed, supply *satis* before *ipse;* place full stop after *vetera* in line ten, also a comma after *loquela* in line eleven. Part of the interest attaching to it is the remarkable evidence of culture which it supplies as to the ease and success with which Latin verse could then be cultivated in Aberdeen.

LXI. DE GULIELMO FORBESIO, DOCTORE THEOLOGO.

Omnia mel vincit dulcedine, sidera lucem
Prae reliquis, robur missile fulmen habet.
Eloquium si quis Forbesi comparet istis,
Mel fatuum, nigra sunt sidera, fulmen hebes.

3. Forbesi.] "Forbes" was, two hundred and fifty years ago, a dissyllable. This Latin form seems clear proof that the abbreviating process, which has made it, as many now make it, a monosyllable, and which has given us Burns, with changed spelling, out of Burness, had not then taken effect. Similarly the evidence increases, the farther back one goes, as witness Forbas, Forbassius (*Collections, Spald. Club*, 461, 503, 606), Forbeys, Forbace (*Antiqs. Spald. Club*, 372, 405), and Buchanan's *Forbosius*. This is corroborated by the jocular story of last century (*à la* Swift's *Andromache*, etc.) as to the antiquity of the Forbes race, which was claimed on the authority of Ovid to be as old as the Trojan War, for did not one say, "Olim *Euphorbus* eram"?[1] a good proof that a "Hugh Forbes" was there! An anticipation of this jest occurs in the play of words in Robert Dounie's Greek epigram (contemporary) on this bishop, under the epithet εὔφορβος (*Funerals*, p. 401). Ariosto's line (*Orl. F.*, X. 87) also vouches for the original unclipt pronunciation, "Signoreggia Forbesse il forte Armano".

[1] Adapted by the old jester from Ov., *Met.*, XV. 160.

LXII. ON FUNEREAL TEARS FOR SAMUEL NAERANUS.

In Boulliot's *Biographie Ardennoise* appears a full account of this accomplished professor at Sedan, and mention is made of a work entitled: "Samuelis Naerani Poemata—ad magnificos Acad. Leyd. Curatores—Dordraci, 1611, 4to". It contains *inter alia*: 1. "Deux odes au Prince Fred. Maurice de la Tour." 2. "Une elegie à Henri de la Tour, duc de Bouillon, sur le trépas de la Princesse Louise"; and it is added, "sujet sur lequel Louis Cappel le jeune et Artur Jonston se sont egalement exercés". 10. "Dix huit pieces a la louange de Toussaint Berchet, Gualtier Donaldson, Artur Jonston et Daniel Tilenus."

ARGUMENT.

Thy funeral rites knew no Sabaean incense or sprinkling of Falernian wine; no mausoleum or hewn marbles hast thou for thy monument. With these tears, and with sprinklings from Castalia's fountain, thy mourning offspring performs thine obsequies. Soon or late all offerings, save these, decay, or, if these evanish, then even on thy elegies, O Ovid, darkness must descend.

LXII. DE SAMUELIS NAERANI LACRIMIS PARENTALIBUS.

Nec caluit tibi ture rogus, Naerane, Sabaeo,
   Nec bibit extinctus vina Falerna cinis:
Fulta nec aëreis stant mausolea columnis,
   Nec simulant vultus marmora caesa tuos:
His tantum lacrimis, et, quas de fonte petivit
   Castalio, proles moesta parentat aquis.
Vel cito, vel sero consumit cetera tempus,
   Haec abolere potest munera nulla dies.
Aut si forte illis lux exspectanda suprema est,
   Lux erit haec Elegis, Naso, suprema tuis.

1. Naerane.] This little gem is in honour of one who was a fellow-professor with Johnston at Sedan. An elegant poem by this Naeranus on the anagram of Johnston's name (*Virtus nos ornat*) was given in Vol. I., p. 12. In the *Deliciae Poet. Belg.*, Vol. IV. (p. 686), Naeranus appears among the Belgic poets, and has left there a casual tribute to Johnston:—

"De Charronia (sic) et Ionstono, amicorum pari.
Huc adsis, animam totam qui posse latere
   Corporis in quavis parte, sophista, negas.
Ionstonus pars est nostri. Charronius est pars:
   Me tamen hic totum, me tamen ille tenet."

In the same volume (pp. 682-4-5) we get glimpses, in Naeranus's verses, of Tilenus and Walter Donaldson, other professors at Sedan.

LXIII. ON THE BUDAEUS OF TOUSSAINT BERCHET.

Berchet was a French Protestant controversialist, a friend of Naeranus (see under No. LXII.). He died at Sedan, 1605. Budaeus, who died at Paris, 1540, is here complimented as the restorer of Greek literature, and Berchet as the interpreter, diffusing the influence of Budaeus. Compare the earlier tributes of Buchanan to Budaeus, *Epigram.* (Lib. II. 7 and 8), and of Beza, *Poemata* (p. 93).

ARGUMENT.

Budaeus gave light to the Muses; you, Berchet, gave light to Budaeus: star receiving light from star. Because of *him* [Budaeus] Greece is no longer under a barbarian cloud; because of *you* [Berchet] her champion [Budaeus] is not now amid barbarian foes.

LXIII. DE BUDAEO TUSSANI BERCHETI.

Budaeus Musis, lucem, Berchete, dedisti
  Budaeo, lucem a sidere sidus habet.
Barbara quod non est, hoc illi Graecia debet,
  Debet, quod non est barbarus, ille tibi.

LXIV. ON WILLIAM FORBES AND ROBERT BARON, ABERDEEN DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

(*On William Forbes, see No.* LXI. *above; and on Robert Baron, see No.* XLI. *of Vol.* I.)

To Forbes as pastor of Christ's flock the world has no peer, nor any to compare to Baron. In eloquence both are equal, with this only difference, that, while the latter sweetly attracts men's minds, the former by power propels.

LXIV. DE GULIELMO FORBESIO ET ROBERTO BARONIO, THEOLOGIS ABREDONENSIBUS.

Nil, quod Forbesio, Christi dum pascit ovile,
Nil, quod Baronio comparet, orbis habet.
Eloquio sunt ambo pares ; discrimen in uno est ;
Quo lubet, hic mentes pellicit, ille rapit.

LXV. ON DR. PATRICK DUN, PHYSICIAN.

Doctor "in Physick," fifth Principal of Marischal College and generous endower of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, to which. by deed of date 3rd August, 1631, he left his estate of Ferryhill.[1] His portrait is reproduced in the *Fasti Mariscallani* of New Spalding Club, where a full account (p. 231) of his record is given by Mr. P. J. Anderson, the most careful of editors. See also Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 125. He was himself a composer in Latin verse, and commendatory verses appear in laureation theses, printed at Basle in 1607, proceeding from "*Patricius Dunaeus, Scotus*". A kinsman of the same name founded Dun's Hospital in Dublin, which has had a long and interesting history.

ARGUMENT.

Scotland brought Dun forth to light, but not right it was in her to give him a name dusky and dun. Matched with his pure white fame, lilies turn pale, milk becomes dark, snow of Scythia black, and the swan grows swart.

[1] The poet's brother, Dr. William Johnston, is named as a manager under Dr. Dun's deed of endowment, and there appears to have been a blood-relationship between the Duns and Johnstons. See *Memoir of James Young*, etc., p. xlii. "W. Jonstoun and Patrick Dune" sign together in deed of 1626 (*Fasti Marisc.* of P. J. Anderson, p. 146). *Plura, Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 314.

LXV. DE PATRICIO DUNAEO MEDICO.

Non bene Dunaeo ductum a fuscedine nomen,
  Quae tulit in lucem, Scotica terra dedit.
Candori collata viri, sunt lilia fusca,
  Lac atrum, Scythiae nix nigra, furvus olor.

1. Dunaeo.] The pun seems to be on the English adjective "dun," *i.e.*, dusky. The Celtic "dhu" (black) is more remote. The old spelling is not unfrequently Dune, on which Dunaeus seems to rest.

LXVI. ON MERULUS'S MAZE.

(*Occasion of this Poem unknown.*)

ARGUMENT.

Here in this small plot Merulus exhibits a labyrinth of mazy turnings, like Meander's wanderings or Ury's sinuous windings. The doublings of Reynard, the gyrations of the Eagle, the flights to and fro of the Swallow are not more numerous, nor yet Hydra's coils, or Arachne's toils. As for its owner's "ingyne," there is more artifice in him, and more chance of going wrong thereby, than in the labyrinth itself.

LXVI. DE LABYRINTHO MERULI.

Haec tibi Daedaleos Meruli brevis area plexus
  Exhibet, et varios ancipitesque dolos.
Sic iter obliquat Phrygiis Maeander in oris,
  Et Gariochaeos Urius inter agros.
Sic, dum rostra canum deludit hiantia, vulpem
  Mille per ambages ire, redire vides.
Nec tot molitur Iovis ales in aere gyros,
  Nec tot vere novo carpit hirundo vias.
Hydra voluminibus non tot sinuatur, Arachnes
  Et minus est fallax implicitusque labor.
Ingenium confer domini; plus artis in illo est,
  Plus hoc errorum quam Labyrinthus habet.

1. Meruli.] "Blackbird," whence our "Merle," but, who lurks under this name, is hard to say.

LXVII. ON THE DEATH OF JOANNA [JANE] MAITLAND, DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

Another tribute to the same occurs later, No. XCIX. Both appear *together* in edition 1632; separated in edition 1637.

ARGUMENT.

Where the jealous Fate should have bestowed three long life-times, she has snatched, before three lustres were reached, the maid away. 'Tis by virtues, not years, that Lachesis computes. The fruit was premature, plucked ere its proper time.

LXVII. IN OBITUM IOHANNAE METELLANAE, LADERDELIAE COMITIS FILIAE.

Cui tria debuerat largiri saecla, puellam
  Parca Metellanam post tria lustra rapit.
Virtutes numerat Lachesis, non supputat annos;
  Fructus erat praecox, carptus et ante diem.

2. Metellana.] On the Maitland family, see No. LIII. "Lady Jane Maitland, highly praised by Arthur Johnston, born 1st October, 1612, died 8th December, 1631, in her twentieth year, and was buried at Haddington; her virtues are inscribed on the same monument [her mother's]. Her funeral sermon was preached at Haddington, 19th December, 1631, and was printed, accompanied with fifty-nine copies of verses in English and Latin" (Sir R. Douglas's *Peerage*, II. 70).—And. Ramsay (see CVI.) has two poems as his tribute in his *Miscellanea*.

LXVIII. ON ROBERT YOUNG (JUNIUS), CUT OFF BY DROPSY.

Perhaps one of the six sons of Sir Peter Young, joint preceptor (with Buchanan) of James VI. (see Row's *H. of Ch.*, p. 316, n.; Nichols' *Progr.*, III. 60; *Letters of Eminent Men*, Camd. Soc., pp. 143, 172).

ARGUMENT.

In spring, with years still immature, Junius dies, a victim drowned by dropsy. The fountains of Castalia he had almost drained: 'tis not strange, if too much water overwhelms him.

LXVIII. DE ROBERTO IUNIO, HYDROPE EXSTINCTO.

Vere cadit, nondum deflorescentibus annis,
 Iunius: immiti funere mersit hydrops.
Castalidum fontes prope qui siccaverat omnes,
 Quid mirum nimiis si iugulatur aquis?

2. Iunius.] Latin for Young, as in Milton's fourth Latin elegy, Thomas Junius = "Thomas Young".

LXIX. ON DOCTOR BETON.

David Beaton[1] or Beton was one of the *Medici Regii* (see Nos. XLIII. and CXLV.). Some of the touches remind us of a passage in Burns's "Death and Dr. Hornbook".

ARGUMENT.

The ferryman of Hades lately got sight of Beton and, in alarm, sunk his boat in mid stream. Shedding a tear, he cried: "My occupation's gone, nobody will pass the Stygian wave hereafter. Nay, I fear if by his art folk get back their breath, Pluto's palace will soon be empty of its inmates now!"

[1] A "Doctor Bettone" is one of two physicians at Charles's Coronation at Holyrood in 1633 (Balfour, *Mem.*, IV. 37).

LXIX. DE BETONIO MEDICO.

Betonio nuper conspecto, portitor Orci
  Substitit, et medio mersit in amne ratem.
Flensque, Lucri nobis, inquit, spes omnis adempta est,
  Per Stygias posthac nemo vehetur aquas.
Quin vereor, si vita hominum revocabilis arte est,
  Ne redeant, Ditis regia quotquot habet.

1. Betonio.] A family of Beatons or Bethunes was famed in west of Scotland for medical skill. They resided chiefly in the Island of Mull, and were notable for several generations. See "Celtic Gleanings" of Dr. M'Lachlan; also R. Chambers's *D. A.*, II. 387; Muir's *Characteristics of Architecture, etc.*, pp. 145-6.

LXX. ON MISS ABERNETHY.[1]

In edition of 1632, these two poems appear in series alongside of the three which occur later (No. CIII. 1-3), but in that of 1637, separately, according to the order of the "Delitiae," which is here followed.

ARGUMENT.

Abernethy has for daughter either Charis or Venus, or one superior in charms to either. If you want to paint her eyes, her lips, her neck, try to paint stars, corals, snows.

2. ON THE SAME LADY.

Apelles, had he seen Miss Abernethy's face, could have improved by fair touches his portrait of the queen of beauty.

[1] Probably Isabella, regarding whom see No. CXIX.

LXX. DE ABRENETHAEA.

Nata Abrenethaeo Charis est, vel mater Amorum,
Vel cui iure Charis cedat et ipsa Venus.
Si tu oculos, si labra Deae, si pingere colla
Rite cupis, pingas astra, coralla, nives.

2. DE EADEM.

Ora Abrenethaeae si conspexisset Apelles,
Pinxisset melius Cypridis ora suae.

4. Coralla.] So in the edition of 1632. The "Delitiae" of 1637 has, by mistake, "corolla". "Coralla" also occurs in LXXIV., CIII.

LXXI. ON CARPESIUS'[1] GARDEN.

ARGUMENT.

Elsewhere one may gather plums, with waxy bloom, and mulberry fruit, and choice dessert—apples, pears, cherries, chestnuts. Your garden yields cloven leeks, green mallows, cabbage-sprouts, lettuce, beet-root, common kail. Two narcissi one may see, three curved irises, four lilies, five roses; the rest are weeds and hemlock, nettles and ferns. No need of Priapus or a wakeful dragon to keep *this* garden. Its own poverty makes all secure.

2. ON THE SAME.

Tiny garden, which Carpesius prizes as much as his own eyes, is the smallest, poorest thing. A cobweb might hide it, or a flea jump over it, or a frog, as it croaks "koash" in the water. Ere Automedon could pull rein, it could be dug up by a hungry dwarf. A poor market-gardener could hardly gather seeds that would fill a pigmy's palm. A breakfast for a mouse or a meal for a grasshopper—nay, it would hardly give kail to the beggar Irus. Yet Carpesius is as proud of it as of the gardens of Alcinous. A quartan fever we have read of so heralded: little flea,[2] in such strain ran your praise.

3. ON THE SAME.

'Tis wrong in me to jibe you, gardener for poor Carpesius: the same infirmity is mine. All along, the Aonian field, which I have cultivated from infancy, has cheated me. Your garden brings forth nettles and thistles: mine gives its master only promises. I have given it the go by with Phoebus, and the Muses to boot; say you the same, if you are wise. "Garden, good-bye."

[1] This name is a puzzle unsolved, and so the allusions of this group are lost.

[2] Probably refers to such mock-heroic poems as the "culex" of Virgil.

LXXI. DE HORTO CARPESII.

Pruna leges alibi flavas imitantia ceras,
Et quae Thisbaeo mora cruore rubent.
Quaeque solent mensis servari poma secundis,
Et pira cum cerasis, castaneasque nuces.
Hic tuus hortus habet, Carpesi, sectile porrum,
Et virides malvas, prototomosque rudes.
Et cum lactuca, fabrorum prandia, betas,
Quodque ciet Venerem, vile ministrat olus.
Narcissos hic flere duos, tres iridis arcus,
Quatuor hic cernis lilia, quinque rosas.
Cetera sunt tribuli, paliurus, lappa, cicuta,
Aut urtica nocens, aut inimica filix.
Hunc tibi quae servent, nec rubri tela Priapi,
Nec semper vigilis quaere draconis opem.
Hortus hic ipse sua se paupertate tuetur,
Hac a se fures pellit et arcet aves.

2. DE EODEM.

Hortule, quem propriis Carpesius aequat ocellis,
Nil te pauperius, nil minus orbis habet.
Te tegeret totum, tanta est angustia, cassis,
Quem vaga pendentem de trabe musca timet.
Teque pulex uno posset transmittere saltu,
Et quae de mediis rana coaxat aquis.
Tu potes, Automedon citius quam flectat habenas,
Totus ab impasto pumilione fodi.
Infelix olitor gremio vix mandet avaro
Semina, Pygmaei quot capit una manus.
Quod reddis domino, vix det ientacula muri,
Vix levet hinc tenuem sicca cicada famem.

2. Thisbaeo.] Also in No. LXXXVI. Story is in Ovid, *Met.*, IV. 127.

Quicquid inest oleris, vix Iri hoc impleat ollam,
Castanea quamvis sit minor illa nuce.
Te tamen Alcinoi praefert Carpesius horto,
Deliciasque suas lautitiasque vocat.
Talia quartanae legimus praeconia febris,
Parve pulex, memini, laus tua talis erat.

3. DE EODEM.

Non mihi te, cultor Carpesi pauperis horti,
Rodere fas; idem me quoque morbus habet.
Hactenus a teneris qui nos exercuit annis,
Aonidum sterilis ludificavit ager.
Urticas tribulosque tuus tibi protulit hortus,
Noster ager domino nil nisi verba dedit.
Hunc ego cum Musis Phoeboque facessere iussi;
Tu quoque dic horto, si sapis, Horte vale.

LXXII. ON HIS OWN GARDEN.

Probably allegorical, regarding his own library and literary avocations.

ARGUMENT.

Rivalling the gardens of Alcinous, my orchards rise stately in the public view. Even in gloomy winter's rage, I cull the fruits of Punic land and citrons of the Medes. Without the need of rakes and hoes, this garden grows apples for its owner with no toil. 'Tis a golden garden, product of the golden age when things spontaneous came. This which you till with iron and with dung is the product of the age of dung and iron.

LXXII. DE HORTO SUO.

Aemula Phaeacum silvis, pomaria nobis
  In medio surgunt ambitiosa foro.
Hic tristis dum saevit hiems, quae Punica tellus,
  Quaeque ferax mittit Media, poma lego.
Nil opus hic rastris durisve ligonibus, hortus
  Hic domino nullo poma labore parit.
Aureus est hortus nobis, hunc protulit aetas
  Aurea, qua fructus sponte ferebat humus.
Hunc tibi vel ferro vel stercore nata dederunt
  Saecula, quem ferro stercoribusque colis.

7. Hunc.] The editions by some error give *hanc*, which we venture to correct.

LXXIII. ON BISHOP "EUDOXUS'S" FIELD.

ARGUMENT.

Instead of oats sown by you beside the waters, there springs up only mustard in the glebe. No Circe operated here with spells, nor—she that made old men young—Medea with incantations. Health and Jove and mother earth were prospecting for your old age. Oats, the food of poor oxen, might hurt a shivering old man; but mustard, as Pythagoras can witness, may send a flood of fire along your frozen veins.

2. ON THE SAME.

Mustard, the product of Egyptian soil, Pliny and Galen both extol. Commend me to the mustard that met my eye in a prelate's glebe in the far North. The Nilotic product operates only at close quarters and stirs tears; afar off, the northern plant drew tears from the prelate's eyes when he saw it growing.

3. ON THE SAME.

The bishop's field is here: one part rampant with hot mustard; one part feeds fat oxen. Slay the oxen, prelate: spontaneous condiment is near; and let us have "beef and mustard".

LXXIII. DE AGRO EPISCOPI EUDOXI.

Hic, ubi propter aquas sevisti, Praesul, avenam,
  Nascitur in sacra sola sinapis humo.
Non tibi carminibus Circe mutavit aristas,
  Nec vetulo corpus quae iuvenile dedit.
Ipsa salus, superumque pater, cui paret Olympus,
  Quodque subest, senio consuluere tuo.
Frigida, quae miseris solum dat pabula bobus,
  Laedere frigidulum posset avena senem.
Igne suo quod membra fovet sopita, sinapi
  Vel sene Pythagora sumere teste potes.

2. DE EODEM.

Quam tulit Aegypti tellus fecunda sinapin,
  Plinius hanc laudat, Pergameusque senex.
Hanc ego praetulerim, gelida quam paene sub Arcto
  Praesulis in campo luxuriare vides.
Comminus irritat sensum, Nilotica tellus
  Quam parit, et lacrimas trita repente movet.
Eminus hanc spectans nascentem Praesul in agro,
  Flevit, et effusis ora rigavit aquis.

3. DE EODEM.

Praesulis hic ager est, calido pars una sinapi
  Luxuriat, pingues pars alit una boves.
Caede boves, praesul : sunt hinc opsonia praesto,
  Et condimentum sponte ministrat humus.

Eudoxus.] *Who* is referred to by this name (see also under LXXIX.) is not clear. If it is a Scotch prelate that is glanced at, it is possible that Adam Bellenden,[1] Bishop of Dunblane from 1615 to 1635, thereafter Bishop of Aberdeen, till deposed by the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, may be Eudoxus, the Greek εὖ being suggestive of the French "Belle". The chief difficulty is that this cluster of poems, with LXXIX., is found as early as 1632, *before* Bellenden's translation to Aberdeen. Laud, Bishop of London in 1628, would suit in regard to the second part of the name Eu-doxus, but the matter is obscure.

9. Sinapi.] Neuter form of noun.

[1] Son of Sir John Bellenden of Achnoul, who was justice-clerk.

LXXIV. TO JAMESONE THE PAINTER, REGARDING ANNA CAMPBELL, THE HIGH-SPIRITED LADY.

Jamesone is mentioned by Johnston also in his "Encomium" to the city of Aberdeen in his *Encomia Urbium*. On George Jamesone, the "Scottish Vandyke," as Horace Walpole styled him, much has been written. Besides Mr. Bulloch's excellent book, *George Jamesone*, consult Bruce's *Eminent Men of Aberdeen ;* also *Collections, Spald. Club* (p. 57). "Heroina" is given to same lady in No. CXXXVII. Compare the nearly contemporary address to Vandyck, by Edmund Waller, in kindred vein.

ARGUMENT.

Bring forth all the colours of your art to paint the Lady Campbell : brow of ivory, breast of snow, neck like privet-bloom, tiny lips of roses, cheeks of marble mixed with coral or the ruddy hue of apples, auburn locks, eyes glancing like gems or like the stars ; eyebrow like Venus' bow or Dian's, when 'tis lightly curved. But, painter, suspend your hand ; there is something more subtle than any line can render, even from Apelles' hand. Paint the eyebrow with no pride, the eyes full of modesty, the sprightly being without a flaw, and, to succeed, you have only to paint her like herself.

LXXIV. AD IAMISONUM PICTOREM, DE ANNA CAMBELLA, HEROINA.

Illustres, ars quotquot habet tua, prome colores,
  Pingere Cambellam si, Iamisone, paras.
Frons ebori, pectusque nivi, sint colla ligustris
  Aemula, Paestanis tinge labella rosis.
Ille genis color eniteat, quo mixta corallis
  Marmora, vel quali candida poma rubent.
Caesaries auro rutilet: debetur ocellis,
  Qualis inest gemmis sideribusque, nitor.
Forma supercilii sit, qualem Cypridis arcus,
  Vel Triviae, leviter cum sinuatur, habet.
Sed pictor suspende manum; subtilius omni
  Stamine, quod tentas hic simulare, vides.
Cedit Apollineo vulsus de vertice crinis,
  Cedit Apellea linea ducta manu.
Pinge supercilium sine fastu, pinge pudicos
  Huic oculos, totam da sine labe Deam.
Ut careat naevo, formae nil deme vel adde,
  Fac similem tantum, qua potes arte, sui.

Cambella.] Daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, the earl who had such a strange history (see CXIV. 8). She married George, Earl of Enzie and Lord Aboyne, afterwards second Marquis of Huntly. This marchioness died 14th June, 1638, and was buried at St. Machar's, Aberdeen. Her decease and burial fully detailed in Spalding, *Trubles*, I. 90. The picture here referred to is still at Gordon Castle, and is inscribed "1626, Aet. 18" (Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 169).

LXXV. TO JAMES JOHNSTON, BARON JOHNSTON.

James Johnston, or, according to the spelling of the Dumfriesshire branch, Johnstone, of Annandale, was elevated to the peerage in 1633, by the title of Lord Johnston of Lochwood, and died in 1653.

ARGUMENT.

Your ancestors, Johnston, will ever be extolled by Scotland's sons. To them were entrusted the borders betwixt two realms, reward of valour and stainless honour. How great the hero whom Wallace chose as comrade, who won abroad and at home a thousand trophies! England trusts to dead walls piled up to keep out the Scottish foe: Scotia needs only the Johnstons as a living rampart to make her safe.

LXXV. AD IACOBUM IONSTONUM, BARONEM DE IONSTON.

Maiores, Ionstone, tuos, dum Martia vivent
  Nomina, Fergusidum gens super astra feret.
Credita sunt illis gemini confinia regni,
  Hoc meruit virtus, et sine labe fides.
Quantus hic est? socium quem legit Vallius unum,
  Inter mille duces fulmineasque manus.
Quantus erat, qualisque pater! qui fortibus armis
  Mille foris peperit, mille tropaea domi.
Anglia Grampigenas exstructis molibus hostes
  Arcuit, et muro iunxit utrumque fretum.
Hostibus opposuit Ionstonos Scotia vallum
  Invictum, quo nil firmius orbis habet.

5. Vallius.] For sake of metre, presumably, instead of the more usual "Vallas" = Wallace.

9. Anglia.] This credits England with the erection of the "Roman wall" betwixt Newcastle and Carlisle; and there is further freedom used in the mention of *utrumque fretum*, which is more suitable to the *northern* line of defence, between *Firths* of Clyde and Forth, than to that between Tyne and Solway.

LXXVI. ON WILLIAM DRUMMOND.

The friend of Ben Jonson and celebrated poet of Hawthornden, to whom John Leech or Leochaeus also devotes his Epigram XXXIX. in his praise. Scotstarvet was no doubt the link between Johnston and Drummond. A full account of his life-work is given in Professor Masson's admirable volume, *William Drummond of Hawthornden*. The point of the epigram consists in a clever turn, whereby, in comparison with the great Buchanan, Drummond is made the gainer by getting the first place in the then narrow contemporary suffrage of his country Scotland; while Buchanan comes out the loser by getting only second rank in wide competition with all the Latin poets of old as well as newer time.

ARGUMENT.

By the Latin Muse Buchanan sought fame, rejecting with fastidious ear the accents of his native speech. Drummond, though he might have rivalled him in Latin verse, preferred as a vehicle his native tongue. Which wins the palm? Scotia assigns the latter the first rank, while the elder poet stands but a doubtful second among all the Latin bards.

LXXVI. DE GULIELMO DRUMMUNDO.

Quaesivit Latio Buchananus carmine laudem,
  Et patrios dura respuit aure modos.
Cum posset Latiis Buchananum vincere Musis
  Drummundus, patrio maluit ore loqui.
Maior uter? Primas huic defert Scotia, vates
  Vix inter Latios ille secundus erat.

LXXVII. TO THE PLEADERS AT THE BAR, NOT TO BETRAY THE ROYAL CAUSE.

This poem, as appearing in the edition of 1632, is probably aimed at the *English* lawyers, who were by that time busy assailing the prerogative. The *Scottish* embroglio with the king up to 1637 turned on *ecclesiastical* rights rather than parliamentary and legal privileges.

ARGUMENT.

Frequenter of courts and Themis' realm, daub not the face of the king. Hands of thunder he can stretch afar. Cease to pluck the beard of the sleeping lion. Claws he has, to protect that beard.

LXXVII. AD CAUSIDICOS, NE PRODANT CAUSAM REGIAM.

Qui fora, qui Themidem colis, os ne subline Regi ;
  Fulmineas longe porrigit ille manus.
Vellere sopito barbam desiste leoni,
  Hic ungues, barbam qui tueantur, habet.

LXXVIII. TO THE COUNCIL, IN THE CASE OF JAMES GRANT.

ARGUMENT.

Johnston by his services laid under obligation the Lords of Council, and through his medical help the sick man, Grant, revived. A pleader may serve a client and charge no fee, nor do bought words help a panel more than "bunkum" does. Medicine, paid for, is good, but does harm, if you decline to pay for it: Thessalian drugs are not more noxious. Either grant ye the fees which Johnston earned, or Grant shall swim the Styx before his time.

LXXVIII. AD SENATUM, DE IACOBO GRANTIO.

Praebuit obsequium Patribus Ionstonus, et aeger
Grantius illius vivere coepit ope.
Causidico fas est gratis servire clienti,
Nec magis empta reum, quam data verba, iuvant.
Empta iuvat medicina, nocet, si solvere nolis,
Thessala nec peius toxica virus habent.
Aut date, quae meruit Ionstonus, praemia Patres,
Aut Styga tranabit Grantius ante diem.

4. Data verba.] This is a severe hit at the lawyers and their "famished win'".

7. Patres.] If these are the Lords of Session in Edinburgh, perhaps the "Grant" referred to may be the notorious James Grant of Carroun who figures so prominently in Spalding, and who was more than once "wardit" in the prison of Edinburgh, where Johnston may have been called in, as a doctor, to prescribe.

LXXIX. ON BISHOP EUDOXUS'S DOVECOT.

ARGUMENT.

The bishop's doves, reared in a tower adjoining the cathedral, have forsaken the old haunts. The expelling cause was not the screech-owl or a troop of nasty weasels, nor the sea-roar, nor the church bells' tinkle, nor the rush of water gurgling by. No bird of Jove nor any hawk was dreaded. 'Tis the face of the austere bishop whereat the birds of Venus are afraid.

LXXIX. DE COLUMBARIO EUDOXI PRAESULIS.

Quas aluit templo turris vicina, columbae
  Praesulis antiquos deseruere lares.
Non strigis has solitis exegit pupula nidis,
  Nec mustelarum perniciosa cohors;
Nec pelagi murmur, nec tintinnabula templi
  Proxima, nec strepitus praetereuntis aquae;
Nec circumvolitans magni Iovis armiger ales
  Linquere Chaonias tecta coegit aves;
Rostra nec accipitris metuerunt: sola volucres
  Cypridis austeri praesulis ora timent.

Eudoxus.] Conjectures as to this pseudonym under LXXIII. It is odd to find in Spalding's history of the *Trubles* (II. 98) that the "dowcat" or dovecot of the Episcopal Bishops of Aberdeen (the last of whom, in Charles I.'s time, was Bellenden) was the earliest part of the palace episcopal to suffer demolition.

LXXX. ON VULTURNUS'S GARDEN.

(*See Vol.* I., *No.* XLVII.)

ARGUMENT.

Here you behold Vulturnus's garden: he is rich, and his enclosure is not to be traversed by mortal foot. Pomona and Flora there unfold all their charms, and walls and sky-compearing crags protect the treasures. The Palladium and the Vestal fire were not more watched; neither the labyrinth nor Hypermnestra's prison was so secure, nor Erichthonius's coffer, nor Danae's brazen tower. Others are *masters* of their property; to your garden you are the caretaker and the *slave.*

LXXX. DE HORTO VULTURNI.

Divitis hic, hospes, Vulturni conspicis hortum,
  Septaque mortali non superanda pede.
Delicias Pomona suas hic explicat omnes,
  Floraque purpureos pandit amoena sinus.
Ardua murorum moles, et proxima caelo
  Has illibatas saxa tuentur opes.
Non ita Palladium custodivere Quirites,
  Nobile Vestalis nec penetrale foci.
Non ita semivirum quae sepsit machina monstrum,
  Carcer Hypermnestrae non ita tutus erat.
Sed nec Erichthonium sic clausit cista Minervae,
  Nec dominam pluvii turris ahena Iovis.
Sunt alii rerum domini, Vulturne, suarum,
  Tu custos horti mancipiumque tui es.

LXXXI. ON LEPIDUS'S GARDEN.

This poem seems an allegory as to sensual pleasure.

ARGUMENT.

This is Lepidus's garden: no snake protects it, nor any threatening hook in the hand of [Priapus] the ruddy god. Young men and old are invited to pluck the apples at pleasure. Refuse, if fortune has given you sense, the proffered boon: touch not these dainties. For every apple you can see a barbed hook, and every tree is limed.

LXXXI. DE HORTO LEPIDI.

Hortus hic est Lepidi: non illum pervigil anguis
Protegit, aut rubri falx metuenda Dei.
Obvius invitat dominus juvenesque senesque,
Et, quae quisque velit, carpere poma iubet.
Cui sensum fortuna dedit, data dona recusa,
Hospes, et oblatas tangere parce dapes.
Poma quot hortus habet, tot aduncos conspicis hamos,
Omnis et hic viscum, quo rapit, arbor habet.

2. Dei.] Priapus, the ancient god or guardian of gardens, his image performing the function of our "scarecrow". See also LXXI., l. 13.

LXXXII. TOMB OF DENNETER, A BELGIAN ISLANDER, AND HIS SPOUSE.

No reliable trace of this person has been found.

ARGUMENT.

Here lies Denneter, along with his spouse, in a tomb, the offering of their sons. How holy is this spot, sacred at once to children's piety and to spouses' love.

LXXXII. TUMULUS DENNETERII BELGAE INSULANI ET UXORIS.

Hoc Denneterius, natorum munere, busto
  Conditur, amplexus coniugis ossa suae.
Quam sacer hic locus est! Tumulo spectantur in isto
  Natorum pietas coniugiique fides.

LXXXIII. ON ANDREW MELVILLE.

The successor of John Knox in the work of the Scottish Reformation was, during his exile, a professor from 1611 to 1622 at Sedan, where he died. *Plura* in LXXXV. His power and accomplishments as a scholar, here so highly extolled, are evidenced by his poems in the "Delitiae". In Michel's *Ecossais*, II. 167 n., it is stated of Arthur Johnston and his brother William in relation to Sedan: "Arthur, bien connu des amis de la poésie Latine, passa une partie de sa jeunesse à l'université de Sedan, sur le pied de l'intimité avec Andrew Melville qui donnait une atténtion particulière aux jeunes gens de son pays venus pour écouter ses leçons. . . . William Johnston enseignait successivement les humanités et la philosophie à l'université de Sedan."

ARGUMENT.

Yield the palm, O snow-white bird of Sthenelus, to the Caledonian swan. Thou shunnest, but he seeks, communion with the sky; thou weepest, never ceasing: in his weeping there are gleams of jesting. Thy whiteness is without; his within: one charm thou hast, but *he* bears a thousand charms.

LXXXIII. DE ANDREA MELVINO.

Cede Caledonio volucris Stheneleia cygno,
  Quae reliquas niveo corpore vincis aves.
Tu fugis, ille petit caeli commercia; tu fles
  Perpetuo, fletum temperat ille iocis.
Tu foris, ille intus candorem possidet. Unam
  Tu Venerem, Veneres mille sed ille vehit.

1. Stheneleia.] Cycnus = swan (Ov., *Met.*, II. 367) is the son of Sthenelus—Proles Stheneleia Cycnus. *Cf. Volucrem Sthenelëida* = "swan" (Ov., *Ibid.*, XII. 581). (In Ov., *Met.*, IX. 273, Stheneleius is, rather irregularly, based on Sthenelus; otherwise we should expect the base to be Sthenel*e* or Sthenel*eus*.)

3. Tu fugis.] The swan's liking for earth and water, and hating sky and flame (*nec se caeloque Iovique credit*), was accounted for by the legend of Phaethon, with which the story of Cycnus is brought by Ovid into close connection.

LXXXIV. ON TAURELLUS'S MONKEY.

This fashion of apes as pets was not uncommon in that age. Goethe's explanation of it is interesting (Eckerman's *Conversations*, I. 427). Even in her sorrows, the Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia so amused herself (Green's *Lives of Princesses*, V. 288).

ARGUMENT.

Great Alexander and pious Augustus each dropt a tear over a dead steed. Egyptians mourned a crow, the Romans a raven, and Atalanta blushed not to weep over her dog. In Taurellus's breast, affection was no less strong: a monkey's winding-sheet proved a theme for sorrow.

2. ON THE SAME MONKEY.

In life it liked the men, though itself a female, and always disliked and snarled at the softer sex. Yet 'twas they that wept at its funeral rites, which the men sustained with cheeks all dry. Compare now the sexes, you captious critic: in the one you have the fruit of fine feeling; in the other, the outcome of inborn fierceness.

3. ON THE SAME.

Once a denizen of the woods, I roamed at freedom, but was made to carry a captive's dire chains. My human-looking face, my many wrinkles old, touched not my master, nor yet the fact of my being from a foreign clime. But, beyond my hope, death bursts my chains. My lord was cruel, but the Fate was kind.

LXXXIV. DE SIMIA TAURELLI.

Magnus Alexander, domitor telluris et undae,
  Et pius Augustus funera flevit equi.
Cornicem Pharii, corvum luxere Quirites,
  Flere nec erubuit virgo Atalanta canem.
Non minus excellit pietas Taurellia, luctus
  Materies illi cercopithecus erat.

2. DE EADEM SIMIA.

Vixit amica viris, dum vixit simia, quamvis
  Femina, femineo semper iniqua gregi.
Grex tamen hic functae deflevit funera, siccis
  Quae spectare viri sustinuere genis.
Si quis ades censor, sexum iam confer utrumque;
  Hic pietatis habes, hic feritatis opus.

3. DE EADEM.

Incola silvarum quae libertate fruebar,
  Imperio domini vincula dura tuli.
Non facies humana virum, non ruga senilis
  Plurima, non movit quod peregrina fui.
Spem praeter, nunc vincla vides in morte soluta:
  Crudelis dominus, Parca benigna fuit.



HENRY DE LA TOUR.
D'auvergne, Duc de Bouillon
Né le 28 Septembre 1555 Mort le 25 Mars
1623 agé de 67 ans.

LXXXV. TO HENRI DE LA TOUR, DUC DE BOUILLON, WHEN HE WAS LAMENTING A DAUGHTER'S DEATH.

The magnificent title of this prince brings up the memories of Godfrey of Bouillon, which is a castle of Bas-Lorraine, in the province of Luxemburg, in the vicinity of Sedan. Through marriage in 1591 with the heiress of the La Marck family (of Quentin Durward fame), he became sovereign prince of Sedan. Being a leading Huguenot, brother-in-law to Maurice the Stadtholder and to the Elector Palatine, Frederick IV., and therefore uncle-in-law to the ill-starred Elector Frederick V., he gives protection and a position to the exiled Scottish ecclesiastic, Andrew Melville[1] (see LXXXIII.). A glimpse of this duke is obtained in his letter to the synod of the Huguenots at Tonneins in 1614, dated at Sedan, and mentioning the quarrel of Du Moulin and Tilenus (Quick's *Synodicon*, I. pp. 447-8). Born in 1555, he died in 1623, having felt the first wave of the incorporating policy of France. In July, 1615, "a Jesuite is executed at Sedan for intending to kill the Duke of Bouillon with a knyfe"; in 1617 he was with other princes proclaimed "traitor". See contemporary glimpses of him in Cecil's *Letters to Carew* (Camd. Soc.) and in Sully's *Memoirs*. The great Turenne was the *second* son of this Henri, duc de Bouillon, by his later spouse (see p. 17), Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William, the great Prince of Orange. The Duchesse de Bouillon was thus aunt to the unfortunate Frederick V., Elector Palatine. Turenne was born at Sedan, 11th September, 1611, and educated under Tilenus, Johnston's friend, as his tutor. On Tilenus, see No. CXVII., A. 1.—In the fifteenth century, Alexander, Duke of Albany, brother of James III., who wanted to become Alexander IV. by submission to Edward IV. of England, married Anne de la Tour, daughter of the Count of Auvergne and Boulogne (*sic*). (Burton's *Scot Abroad*, I. p. 69.) Accordingly his son John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland from 1516 to 1524, was by his mother's side of the same La Tour family. See notes on Nos. VII. and LV.

[1] "The Duke of Bulloigne sent a letter to Mr. Andr. Melvill, dated at Parise, the 30th of Januare, wherein he certified him that he had sent unto his Majestie, to obteane his libertie out of the Towre, that he might come to Sedane" (Calderwood, *H. of K.*, VII. 153; *plura* in Michel's *Ecossais*, II. 166-7). On the long and close connection between Bouillon and the Elector Palatine, see Green's *Lives of the Princesses*, V. 180-1. In the next generation, in 1641, came, through Richelieu, the final collapse of the Bouillon family, and the complete absorption of Sedan into the territory of France. As a town, Sedan now recalls Carlyle's description of a typical German town: "Town consisting, as is common there, of various narrow, winding streets, comparable to spiders' legs; and of a roomy, central market-place, comparable to the body of the spider" (*Fried.*, III. 493).

ARGUMENT.

Is there then no boundary to thy sorrow, De la Tour—no cessation to thy tears? Behold how the sun nigh the Antarctic pole visits the Antipodes and the region of the Dark. Thrice twelve days have passed that are no days, sunless and starless. The heaven dissolves in tears, Auster rages, grim winter reigns, Nereus surges. Verily, I trow, thy wounds have long been felt by sun, stars, showers, blasts, earth and sea. After one man's countenance the whole world puts on its mood: it smiles with thy smile, and weeps when thou dost weep. Either, therefore, cause the streams of thy tears to cease to flow, or night and winter will become the universal doom.

LXXXV. AD HENRICUM TURRAEUM BULLONIAE DUCEM, CUM FILIAE MORTEM DEFLERET.

Ergone nulla tuo lex est, Turraee, dolori?
  Martia siccabit lumina nulla dies?
Adspice ut adversae Titan iam proximus Arcto
  Antipodas, procul hinc, et Styga lustret equis.
Ter duodena agitur jam lux sine luce, suoque
  Sunt sine sole dies, sidera nocte latent.
Solvitur in lacrimas caelum, furit horridus Auster,
  Squalet hiems, Nereus fletibus auget aquas.
Si qua fides vero est, pridem tua vulnera sentit
  Cynthius, astra, imbres, flamina, terra, fretum.
Unius ad vultum totus componitur orbis,
  Et tecum ridet, teque dolente dolet.
Aut igitur sistenda tibi sunt flumina luctus,
  Aut hic sperandum nil nisi nox et hiems.

11. Unius ad vultum.] This, with the next line, is in the same vein with Coleridge's utterance as to Nature, the *double* of the human mind: "Ours is her wedding garment, ours her shroud".



ARMS OF THE DUC DE BOUILLON,

SOVEREIGN PRINCE OF SEDAN (1591-1623)

PATRON OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

LXXXVI. ON AN ANATOMICAL DISSECTION, EXHIBITED AT PADUA BY JULIUS CASSERIUS OF PLACENTIA.

It is pleasant to come upon this gem, in which piety, science, poetry meet and commingle. The poet stands transfixed in admiration at a *demonstration* by Casserio in the dissecting theatre of Padua, which was, in the poet's time, the greatest of the anatomical schools. Casserio is still famous as an anatomist, and a ganglion is named after him. He was born in 1545, and died in 1616. On the fame of Padua as a scientific school in Johnston's time, see Ch. Knight's *Shaksp.*, I. 291.

ARGUMENT.

Let the vulgar crowd, or whoever gape after elephants and the like, admire the amphitheatre. Whoso loves Phoebus, or whom Phoebus loves, prefers, O Kaiser, Casserian sights to thy Caesarean [imperial] pageants. There one can see what miracles the world in a finger-breadth contains, and in one's face we get a glimpse of God's own face and mien. Here Nature's masterpiece, unsurpassed, is by a dexterous hand unveiled. The eloquent tongue, accompanying, interprets ; Nature listens to the discourse, and learns to become conscious of her own wondrous laws. Breathes there a man both dull and dead at these revealments of the Antenorian theatre—such a one lacks both eyes and ears. Else, supposing him to have got from indulgent Nature these sense-organs, he has a heart as senseless as an Abderite.

2. ON THE SAME.

Happy souls, whose bodies are shown under dissection by the knight of Placentia amid the theatre's applause. Your names he will insert in scrolls destined to live for ever, and both hemispheres will read your praises. But, if ye prefer this mortal life, descend again from heaven. The hands that dissected will re-erect your frames.

LXXXVI. DE ANATOMICA SECTIONE, A IULIO CASSERIO PLACENTINO PATAVII EXHIBITA.

Amphitheatralem miretur vulgus arenam,
Quemque movent elephas, bos, leo, tigris, aper.
Qui Phoebum, quem Phoebus amat, spectacula, Caesar,
Muneribus praefert Casseriana tuis.
Adspicis hic parvus quot habet miracula mundus,
Inque tuo vultum cernis et ora Dei.
Hic illud, quo nil maius natura vel ausa est,
Vel potuit, sollers dextra retexit opus.
Lingua comes dextram sequitur, Natura loquentem
Auscultat, leges discit et ipsa suas.
Haec ad Antenorei quisquis spectacla theatri
Non stupet, ille oculis, auribus ille caret.
Aut si forte oculos natura indulsit et aures,
Abderitanae pectora plebis habet.

2. DE EADEM.

Felices animae, quarum, plaudente theatro,
Secta Placentinus corpora monstrat eques.
Vestra ille aeternum victuris nomina chartis
Inseret, et laudes orbis uterque leget.
Mortalis sin vita placet, descendite caelo,
Corpora restituent quae secuere manus.

3. Caesar.] As the Roman emperors gave spectacles in their *amphitheatre*, and Casserius gave demonstrations in his, the name Caesar is brought in, and so we obtain the punning contrast of Caesareus and Casserius.

7. Nil maius.] The marvels of the structure of the ear were first unveiled by the scalpel of Casserius.

11. Antenorei.] *I.e.*, *Paduan*. Antenor (*Livy*, I. 1), by the legend, founded Patavium. This line so appears in edition, 1632, implying a bold metrical license with the first syllable of the proper name.

14. Abderitanae.] The people of Abdera were proverbial as the *dolts* of antiquity.

LXXXVII. ON PATRICK BLACKIE'S GARDEN, THE ROYAL TAILOR.

The sartorial art comes to vie with the pictorial, even of Nature herself. Much of the descriptions here of flowers and fruits is found also in the poems under No. LIII.

ARGUMENT.

This is Blackie's garden, lying amid mountains and waves, far away under the extreme axis of the sky. Blue violets one may gather, silver lilies amid golden roses, pinks and narcissi, fresh aquilegia and hyacinth, paeonies and poppies, *flos Adonis* and amaranth, tulips too and iris, myrtles, and laurels and winter-roses. Fruits likewise bloom, pears and figs and mulberries, cherries, quinces and citrons. Here you have Alcinous' grove, Adonis' gardens, and all the products of the Hesperides. O foolish Nature, be not too proud of thyself. Art and the owner's cunning [sartorial] needle have produced this painted scene.

LXXXVII. DE HORTO PATRICII BLACKII, SARTORIS REGII.

Hortus hic est Blacki, montes situs inter et undas,
  Orbis et extremo paene sub axe iacens.
Hic ferrugineas violas, argentea passim
  Hic legis auricomis lilia mixta rosis.
Puniceos inter spirat narcissus ocellos,
  Muricis hi flammas, provocat ille nives.
Caeruleas aquileia virens hic explicat alas;
  Hic flos Oebalio sanguine tincte rubes.
Sive papavereos, seu quaeris Paeonis ignes,
  Hic cum Paeoniae flore papaver habes.
Hic rutilat Veneri quondam dilectus Adonis,
  Hanc, amaranthe, tuo murice pingis humum.
Nec desunt tulipae, nec mille coloribus iris
  Caelum imitans, sceptro nec diadema comes.
Aspicis et myrtos, et amantes carmina lauros,
  Inter et hibernas luxuriare rosas.
Hic pira flava nitent et baccis caerula ficus;
  Hic lita Thisbaeo sanguine mora rubent.
Hic roseas inter cerasos, quae Punica tellus,
  Quaeque ferax mittit Media, poma vides.
Hic nemus Alcinoi spectas, et Adonidis hortos,
  Quicquid et Hesperidum protulit almus ager.
Stulta tibi nimium noli Natura placere:
  Haec ars, et domini daedala pinxit acus.

1. Montes situs inter.] This seems to mean "on Scotland's rugged strand," so as to heighten, by contrast, the beauty of the art.

8. Oebalius.] Poetic for "Spartan," an allusion to the story of Hyacinthus.

13. Tulipae.] See also No. LIII. 2.

18. Thisbaeo.] See note on LXXI. 1.

LXXXVIII. ON THE DEMISE OF THE DUKE OF LENNOX.

In 1624 Esmé Stuart, Duke of Lennox, suddenly died, and this event, followed by the death of the Marquis of Hamilton, affected as a portent the public mind. See No. IX., ll. 39, 40, of Vol. I.

ARGUMENT.

Just as King James is convening Commons and Peers, and all Europe is a scene of terror, Lennox is swept away by death, the people's hope and the glory of the Peers. O Heavens! this is more than death—a public calamity. Stabbed through his bleeding country's side, the victim falls.

LXXXVIII. IN OBITUM DUCIS LENNOXII.

Dum populum proceresque suos Iacobus in unum
  Cogit, et Europam terror ubique tenet;
Spes populi procerumque decus Lennoxius heros
  Non exspectato funere raptus obit.
Pro Superi! Non haec mors est, sed publica clades;
  Confossus patriae per latus ille cadit.

LXXXIX. ON THE DEATH OF SIR GEORGE OGILVY, OF BANFF.

This poem must be dated about 1621, as Sir George Ogilvy is recorded to have died on 11th August of that year.[1] This family was raised to the Scotch peerage in 1642, which was, however, after Johnston's death. A translation in verse occurs in *Epitaphs*, p. 146 (Glasgow, 1834). Crawfurd (*Peerage*, ed. 1716), quoting this epigram, takes olympiad wrongly as = five years, and makes his age a hundred and five.

ARGUMENT.

Thrice seven olympiads (eighty-four years) lived the knight of Banff, and his age in years was three times less than his bright progeny did number. Count up his virtuous deeds, and you will find he has left but few descendants, and, as for his days, they have been relatively few.

[1] Some discrepancy, however, occurs in the records, as may be seen from the note on Spalding (*Trubles*, I. 12).

LXXXIX. IN OBITUM GEORGII OGILVII, EQUITIS BANFII.

Vixit Olympiades ter septem Banfius; aetas
Ter fuit illustri posteritate minor.
Virtutes numera; paucos liquisse nepotes
Comperies, paucos evoluisse dies.

XC. ON CARNOUSIE, SON OF THE SAME.

George Ogilvy of Carnousie died 1st February, 1625. On his eldest son, afterwards created baronet, Sir George Ogilvy of Carnowsies (*sic*), anno 1634, see Spalding's *Trubles*, I. 423.

ARGUMENT.

Here lies Carnousie, equal in merit, but, by fifty years, younger than his long-lived sire. The one got his reward for virtue early, the other late; nor had the younger less of life's banquet than had the elder.

XC. DE CARNUTIO, EJUSDEM FILIO.

Hic iacet aequalis meritis Carnutius, annis
  Longaevo decies quinque parente minor.
Hic cito, virtutis tulit alter praemia sero,
  Nec minus hic vitae, quam fuit ille, satur.

XCI. FUNERAL LAMENT FOR FRANCIS HAY, EARL OF ERROL.

Francis, eighth (according to H. Laing, ninth) Earl of Errol, died at Slains, 16th July, 1631. This is the famous earl who, along with Huntly, led the formidable reaction against Protestantism[1] about 1594, and was the subject of protracted "dealings" when under excommunication by the General Assembly (*Book of Univ. Kirk*). Sir James Balfour in his *Diary* (II. 34), referring to the king's keeping in ward these two earls at a later time (1610), quaintly remarks that the public peace could not be preserved better than "be keeping these birdes of prey so *caidget upe*" (also Calderwood, VII. 158, 244; *Letters of Errol to James VI.*, 1596, and King James's letter to the estates of Zealand; *Letters of Time of James I.*, Abbotsford Club, p. 16). See account of this "heich and michtie earl" in Spalding's *Trubles*, I. 25-6, and in Dr. John Stuart's preface to *Blakhal*, Spald. Club, p. xxiv., where, also on p. 51, an account of Earl Francis's sons and daughters and their fortunes. Signature in facsimile, *Misc. Spald. Club*, II. plate 7. His daughter Lady Sophia, Viscountess of Melgum, is also the subject of much praise by Arthur Johnston (see No. LIX.).

ARGUMENT.

Errol, chieftain of the Hays, is gone, the world's regret, who was once its pride. He was enrolled among the Peers through his stem of royal line, ennobled by the blood-red "yokes". Martial virtue and a thousand trophies, won by his lightning-hand, linked him to the shades of his forefathers. Piety well proved bequeathed him to heaven. Is there aught beyond this, either for men to win or for heaven to give?

[1] Edmund Hay, the Jesuit of Douay, a member of Kinnoul or Meggins branch of Hays, had great influence with the Earl of Errol (Geo. Crawfurd's *Chancellors of Scotland*, p. 157). Seal of this Francis in Laing's *Seals*, II. No. 482.

XCI. EPICEDIUM FRANCISCI HAYI, ERROLII COMITIS.

Occidit Hayorum princeps Errolius, orbis
  Nunc desiderium, qui fuit ante decus.
Adscripsit procerum numero domus edita regum
  Stemmate, sanguineis nobilitata iugis.
Manibus heroum sociavit Martia virtus,
  Partaque fulminea mille tropaea manu.
Donavit caelo pietas spectata. Quid ultra
  Vel meruere homines, vel tribuere Dei?

Epicedium.] The penult is long, being the Greek ἐπικήδειον.
4. Sanguineis iugis.] The armorials of the Hays. See No. LVIII.

XCII. TO THOMAS HOPE, KING'S ADVOCATE.

This famous lawyer, known as Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall (in Fife), was a conspicuous figure in the early days of the Covenant, which movement he favoured. Hence Robert Baillie (III. p. 68) styles him the "Good Advocate". In 1608 a payment is made to him for "persute of the townis [Aberdeen] actioun befoir the lordis" (*Misc. Spald. Club*, V. p. 136; see also the cluster of lawyers in Spalding, *Trubles*, II. 7, 259; Sir Al. Grant's *Story, etc.*, II. 186). A diary, not very interesting, which Hope kept, has been published by the Bannatyne Club, and a portrait of him exists at Hopetoun, painted by Jamesone (Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 94). Glimpses of him are got in the *Correspondence of Earls of Ancram, etc.*; Scott's *Redgauntlet*, note C. Seal of, in Laing's *Seals*, II. No. 518. Facsimile of signature in Rothes' *Relation*, p. 217 (Ban. Club). Letters of Sir Thomas Hope in Fraser's *Menteith*, II. 123-148; portrait of, *ibid.*; also Letters in *Miscellany of Scottish History Society*, Vol. I., pp. 85-139, where sketch of life and portrait. He is the progenitor of the Hopetoun family, was appointed King's Advocate in 1617, and again in 1627; Advocate for life in 1641; and was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church in 1643, the last and only *commoner* who has held that dignity. Died in 1646.

ARGUMENT.

Greatest of the sons of Phoebus, foremost boast of the great Council, sharp file of the forum, hail, O Hope, greater than these titles three. In attending to the king's rights, protect likewise his servitor, in charge of thy master's life and health. Like a lynx's eye is thy mind, sweeter than nectar is thy tongue, spotless thy breast and whiter than snow. Graces are in thy countenance, Hope is in thy name, and gifts that others have in scattered form thou hast together. Put forth thy virtues, fulfilling the promise of thy name, and prove to Johnston what a strong man thou art.

XCII. AD THOMAM HOPAEUM, ADVOCATUM REGIUM.

Maxime Phoebigenum, magni laus prima Senatus,
Lima fori, titulis maior, Hopaee, tribus.
Regia dum curas, famulum quoque protege Regis,
Credita cui Domini vita salusque tui est.
Lyncea mens, lingua est tibi nectare dulcior omni,
Labe carens pectus, candidiusque nive.
In vultu Charites, spes est in nomine, dotes
Quas alii sparsas, tu simul unus habes.
Exsere virtutes, mensuram nominis implens,
Et te Ionstono quantus es, esse proba.

1. Phoebigenum.] Thomas Hope is credited with a Latin version of Psalm CIV. (Lauder's *Musae Sacrae*, p. xxvi. pars altera).

4. Credita.] *I.e.*, as king's physician.

7. Spes.] John Leech (Leochaeus) rings the changes on this name [Spes] in his poems (Edinb., 1617) dedicated to Thomas Hope.

XCIII. ON THE SLAUGHTER OF WILLIAM GORDON OF ROTHIEMAY AND GEORGE GORDON.

The occasion is thus described by Spalding (*Trubles*, I. 13), the root of the feud being a quarrel about salmon fishings: "Upone the first of Januar, 1630, the laird of Frendraucht and his complices fell in ane trubill with Williame Gordon of Rothimay and his complices, quhair the said Williame wes unhappilly slayne, being a gallant gentilman; and on Frendraucht's syde was slayne George Gordoun, brother to James Gordon of Lesmoir; and divers utheris wes hurt on both sydis". This was the beginning of the serious feud that resulted in the tragedy of the burning of Frendraught. Sir Robert Gordon (*H. of Earls of Sutherland*, p. 419) was conversant with the events at the time, which he has fully related. He acted as a peacemaker, and refers to a scene where "all parties having shaken hands in the orchard of Strabogie, they were [thought to be] hartilie reconciled". But the fire of Frendraught darkened that hope. See under XLIX. and L. of Vol. I.

ARGUMENT.

Two Gordons fell in jarring war, old warriors both, and each a captain of brave youths. Mars embroiled them, and death carries them alone away; their band, by good fortune, escaped. Learn fortune from their comrades, but from them learn to dash boldly on the foe — yea, ye brave youths, unflinchingly to die.

XCIII. DE GULIELMO GORDONIO ROTHIMAEO, ET GEORGIO GORDONIO CAESIS.

Gordonii cecidere duo discordibus armis,
  Ambo senes, iuvenum ductor uterque fuit.
Miscuit hos primos Mavors, mors abstulit unos,
  Evasit comitum, sorte favente, cohors.
Fortunam ex sociis, ex his audacter in hostem
  Ducere, constanter disce, iuventa, mori.

XCIV. THE TOMB OF MONTGOMERY, A SCOTSMAN, BISHOP OF MEATH IN IRELAND.

On this prelate see *Misc. Spottiswoode Club*, I. 100; *Trevelyan Papers* (Camd. Soc.), Vol. III. 25, where fifteen of his letters, rather lively, are published. The Irish names of his bishoprics seem to have puzzled Mrs. Montgomery as strange and barbarian: "The king hath bestowed on him three Irish bishoprics. The names of them I cannot remember, they are so strange, except one, which is Derry. I pray God it may make us merry" (*Trevelyan Papers*, III. p. 78). In John Leech's "Eclogae" (Leochaeus), the fifth (p. 83) is addressed "Georgio Montgomerio, Episcopo Medensi et Clophor".

ARGUMENT.

Here is hidden, of Montgomery, how poor a part! The remains of such a prelate, how small the mould that now conceals! In twice two realms the Montgomeries bear the palm among the nobles and the thousand captains of arms and gown. This race, [Scotia] the land of the sons of Fergus, doth extol, and so doth Ierne, and the several countries watered by the Thames or the Garonne. But, far as this heroic family outshines the rest, so far does he who lies here surpass his own tribesmen in renown.

XCIV. TUMULUS MONGOMMERI SCOTI, EPISCOPI METHENSIS.

Hic Mongommeri tegitur pars quantula! Tanti
  Praesulis exuvias quantula velat humus!
Bis geminis proceres gens Mongommeria regnis
  Praestat, et armorum mille togaeque duces.
Hanc Fergusiadum tellus, hanc iactat Ierne,
  Quodque rigat Tamesis, quodque Garumna solum.
Sed quantum reliquas haec gens heroa, tribules,
  Qui iacet hic, tantum vincit honore suos.

3. Bis Geminis.] This is explained by the lines five and six, indicating what is meant by the "four realms". He was a scion of the House of Eglinton.

XCV. DESPAUTER REMODELLED BY DAVID WEDDERBURN.

Despauterius—or, in Flemish, Van Pauteren—was a famous Latin Grammarian of the Netherlands about 1537. His *Grammar* was remodelled and condensed by Wedderburn, and hence the encomium by Johnston. On Wedderburn, Rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, see Vol. I. No. XXIX.

ARGUMENT.

By Wedderburn's skill, big Despauter is now reduced one half and improved threefold. The half is better than the whole; more profit comes to our youth, and earlier appears the loved harvest. A year thus excels an olympiad, a short month a year, a day a month, and an hour excels a day. Hippocrates, were he looking up again, would, at the sight of these new devices, reverse his maxim, and now say that "Art is short!"

XCV. DESPAUTERIUS DAVIDIS VEDERBURNI REFORMATUS.

Arte Vederburni nunc Despauterius ingens
  Se melior triplo est, dimidioque minor.
Dimidium toto plus est, plus inde iuventae
  Fenoris, et citius messis amata venit.
Annus olympiadem, mensisque brevissimus annum,
  Una dies mensem vincit, et hora diem.
Haec nova si posset redivivus scripta tueri
  Hippocrates, Artem diceret esse brevem.

3. Dimidium.] Hesiod's famous paradox (*Opera et Di.*, l. 40).
8. Hippocrates.] His well-known maxim, "Life is short and Art is long".

XCVI. ON EARL OF PEMBROKE'S DEATH.

The event here lamented took place in 1630. See Vol. I. No. XXXIV.

ARGUMENT.

What avails golden virtue, or honours, birth, troops of friends, royal favour, wealth? Among England's sons Fortune's greatest favourite, foremost of the peerage, thou, Pembroke, perishest. Since thy master's [1] dark demise, no day has dawned so dark beneath the pole.

[1] The king, James I. of England, VI. of Scotland, died in 1625.

XCVI. IN OBITUM COMITIS PEMBROCHII.

Aurea quid virtus, quid prosunt sanguis, honores,
Mille clientelae, gratia regis, opes?
Angligenas inter fortunatissime nuper,
Pembrochi, et procerum gloria prima, cadis.
Post domini regisque tui nigra funera, nullus
Atrior hoc caeli fluxit ab axe dies.

XCVII.[1] ON THE DIATRIBE OF ROBERT BARON, DOCTOR OF DIVINITY, AGAINST TRUMBUL [TURNBULL].

On Dr. Baron, see Vol. I. No. XLI. The reference is to his controversial work against a Jesuit, Geo. Turnbull, entitled "Ad Geo. Turnebulli Tetragonismum Apodixis Catholica" (Aberdeen, 1631). See notes to Gordon's *Scots Affairs* (Spald. Club), III. p. 236.

ARGUMENT.

Baron was ere now renowned for fervour, honesty, rich stores of eloquence. To these add now renown of the deft pen, wherewith he stirs the dust of the sacred arena, renown too, now, of polished achievement. Golden lucidity is his, a lightning stroke, and acumen such as Minerva might envy. Lucid he is with no pretence, powerful without pride, acute with no tinge of viper's venom.

2. ON THE SAME.

Lo, Baron and Turnbull wage a holy war, each of them born beneath the polar sky! Both are priests, equal in gifts of learning; equal, too, in the deft pen's dexterity. Here is the difference: with huge effort, the latter pleads the Italian prelate's cause; the former, God's.

3. ON THE SAME.

(Drawn from the Raban Edition of 1631 of Baron's *Apodixis Catholica*, p. 29.)

Turnbull, thou triest to prop up the beast of the Tarpeian Rock. The race of Turnbull got fame of old from slaying a Caledonian bull. 'Tis the Roman she-wolf that thy present foe transfixes by transfixing thee.

[1] In a pencil note in his copy of the Middelburg or collected edition, now in University Library, Dr. James Melvin refers to *three* epigrams on this subject, and says: "Deest unum ex tribus illis epigrammatibus de Diatriba Baronii". This has now been found. It had been dropped from the "Delitiae" by Johnston himself, probably from its bold vehemence. In the same connection Dr. Melvin refers to another epigram, of which however there is as yet no trace, as likewise awanting in the Middelburg edition, viz.: "Epigramma in Chauceri Troilum a Francisco Kinaston, equite aurato, Latine redditum".

XCVII. DE DIATRIBA ROBERTI BARONII D. THEOLOGI ADVERSUS TRUMBULLIUM.

Baronĭi laus ante fuit mens enthea, pectus
  Labe vacans, puris aemula lingua favis.
Nunc lauda calamum, sacri certamina circi
  Dum ciet, et limae nobilioris opus.
Aureus huic nitor est, vis fulminis instar, acumen
  Diva quod invideat vertice nata Iovis.
Nil nitor hic fuci, nil dia potentia fastus,
  Viperei nil hic fellis acumen habet.

2. DE EADEM.

En sacra Baronius movet et Trumbullius arma,
  Paene sub Icariis natus uterque rotis.
Ambo sacerdotes, divinae Palladis ambo
  Artibus, et calami dexteritate pares.
Hoc discrimen habes; magno molimine causam
  Hic agit Ausonii Praesulis, ille Dei.

3. DE EADEM.

Ne ruat in praeceps Tarpeiae bellua rupis,
  Undique, Turnbulli, fulcra superba paras.
Caede Caledonii se gens Turnbullia tauri
  Extulit, et strato de bove nomen habet,
Pone supercilium; qui tecum dimicat hostis,
  Per tua Romuleam transigit exta lupam.

1. Baronii.] If this is the right reading, "o" here and in next poem is treated short; in the two of No. XLI. it is treated long. In proper names such license was not inadmissible.

10. Icarius.] In the Latin poets, especially the Elegiacs, who were Johnston's models, "Icarius" is an epithet associated with the Great Bear, and therefore = Northern (Propert., II. 33·29; *cf.* Ov., *Met.*, X. 451).

14. Ausonii Praesulis.] The Pope or Bishop of Rome.

XCVIII. ON JAMES BAIRD (BARDIUS) AND WALTER HAY, ADVOCATES.

Probably a poetical tribute intended as payment for some unremunerated services in the Court of Session. A James Baird, "advocat befoir the lordis of sessioun," figures in Spalding, and is procurator for the Mar nation in Aberdeen University at Dr. Guild's election as Principal in 1640 (Spalding, *Trubles*, *passim*).

ARGUMENT.

Baird and another friend dearer than life, my friend Hay, have sustained my cause. Both triumphed, but, as for reward or fee therefor, Baird frowned, Hay smiled. O ye Faculty of Law, follow their noble example. Accept the money of the ignoble throng; but, as for gold in the physician's hand, avoid that, pray, as a pernicious gift of the Greeks. 'Tis a means in the cunning doctor's craft of disguising the virus of aloe, or crusting over and concealing bitter colocynth.

XCVIII. DE IACOBO BARDIO, ET GUALTERO HAYO, CAUSIDICIS.

Bardius, et vita multo mihi carior Hayus,
  Me patrocinio sustinuere suo.
Ambo triumpharunt, meritum sed Bardius aurum
  Respuit, oblatas risit et Hayus opes.
Gens Themidi devota, manus cui semper aperta est,
  Si sapis, exemplum nobile disce sequi.
Accipe res vulgi; medicus quod porrigit aurum,
  Dona velut Danaum perniciosa fuge.
Hoc aloes celat medici sollertia virus,
  Hoc incrustari trux colocynthis amat.

7. Accipe res vulgi.] There is delicate humour here conveyed, and keen perspicacity is shown as to the two "Faculties".

XCIX. ON THE DEATH OF [LADY] JANE MAITLAND, DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

(*See another Tribute in No.* LXVII.)

ARGUMENT.

A period of four olympiads [sixteen years] closed her eyes upon this world, although she shone the hope of the peerage and the darling of her native land. Before Juno could light up the nuptial torch, grim death plunged her in the Lethaean wave. Nettles may expect to live long, and the bur survives till winter's snows. But 'tis the violet and the tender rose and the white lily of the meadow that you see at once bloom in spring and fade.

XCIX. IN OBITUM IOHANNAE METELLANAE LADERDELIAE COMITIS FILIAE.

Quarta Metellanam subtraxit olympias orbi,
  Spem procerum, patrii deliciasque soli.
Ante Deae quam Iuno sacros accenderet ignes,
  Mors fera Lethaeae gurgite mersit aquae.
Scilicet urticis fas est sperare senectam,
  Lappa nec hibernas deperit ante nives.
Sed violas, tenerasque rosas, et candida prati
  Lilia vere vides surgere, vere mori.

5. Urticis.] The sentiment is akin to Wordsworth's lines :—
"O sir, the good die first,
While they whose hearts are dry as summer dust Burn to the socket".

C. TOMB OF JOHN COLLISON, PROVOST OF ABERDEEN.

On the Collison family, see No. LIV. John Collison was Provost of Aberdeen in 1594, in the youth-time of the poet.

ARGUMENT.

August Council of the city, decree a statue for Collison, here where his ashes rest among his provost sires. Let the right hand be represented holding the sword, the other the two scales of justice, and be this the inscription for the world to read: "A man he was worthy of Saturn's golden age; A citizen like Lacedaemon's; A consul [magistrate] worthy of the city of 'Romulus'".

C. TUMULUS IOANNIS COLISSONII, PRAEFECTI ABREDONENSIS.

Sancte Colissonio statuam decerne Senatus,
Hic ubi Praefectos conditur inter avos.
Dextra gerat gladium, geminas manus altera lances,
Hic statuae titulus, quem legat orbis, erit:
"Vir saeclo, Saturne, tuo, Lacedaemone civis,
Romulea Consul dignus hic urbe fuit".

CI. TO EGLA.

(*Subject of this Poem unknown.*)

ARGUMENT.

'Tis not *my* heart that Venus scorches; if she does scorch hearts, she has her dwelling, Egla, in your eyes. Here are her Cnidian and Paphian realms, and thence Cupid in twofold form slings a thousand darts, a thousand torches. With cool courage I could smile at the Coan beauty's spear and the grim Gorgon face wherewith she is armed. A shield can repel the spear, and one has only to turn his eyes backward, and the Gorgon's stony stare is powerless. Wo's me; neither with shields is the arrow of the eye eluded, nor yet may I refuse, Egla, to behold your eyes.

2. ON THE SAME LADY.

One day debars Egla from my embraces, and the stream of nectar, though near, eludes my thirst. Glide, O Sun, along the sky: Aegiceros [Capricornus] is now brushed by thee; 'tis time the daylight were short. Return, O night, such as that night-season when Jove sought Alcmena's arms. Then I'll not impose any vows on my head, nor chide the stars' lazy wheels.

CI. AD EGLAM.

Nulla Venus nobis cor urit; si tamen urit
Cor Venus, illa oculos incolit Egla tuos.
Hic Cnidus est, et regna Paphi; geminusque Cupido
Hinc mihi mille vibrat spicula, mille faces.
Securus Coae riderem virginis hastam,
Et quibus armatur, Gorgonis ora trucis.
Hasta potest clipeo depelli; flecte retrorsum
Lumina, saxificae Gorgonis anguis hebet.
Hei mihi, nec clipeis oculorum eluditur ictus,
Nec fas, Egla, oculos cernere nolle tuos.

2. DE EADEM.

Unica lux Eglam nostris amplexibus arcet,
Et vicina fugit nectaris unda sitim.
Labere, Phoebe, polo, teritur tibi proximus Arcto
Aegoceros; luces jam decet esse breves.
Illa redi, nox illa redi, qua fertur in ulnas
Alcmenae posito Iuppiter isse Deo.
Tunc ego nulla meis damnabo tempora votis,
Astrorum lentas nec querar ire rotas.

1. Urit.] With the edition of 1632 we put a semicolon after the first *urit* instead of a comma as in the "Delitiae".

5. Coae . . . virginis.] Apelles was a native of Cos, and his "Coa Venus" was famous (Cic., *Or.* 2).

8. Gorgonis.] The petrifying attribute of Athene—the Gorgon mask—is here jestingly transferred to Venus.

14. Aegiceros.] The sign of the Zodiac, within which the sun moves at the shortest day. "Proximus Arcto" is strange as applied to Capricorn, unless the *southern* pole is loosely indicated.

16. Alcmena.] *Cf.* "Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat Arctos," etc. (Propert., II. 22·25).

17. Mea tempora.] *I.e.*, I shall be so happy that I shall need to breathe no vows.

CII. ON THE DEATH OF ANNE "QUINJAEA" IN CHILDBIRTH.

(*Subject of this Poem unknown.*)

ARGUMENT.

Here, queen of her sex, "Quinjaea" is interred, and, with her, Graces many. Lachesis shrank from the ill-omened stroke, but the inexorable law pushed her on, forbidding reversion of the threads of fate. Her piety extorted this alone, that she might live again, becoming a parent by her death. So the Phoenix renews herself in funeral fires. Better reward to piety it would have been had the long, long life of the Phoenix been enjoyed before.

CII. IN OBITUM ANNAE QUINIAEAE PUERPERAE.

Hic, sexus regina sui, Quiniaea sepulta est ;
Qua tegitur, Veneres mille teguntur humo.
Haec Veneres, mors haec Charites simul abstulit omnes,
Et reliquum terris quod pietatis erat.
Horruit ipsa nefas Lachesis, sed nescia flecti
Lex agit, et retro volvere fila vetat.
Hoc tantum extorsit pietas, Quiniaea renasci
Ut possit moriens funere facta parens.
Sic volucrum regina, animam dum exspirat in ignes,
Se reparat Phoenix, unica semper avis.
Plus tamen hoc meruit pietas et candida virtus,
Phoenicis senio debuit ante frui.

1. Regina.] Perhaps suggested by a play on the proper name, "Quinjaea".

7. Quiniaea.] Perhaps a disguise for Mac-Kenzie, De Quincy, Mac-Queen, or the like.

CIII. ON MISS ABERNETHY,[1] WHEN SUFFERING FROM A SKIN AFFECTION.[2]

ARGUMENT.

Not long ago a brow of ivory, lips of coral, cheeks of roses and lilies mingled, drew all eyes. Now the fair lady's looks are marred by eruptions over her young face. 'Twas Venus in jealousy that breathed this blight. She, though a goddess, could bear no rival, accounted, as she was, more fair than either Jove's daughter or Jove's spouse. 'Tis a cruelty like that of a Thracian or a Cyclop. If there is no pity in thee as a female, as a mother, as a goddess, take a lesson in pity from the Latin she-wolf, and learn to spare young children.

2. ON THE SAME.

Venus, wishing to rob Miss Abernethy of her beauty, infected with an eruption brow, breast, lips and cheek. Her eyes remained unaffected, sharp at once and clear-shining. So the heavens disdain contagion that affects humanity, and the stars keep on their unvarying light.

3. ON THE SAME.

Why did Cytherea spare your eyes, Isabella, when she tore with rough nail your tender cheeks? She thought they were the lost eyes of her favourite youth, ere he was reft away to breathe celestial air. Either she so believed, or, Miss Isabella, she keeps them for her leman lover.

[1] Isabella. See No. 3 *infra;* No. LXX.; also CXIX.
[2] "Small-pox." James Bruce's *Lives, etc.*, p. 178.

CIII. DE ABRENETHAEA VIRGINE, CUM SCABIE LABORARET.

Frons ebori nuper certabat, labra corallis,
  Pingebantque genas lilia mixta rosis.
Nunc Abrenethaeae tetro fluit ulcere vultus,
  Et tenera infantis pascitur ora lues.

1. Corallis.] See No. LXX.

Hanc Venus afflavit pestem virusque nefandum,
  Quo sua crudelis tela venenat Amor.
Non poterat Dea ferre parem, formosior olim
  Quae Iovis et nata et coniuge visa fuit.
Indignum caelo facinus; non barbara Thracum
  Pectora, non Cyclops plus feritatis habet.
Parcere si mulier, si mater, si Dea nescis,
  A Latia pueris parcere disce lupa.

2. DE EADEM.

Formam Abrenethaeae Venus ereptura, veneno
  Infecit frontem, pectora, labra, genas.
Intacti mansere oculi, suus est vigor illis,
  Et sine labe acies, et sine faece nitor.
Quae patitur mortale genus, contagia caelum
  Respuit, et constans sidera lumen habent.

3. DE EADEM.

Cur oculis Isabella tuis Cytherea pepercit,
  Cum secuit teneras ungue rigente genas?
Quos prius amisit quam carperet aetheris auras,
  Hos oculos pueri credidit esse sui.
Aut oculos pueri esse sui Dea credidit, illi
  Aut oculos servat, Nympha Isabella, tuos.

8. Iovis nata, etc.] Juno and Minerva lost the prize in the "Judgment of Paris".

12. Pueris.] Probably includes *puellae*, and so = young children; as in Hor., *Epist.*, I. 7·7; the same extension is found in the plural of *reges*.

12. Lupa.] The Latin "she-wolf" that suckled Romulus and Remus.

17. Caelum.] Note the poetic gracefulness of this compliment as to the lady's eyes. It recalls one of Dr. John Brown's happy turns when, in acknowledging a young lady's remembrance of him at a Christmas periodical season, he observed that she was as faithful in the regular return of her remembrances as "*the other celestial bodies*". Compare also the little touch in George Macdonald's "Baby": "Where did you get those eyes so blue?" and the reply is: "Out of the *sky* as I came through".

23. Pueri.] Adonis.

CIV. ON WILLIAM FORBES OF TOLQUHON.[1]

Compare poems "To the Laird of Tolquhón" in *Al. Gardyn's Garden* (Abb. Club).

ARGUMENT.

Tolquhón, when he had made his house rich with offspring and lands, worn out with age, quitted the world without a sigh. This tomb he formed, calmly expecting his latest day. Near by are seen the fields[2] he devoted to the poor, and also the inviolable temples of his rearing. Not far off rise the lord's mansions, that have more than once entertained royalty. Such are Tolquhón's memorials, and amid these big creations he saw his resources grow. How poor a thing is man, if you look to the body's mortal coil; but, if you weigh the endowments of his mind so deep, how great he is!

[1] Pronounced with accent on last, like Colquhoún = To-hoún.

[2] Alluding to an "hospital" for poor men which he founded and endowed (*Collections, Spald. Club*, p. 330).



Photogravure by Annan & Sons Glasgow

William Forbes of Tolquhon.

FROM A PICTURE BY JAMESONE [illegible]

CIV. DE GULIELMO FORBESIO TOLCHONO.

Auxisset cum prole domum Tolchonus et arvis,
Confectus senio sponte reliquit humum.
Condidit hunc tumulum, quo conditur ipse, supremum
Exspectans animo nil metuente diem.
Hunc prope pauperibus devotos aspicis agros,
Tectaque mortali non violanda manu.
Nec procul his domini surgunt palatia, Regis
Non semel hospitio nobilitata sui.
Haec terris monumenta dedit Tolchonus, et inter
Has operum moles crescere vidit opes.
Quantulus, exuvias si spectas corporis, alti
Si pensas animi munera, quantus homo est!

Tolquhón.] In Formartine of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Tarves; now a ruin, but an old seat of a family of Forbes, whence have branched out the Forbeses of Culloden, Foveran and many others. Mary Forbes, youngest daughter of Tolquhón, was wife to Sir John Gordon, first Baronet of Haddo (the victim of "Haddo's Hole"), executed in Edinburgh, 1644, and mother to George, first Earl of Aberdeen. On this Tolquhón, who is contemporary of Arthur Johnston, see Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 173; *Collections, etc.*, p. 330, and Spalding's *Trubles*, I. p. 9. The first knight-baronet of the Johnston family, viz., Sir George Johnston, nephew to Arthur Johnston, married Elisabeth, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhón. Sir George was in possession of Caskieben from about 1614, and was head of the Johnstons during the time of Charles I., so that Arthur Johnston was in a position to be familiarly acquainted with the relations between the families of Tolquhón and Caskieben. An older William Forbes of "Tolquhóne" is referred to in the curious deed of 1582, printed in *Collections, Spald. Club*, p. 353.

CV. ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM FORBES OF CRAIGIEVAR.

On this family of Forbes, see Vol. I. No. XXVII. The William Forbes here spoken of is second son of William, fourth Laird of Corse, and consequently the younger brother of Bishop Patrick Forbes of Corse (*Collections*, *Spald. Club*, pp. 599, 601; also *Funerals* of Bishop P. Forbes, p. xxx.). He seems to have been fortunate as a merchant (the story in *Aberdeen Magazine*, II. p. 191, seems apocryphal), and acquired various estates, being designed first of Manny or Menie and afterwards of Craigievar. The elder line through the bishop did not continue beyond Dr. John Forbes, son of the bishop; and the Craigievar succession runs, therefore, now through this William Forbes and his children. He died 27th December, 1627, whence the occasion for the poem No. XXVII. His son, who became the first *Sir* William (1630, Baronet of Nova Scotia), survived Arthur Johnston (see Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 175). He suffers greatly, *inter alia*, from "lymmars" or Highland caterans, and gets them punished (see Spalding, *Trubles*, I. 69, 357).

ARGUMENT.

The tomb of a noble Forbes you now behold: hear now as to his character and mind. The toil of others to obtain wealth was, while he lived, to him a pastime. When called on to depart this life, he said with a smile: "Farewell, earth; my possession is now in heaven". His wealth, his acres let not any one admire: it was better to be lord of himself apart from lands.

CV. IN OBITUM GULIELMI FORBESII CRAGIVARRII.

Nobilis hic tumulum Forbesi conspicis; audi
  Qui fuerint mores, ingeniumque viri.
Quod labor est aliis, vitae dum carperet auras,
  Divitias illi quaerere ludus erat.
Cumque iuberetur terris excedere, ridens,
  "Terra vale, caelo nunc potiemur," ait.
Quas possedit opes et terrae iugera, nemo
  Miretur; dominum plus fuit esse sui.

8. Dominum . . . sui.] *Cf.* Sir H. Wotton's "Lord of himself, though *not* of lands".

CVI. ON THE SACRED POEM OF ANDREW RAMSAY, MINISTER OF EDINBURGH.

Andrew Ramsay is one of the poets of the "Delitiae," and a leading ecclesiastical personage in Johnston's time. Prominent as early as 1617, he conforms to the famous Perth Articles (Calderwood, 7·256; *Melros Papers*, II. 633), but afterwards opposes the Laudian movement (Spalding's *Trubles*, I. 83). He was a professor first at Saumur in France, and from 1620 to 1627 Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh. In the Glasgow Assembly of 1638 he presented the report condemning Laud's Liturgy (Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, II. 58), and was Moderator in the Covenanting Assembly held in Aberdeen in Greyfriars Church in 1640, on which occasion he was confronted by Dr. John Forbes, the most learned of the "Aberdeen doctors" (Spalding's *Trubles*, I. 447, appendix to Spalding Club edition), and received with his sons "the town's curtesie" (*Misc. Spald. Club*, V. 105). A few years later, in 1649, he was himself deposed by the advanced party for "malignancy". As a scion of the Balmain family, he has interspersed his *Poemata* with allusions to Angus and Mearns (*plura* in Baillie's *Letters*, I. 136 and *passim;* Lauder's Life of Johnston in preface to *Musae Sacrae*, p. xxxiv., where on p. li. is Ramsay's poem in honour of Arthur Johnston, a return compliment; Balfour, III. 419; Maidment's *Sc. Pasquils*, p. 49; Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, I. 10, 17; Row's *H. of Ch.*, and Sir Al. Grant's *Story of Univ. of Ed.*). Interest in Andrew Ramsay would be enhanced if it could be shown, as has been alleged (see Maidment's *Sc. Elegiac Verses*, p. 63), that Milton drew ideas from Ramsay's "Poema Sacrum" for his *Paradise Lost.* It is now, we fear, a *poema sacrum* in the Voltairian sense, *car personne n'y touche.*

ARGUMENT.

He on whom in his natal hour Apollo smiles, wetting his lips in Castalian dew, is found in our age either drawing incautious youth into Venus' snares by corrupting verse, or bestowing his leisured hours upon celebration of mad wars, turning Aonia to a pool of blood. Religion lies neglected, or, if *it* finds a poet, 'tis one whose note grates on scrannel pipe of straw. Both rocks of offence does Ramsay shun, for he sounds strains worthy of the Muse, worthy also of the Power Divine. The peaks of Parnassus here rise conjoined with the rock of Mount Zion; Jordan mingles its waves with Castaly.

CVI. DE POEMATE SACRO ANDREAE RAMSAEI PASTORIS EDINBURGENSIS.

Cui blandum aspiciens nascenti risit Apollo,
  Doctaque Castalio proluit ora lacu ;
Aut levis incautam versu lenone iuventam
  In Veneris casses insidiasque trahit ;
Aut bona vesanis impendens otia bellis
  Saevit, et Aonias sanguine foedat aquas.
Spreta iacet pietas ; aut si quem forte poetam
  Repperit, huic miseris stridet avena modis.
Ramsaeus scopulum prudens declinat utrumque,
  Dignaque dat Musis carmina, digna Deo.
Hic iuga Parnassi coeunt cum rupe Sionis,
  Mixtaque Iordani Castalis unda fluit.

1. Nascenti risit.] From Horace's immortal " Quem tu Melpomene ".

7. Spreta iacet pietas, etc.] *I.e.*, by poets. Compare Dr. Johnson's famous remark, more justified in his time than in ours, as to the poverty of hymnology from the *literary* point of view.

CVII. ON THE PORCH OF DESKFORD.

Deskford, near Cullen in Banffshire, gave title to a branch of the Ogilvy family, which entered the peerage under the style of Lord Ogilvy of Deskford (4th October, 1616) ; thereafter, appeared with still higher title (now dormant) of Earl of Findlater. On the now vanished old "tower" of Deskford mansion house, see *Antiqs.* (Spald. Club), II. 104.

ARGUMENT.

Here is beheld a porch, the glory of the north—rival of old Rome. In sunlight it is one brilliant scene, and, but for its nearness to Boötes, I should take it for Phoebus' own abode. The roof emblazoned shows the stories of the antique world. The modern age, our heroes and our heroines, shine forth on either wall. Great as are these marvels, they are not so grand as those in the mind of their possessor.

CVII. IN PORTICUM DESFORTIANAM.

Hic decus Arctoae spectatur porticus orae,
  Aemula porticibus, Roma vetusta, tuis.
Tota nitet Phoebo, nimis et vicina Bootae
  Ni foret, hanc Phoebi suspicer esse domum.
Arte laboratum summis laquearibus aurum
  Exhibet historias quot vetus orbis habet.
Quas heroinas, hoc in quo degimus aevum,
  Quos tulit heroas, monstrat utrumque latus.
Ista licet merito possint molimina dici
  Maxima, sunt domini mente minora sui.

Desfortiana.] The popular local pronunciation of Deskford is still "Desfort," sometimes also "Deskart". "Ampla latifundia *cum aedibus*, Desfoord," occurs (about 1630) in Gordon of Straloch's *Descr. of Banffshire* (*Collections, Spald. Club*, p. 17).

10. Domini mente minora.] After Martial (VIII. 36): "Par domus haec caelo, sed minor est domino".

CVIII. TOMB OF JAMES SETON, OF PITMEDDEN.

On this Laird of Pitmedden (in Udny), see *Collections, Spald. Club*, p. 359. His arms in Udny Church bear date 1605 (*ibid.*). *Plura* in *Scot. Notes and Queries*, IV. 70.

ARGUMENT.

Honours with no hauteur, wealth with no luxury, are exemplified in him who sleeps beneath this turf.

CVIII. TUMULUS IACOBI SETONI PETMEDDENI.

Quem tegit hic cespes, fastu Setonus honores,
Divitias luxu posse carere docet.



John Urquhart, of Craigston

CIX. ON THE DEMISE OF JOHN URQUHART,[1] OF CRAIGSTON.

Grand-uncle of the famous and eccentric Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty. Died in November, 1631. The Castle of Craigston in King-Edward, Aberdeenshire, remains a monument of his taste and affluence. *Plura* in note on Spalding's *Trubles*, I. 26 (Spalding Club edition); *Collections, etc.*, 481-2, and Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 162.

ARGUMENT.

Urquhart is gone, happiest of his time, now full of years and of those riches which he turned into ministering servants. Ye posterity of his, inheritors of his lands and fame, learn by his example how to live: learn also how to die.

1 A portrait of him by Jamesone is at Craigston Castle, and his epitaph is said to be in Kinedart Church, adjoining Craigston. According to R. Chambers (*Dom. Annals*, II. 81), the estates were acquired "but court or session," *i.e.*, without court favour or legal manipulation. *Plura* as to Craigston's descendants, R. Chambers (*ibid.*).

CIX. IN OBITUM IOANNIS URCHARDI CRAGSTONI.

Occidit Urchardus, quo nemo beatior, aevi
  Iam satur, et famulas quas sibi fecit, opum.
Posteritas, cui liquit agros et praedia, disce
  Illius exemplo vivere, disce mori.

CX. ON ELIZABETH TURNBULL.

Trumbullia of the Latin is from the "bull" story of the origin of the name Turn-bull.[1] The story alluded to is in Boece (p. 6, *b*), who renders in Latin *Tauri dejector*, and the king thus saved was said to be Robert Bruce (Jervise's *Memorials of Angus, etc.*, II. 173 ; Dr. John Leyden's *Poems*, p. 318). See also XCVII. 3.

ARGUMENT.

Here thou, both Scotch and English, liest, queen among all the damozelles that either England or Scotland can produce. Lustre came to thee from the line of Turnbull—that race that saved a king when a bull assailed him. That lustre thou givest back with increase, by *ésprit* and noble manners, dignifying thy line. So the eastern gem gleams embossed in gold, making one to doubt whether from this or the other element the splendour comes.

[1] Turnēbus (but in Beza Turnĕbus), the famous scholar (in French. Tourneboeuf), is said to have had a Scotch grandfather of the name of Turnbull (Michel, *Ecossais*, I. 246, II. 141).

CX. DE ELIZABETHA TRUMBULLIA.

Hic Scot-angla iaces, inter regina puellas,
  Anglia quotquot habet, Scotia quotquot habet.
Reddidit illustrem te gens Trumbullia, regi
  Quae tulit, a tauro cum premeretur, opem.
Tu decus acceptum reddis maioribus, aequans
  Ingenio et morum nobilitate genus.
Sic lapis eöus radiat circumdatus auro,
  Ut dubites, hinc sit maior an inde nitor.

CXI. ON JAMES FULLERTON AND THOMAS MORAY.

Among the Bacon *Letters* (II. p. 205, edition, London, 1837) is a charming note addressed to this Sir James Fullerton, when in charge of the affairs of Prince Charles. He had been surveyor of the lands to Prince Charles when Duke of York, and was groom of the stole to him after he became king as Charles I. Compare the epigram by John Leech (Leochaeus, p. 23), " Jacobo Fullartono equiti ab intimis Caroli Principis consiliis ". *Plura* in Nichols' *Progresses*, I. 461, and *Correspondence of James VI.* (Camd. Soc.), p. xlvii., on Fullerton, groom of the stole to Charles I. (regarding whom see Grosart's *Phineas Fletcher*, II. p. 5; epitaph on, in *Epitaphs* (Glasgow, 1834), p. 355).—Thomas Moray[1] is a poet of the " Delitiae ". He claimed to be of the Tullibardine Murrays, and rose to be Provost of Eton (M'Crie's *Life of Melville*, p. 316). In 1623 Thomas Murray, who was first tutor, then secretary, to Charles I., " deyed some dayes after he was cutt of the stone " (Sir J. Balfour's *Mem.*, II. 97). Interesting glimpse of Murray in statement of Archbishop Abbot (Nichols' *Progresses*, III. 82, also 775), but the most notable circumstance is that no less a person than Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, when under the cloud of his misfortunes, applied for the succession to Thomas Moray, in these words: " Mr. Thomas Murray, whom I love very well, is like to die. It were a pretty call for my fortune " (Bacon's *Works*, II. p. 251).

ARGUMENT.

Disdaining the court's or king's complainings, Fate has carried away Moray ere his time. After the removal of that star, Fullerton was drowned in Lethe's untimely surge. Let Lachesis rage at will: after such sad deaths, nor court nor king can mourn.

[1] Thomas Murray, 1603 (Masson's *Drummond*, p. 250). His daughter was Lady Anne Halkett, whose autobiography has been published by the Camden Society, and gives interesting glimpses of life among the fugitive Royalists in the Cromwell time at Fyvie Castle in Aberdeenshire and elsewhere.

CXI. DE IACOBO FULLERTONO ET THOMA MORAVIO.

Nil aulae metuens vel regis Parca querelas,
  Moravium terris abstulit ante diem.
Hoc Fullertonus sublato sidere, Lethes
  Intempestivis est iugulatus aquis.
Saeviat ad lubitum Lachesis; post funera tanta
  Aula nihil, nil rex, unde queratur, habet.

CXII. ON THE TWO HAMILTONS, THE MARQUIS [OF HAMILTON] AND EARL OF HADDINGTON.

On these peers, see CXIV. 3 and 5. The encomium here must be confessed to overshoot the mark; but, though a poet, Johnston was no prophet, and little discerned the grim decapitation scene awaiting the former [the Marquis] after Preston, in March, 1649.

ARGUMENT.

What age can fail to mark the Hamiltons' renown, a race that has given two Phoenixes[1] to the world? One fulminates victorious in Germany: the other directs the sceptre of justice at home. Give back, ye Muses, old Homer: another Achilles has returned; another wise Ulysses springs anew in Scotland.

[1] This encomium has been applied to Arthur Johnston himself and his brother as *two* Phoenixes.

CXII. DE DUOBUS HAMILTONIIS, MARCHIONE ET HADINTONIAE COMITE.

Gentis Hamiltoniae laudes quae nesciat aetas,
  Phoenices orbi quae dedit una duos?
Hic in Teutonicis iam victor fulminat oris,
  Hic patriae, magno sub Iove, iura regit.
Reddite Maeoniden Musae; redit alter Achilles,
  Dat Laertiaden Scotica terra novum.

CXIII.[1] ON THE NUPTIALS OF "STASQUIN" AND [MISS / LADY] HAY.

A Monsieur Stasquin was in Johnston's time factor or treasurer to the University of Sedan, and in the records of the office of Protestant Archives in 54 Rue Pères Saints, Paris, the editor has seen receipts for salary signed by Andrew Melville, Arthur Johnston and others, still preserved.

ARGUMENT.

Thou, Phoebus, our sire, at length appearest, whom in a whole year we scarce have seen, and sheddest thy clear beams. Here where thou first didst gleam upon the nascent world, here where Caesar has his seat, midway between both poles, thou now beholdest both, and the world at each apex gets likewise a glimpse of thy light. All the world receives thy influence, both land and sea. A mild temperature prevails : the earth is not fettered with frost nor cracked with burning heat. Daylight and night have equal sway : life's work has its duly allotted time, and so has pleasant sleep its proper hours. 'Tis no result of accident ; for Lady Hay is linked with "Stasquin". Such a day was bound to bring universal joy.

[1] This is amongst the *Epigrammata* (p. 27) of the Raban edition of 1632.

CXIII. DE NUPTIIS STASQUINI ET HAYAE.

Phoebe pater, toto quem vix conspeximus anno,
  Nunc ades, et liquidum fundis ab ore iubar,
Hic ubi nascenti primum splendescere mundo
  Coepisti, sedes hic ubi Caesar habet.
Inter utrumque polum medius, nunc cernis utrumque,
  Et tua uterque itidem lumina cernit apex.
Omnia Phoebe tibi, tu praesens omnibus, omnis
  Conspectu fruitur terra fretumque tuo.
Temperies iam regna tenet ; non frigore tellus
  Stringitur, aut sitiens aestus hiulcat agros.
Par lucis noctisque mora est ; sua cura laborque,
  Et sua iucundus tempora somnus habet.
Non facit hoc casus. Stasquino iungitur Haya ;
  Omnibus hic laetus debuit esse dies.

CXIV. THE SCOTTISH NOBLES.

[The internal evidence regarding this series points to the period of composition as between 1631 and 1633, when Angus is still *not* Marquis of Douglas, when the Errol of the time has a Douglas for his mother, and before the title of Lord Carnegie was absorbed in Earldom of Southesk, dating from 1633.—The series does not represent the complete roll of the Peerage of that day; Sutherland and Buchan, *e.g.*, are not included.]

I. THE CHANCELLOR.

From 1604 to 1622 the chancellor had been Alexander Seton, Lord Dunfermline, one of the most famous Scotsmen of his time, to whom was dedicated the first collected edition of Buchanan's poems in 1615, and Napier's arithmetical discoveries were first communicated. Besides a life by Geo. Seton (ed. 1882), notices of him will be found in Al. Gardyne's *Scottish Worthies* (p. 149, Hunterian Society reprint); *Letters* in reign of James VI. (Abb. Cl.); *Misc. Sp. Cl.*, II., LVII., 152, 396; also *Corresp. of Earls of Ancram*, I. 22; Fraser's *Menteith*, II. 73; *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 273. See above LIII.A.—After 1622 George Hay was chancellor, the same who became successively Viscount Duplin in 1627 and Earl of Kinnoul in 1633. He died in London on 16th December, 1634, and was buried at Kinnoul, near Perth (R. Chambers, *D. A.*, II. 88). Sir Robert Douglas (II. p. 481) quotes Johnston's distich as applying to the Chancellor Seton; internal evidence points rather to Chancellor George Hay,[1] as to whom see under No. XII. of Vol. I. Picturesque sketch of this last in Sir J. Balfour's *Memorials*, II. pp. 141-2; and in Scotstarvet's "Staggering State," *Misc. Spottisw. Cl.*, I. 139. Letter of George Hay to King Charles in 1632; Fraser's *Menteith*, II. p. 149.

ARGUMENT.

Beneath Jove's reign [*i.e.*, in the Iron age], Golden Themis forsook the earth; now, she holds court with thee, O Hay, below, and thinks light of her heavenly home.

NOBILES SCOTI.

I. CANCELLARIUS.

Sub Iove liquit humum, spreto Themis aurea caelo,
Nunc tecum in terris, Haye, tribunal habet.

[1] In George Crawfurd's *Chancellors of Scotland* (I. p. 160) mention is made of an *English* (!) poem, in honour of Hay, attributed to Johnston, as follows:—

"The learned Dr. Johnston composed an epitaph for the Earl of Kinnoul, the Lord Chancellor, part of which here follows:—

"Gone is the wise Lycurgus of our Time,
The great and grave Dictator of our Clime,
To whose Desert the sacred Sisters ow
As much, as e'er of old they did bestow

2. MORTON, HIGH TREASURER.

William [Douglas], 7th Earl of Morton, became (after Mar) High Treasurer in 1630, and held that office till 1635; he died in 1648. He was son-in-law to the founder of Marischal College, having married Lady Anne Keith, eldest daughter of George, fifth Earl Marischal. *Plura* in Nichols' *Progr.*, III. 337; *Correspondence of Earls of Ancram*, etc.

If honours came from worth or birth or beauty, no one on earth would have more of honour than has Morton.

2. MORTONIUS THESAURARIUS.

Si virtus vel forma daret vel sanguis honores,
Mortonio maior nullus in orbe foret.

Of their Pirean [Pierian] treasure, to give fame
To painful Curius or grave Cato's name.
Had thou, brave Judge, liv'd in such golden Days,
Thy Head had long ere now been crown'd with Bays,
But Wisdom now is richly prized of none,
Nor Virtue Guardians finds till she be gone!
Six hundred years ago, how happy I,
That Day, when thy brave Ancestor did dye
His Face[1] with Danick Blood: he did bequeath
Life to his Country at the Doors of Death;
Yet this brave act was clos'd with one fair Day;
But thou didst still for many Years display
The Ensigns of thy Vertue, and fierce Jars,
Intestine Broils worse than the worst of Wars,
Did quell Combustions, safe did keep from Harm
Chast Piety and raging Wrath disarm," etc.

A more complete version is found, with some variations, in Maidment's *Scottish Elegiac Verses*, where it is said to be taken from a MS. of Sir Robert Sibbald, "Elogia, etc.," in Advocates' Library.

[1] Another reading is "My face," in which case the river Tay is the speaker as rejoicing in the victory at Luncarty, where the Hays were said to be ennobled. See No. LVIII.

3.[1] HADDINGTON, KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL.

Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, now Prestonfield, near Edinburgh; created (1619) Earl of Melrose, a title which he exchanged for that of Earl of Haddington (1627), otherwise "Tam o' the Cowgate," was made Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1626, and died in 1637. It was his son, the second earl, who perished in the sad explosion at Dunglas Castle, in Berwickshire, in 1640 (Chambers' *D. A.*, II. 137). Fine seal of this earl (Laing, II. 472) with motto *Praesto et Persto*, and fine portrait with life in Fraser's *Earls of Haddington*, Vol. I. Signatures of "Haddington" and various letters, Fraser's *Menteith*, II. 78, etc. See his designations when on Royal Commission in *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 273. The distich of Johnston is quoted by Sir R. Douglas in his *Peerage*, and see Nichols' *Progr.*, III. 133; *Corresp. of Earls of Ancram*, etc. An odd epitaph (uncomplimentary) occurs in *Epitaphs*, p. 358 (Glasg. 1834). *Plura* in *Misc.* (Sp. Cl.), II. p. lviii., and see No. CXII. above.

To none of British race has Fortune given more favour; no one wears his fortune with reverence so meek.

3. HADINTONIUS, CUSTOS SIGILLI SECRETI.

Plus nulli fortuna dedit de gente Britanna,
Fortunam nemo tam reverenter habet.

4. LENNOX.

[This was a *dukedom*, but the great officers of state in Scotland had precedence even of dukes, and so are first acknowledged.]

James [Stewart], fourth Duke of Lennox, succeeded his father, Esmé, in 1624, who again had succeeded his brother Ludovick (second duke) only a few months before. James died in 1655 of a broken heart under the misfortunes of the Royal House, with which he was closely allied; the House of Lennox being collaterally connected with royalty through Matthew, Earl of Lennox, father of Darnley and grandfather of James VI.

[1] This comes as No. 4 in the *Epigrammata* of 1632, and a distich, No. 3, which has disappeared from the *Delitiae* of 1637, is there assigned to Strathern, President of the Council.

"STRATHERNIUS CONCILII PRAESES.
"Hae tibi sunt, Grami! dotes; mens nescia vinci,
Libera frons, pectus nobile, promta manus."

"These are thy gifts, O Grahame, a mind invincible, free brow, brave heart, and ready hand."

William Grahame, seventh Earl of Menteith, Earl (for a time) of Strathern, afterwards suddenly, in 1633, deprived of the Strathern title, the holding of which was held to be dangerous to the crown, it being a royal title; and instead he was created Earl of Airth. He lost also the presidency of the Council. The disappearance of the distich from the *Delitiae* must be connected with the disappearance from court that befel this earl. His fall was owing to his having been alleged to say "he had redder blood than the king's". Full account of William, seventh Earl of Menteith, Fraser's *Menteith*, I. 331; signature of his in full as Airth, *ibid.*, II. 157.

Thou hast, in Sire and Uncle, a noble pair of kindred Peers; yea, Lennox, thou hast noble grandsires, whose steps be it thine to tread.

4. LENOXIUS.

Est pater et patruus, procerum par nobile, magni
Sunt tibi, Lenoxi, quos imiteris, avi.

5. HAMILTON.

James [Hamilton], third Marquis and, in 1634, first Duke of Hamilton, succeeded his father in 1625. He led an expedition, ultimately unsuccessful, into Germany in 1631 to assist the Elector Palatine (James Grant's *Hepburn*, pp. 69, 204; R. Chambers, *D. A.*, II. 55·6; Coxe's *Austria*, II. 235), was Lord High Commissioner to the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, and finally beheaded after Preston in 1649. See also No. CXII.

'Twas France gave titles to thy ancestors: now the German clime will yield thee thousand garlands when the Kaiser is laid low.

5. HAMILTONIUS.

Celta dedit proavis titulos, tibi Teutonis ora
Mille triumphato Caesare serta dabit.

Titulos.] *French* titles such as Duke of Chatel-herault, etc. A certain vanity seems to have characterised this peer. See his curious letter as to "My Aarmes and Tytilles," in *Misc.* (Sp. Cl.), I. p. 41. Once a suitor for the hand of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, and eventually her champion; see Green's *Lives*, V. 487.

6. HUNTLY.

George [Gordon],[1] sixth Earl of Huntly and first marquis, died in 1636. He is the dominant figure just disappearing from the public stage in the early portion of Spalding's *Trubles*, and the following is a gleaning of the chief events in which he had been an actor. The reputed

[1] Signature of, in facsimile, in *Misc.* (Sp. Cl.), II. plate 1, also I. plate 1. His letters to King James VI. in *Misc.* (Sp. Cl.), I. p. 5; *Letters of time of King James* (Abb. Cl.), p. 29. His countess was Henrietta Stewart, eldest daughter of Esmé, Duke of Lennox, and her name is still blazoned on the front of Huntly Castle. Her sister Mary became Countess of Mar.

slayer of the "Bonny Earl of Moray" (*Misc.*, Sp. Cl., II. 66; Row's *H. of Ch.*, p. 144; and Calderw.); the victor at the Battle of Glenlivet in 1594; the subject of Elizabeth's minatory letter to James VI. (Camd. Soc., p. 108); the recipient of James's (for once) spirited letter demanding submission (Spottisw., *H. of Ch.*, p. 438); the principal actor in the submission-scene, on which so much turned, including the English succession, in the old East Church of Aberdeen in 1597 (*Misc.*, Sp. Cl., II. pref. lx.; V. 121-2); the object of the Assembly's "dealings" when under excommunication (*Book of Univ. Kirk*, *passim*); the victim in his family through the "Burning of Frendraught" (Nos. XLIX. and XCI.). *Plura* in preface to Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, I. p. iii.; Sir R. Gordon's *Earldom of Sutherland; Letters of Reign of James VI.* (Abb. Cl.), p. 35; Lord Huntly's *Records of Aboyne* (New Spld. Club). His son, the second marquis, who was beheaded, was the husband of Lady Anne Campbell, who is celebrated by Johnston in Nos. LXXIV. and CXXXVII. *Plura* regarding the second marquis in No. CXXXII., as also in No. L. of Vol. I., p. 302.

Like a Rock, standing majestic in its own mass, Huntly, with generous mind, despises threats of both sea and sky.

6. HUNTLAEUS.

Ut scopulus stans mole sua, caelique marisque
Despicit Huntlaei mens generosa minas.

Marisque.] The *Delitiae* inserts comma at end of line; better with the *Parerga* of 1632, having no comma.

7. ANGUS.

William [Douglas], eleventh Earl of Angus, succeeded, in 1611, his father (who was the Angus of the "Three Popish Earls"), was created Marquis of Douglas[1] in 1633 and died in 1660.

Should Scotland choose to aver that Angus's praises would live, she would simply say, He is come of the Douglas line.

7. ANGUSIUS.

Si velit Angusi victuras dicere laudes,
Duglasiis ortum, Scotia dicat, avis.

[1] Created "the nicht befoir" the state procession, by King Charles in Edinburgh, of 17th June, 1633. Spalding, *Trubles*, I. p. 36; *plura* in R. Chambers' *D. A.*, II. 190.

8. ARGYLL.

This, the eccentric Archibald [Campbell],[1] seventh Earl of Argyll, of whom some account has been given in note under No. LXXIV. He died in 1638, and therefore *after* the publication of the *Delitiae*. See R. Chambers, *D. A.*, I. 500, and *Letters*, temp. James VI. (Abb. Cl.), pp. 312, 335. Sir R. Douglas (*Peerage*) quotes the two lines of Arthur Johnston, and speaks of them as an "*expostulation* addressed to his Lordship". It is concerning this earl, who lost the Battle of Glenlivet, that Elizabeth addressed a stinging rebuke to King James as to "glorifying too high and too suddenly a boy of years and conduct" (*Letters of Elizabeth and James VI.*, Camd. Soc., p. 108). Further glimpse of him in Doncaster's Letters (*Relation of England to Germany*, p. 103).

Seeing, Campbell, you have at home a revenue without bound, and with all distinction, why hunt for titles and wealth in foreign lands?

8. ARGATHELIUS.

Cum, Cambelle, domi census sine fine decusque
Sit tibi, cur titulos quaeris opesque foris?

Foris.] In Spain and Flanders namely, where Argyll took service under Philip III. In Brussels Doncaster (himself a Scotsman and envoy of King James) reports that Argyll wished to pay a visit of respect "without my trouble," and Doncaster returned this rough answer, "that it would be a trouble to me to see him at any time, though it were by rencontre; that, for other meeting, I would give him none, and then shun him too *as he did his country*" (Camd. Soc. as above); a curious coincidence of sentiment with Johnston's expostulation. So Trumbull reports of him from Brussels in 1619: "The Earl of Argyll, decryed and scorned at home for his weakness, is here [Brussels] carressed beyond the bounds of reason: gratifyed with an annual pension of 1500 li. sterling; and now permitted to repaire into Spaine, where he is to meet the Conde de Gondomar, the Sinon of our fatherlande, and to treate for the command of a regiment". *Letters, etc., as to England and Germany* (Camd. Soc.). In recent Heraldic Exhibition Edinburgh (1891), No. 265 in catalogue, was a Letter Patent by Philip IV. of Spain, of date 27th October, 1627, conferring the Order of the Golden Fleece on this Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll.

9. ERROL.

William [Hay], ninth Earl of Errol, became earl in 1631, attended the coronation of Charles at Edinburgh in 1633 (*Misc.*, Sp. Cl., II. p. cv.), and died in 1636. He had a Douglas as his mother, *viz.*, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Wm., Sixth Earl of Morton. His sister was the ill-fated Sophia, Viscountess of Melgum, of whom see No. XLIX. Her brother was eager in seeking to bring the perpetrators of the Frendraught tragedy to justice (Spalding's *Trubles*, I. 19).

[1] "Earl of *Guile* and Lord Forlorn," in Craig of Rosecraig's bitter lines.

He that has for Sire the chieftain of the Hays and boasts a Douglas for his mother, was cradled and swaddled in all virtue as his native element.

9. ERROLIUS.

Cui pater Hayorum princeps, Duglassia mater,
Erroli, virtus est tibi nata domi.

10. MARISCHAL.

William [Keith], sixth Earl Marischal, son of the Founder of Marischal College, succeeded in 1623 and died in 1635. Portrait after Jamesone in Mr. P. J. Anderson's *Fasti* of Marischal College (New Spald. Club).

Virtue thou canst learn from thyself whether following peace or the functions of war, fortune thou canst learn from thy ancestors.

10. MARESCALLUS.

Virtutem, seu pacis amas seu munia belli,
Fortunam a proavis, discere, Kethe, potes.

The *Delitiae* punctuates strangely only at *amas*, and seems to unite *virtutem* with *pacis*. The key to the passage is *Aen.*, XII. 435.

11. ROTHES.

John [Lesley], fifth Earl of Rothes, the politician prominent at the beginning of the Covenanting "Trubles," died 1641. Glimpses of, in *Correspondence of Earls of Ancram*. Full account and portrait of in *Rothes' Relation of Proceedings* (Bann. Cl.).

The place thy ancestors have won thee by their noble blood, thou earnest for thyself by nobleness of mind and manners.

11. ROTHUSIUS.

Sanguine maiores tibi quem peperere, mereris
Ingenii et morum nobilitate locum.

12. MAR.

John [Erskine], seventh Earl of Mar, the fellow-pupil of James VI. when under the ferula of George Buchanan, vacated the treasurership in 1630, an office at this period held by Morton.

He survived to 1634; consequently, if the downward limit in time for this poem is 1633 (see p. 97), this cannot be the accomplished John, the eighth earl. Earl John was married at Alloa in 1592 to Mary, second daughter of the late Duke of Lennox and sister of the Countess of Huntly. It is of this marriage that the odd story is told as to King James's intervention to persuade the "lass" (R. Chambers, *D. A.*, I. 244). Taylor the water-poet visited Braemar in 1618, the seat of the Earl of Mar, during John's earldom (*ibid.*, I. 492). Glimpse of this Mar in Nichols' *Progr.*, I. 107, 169; quaint letter of (*Letters*, temp. James VI., Abb. Cl., p. 238). Seal of this John, Earl of Mar, of date 1623, has the garter round the shield (Laing's *Seals*, II. No. 344).

Among the peers Erskine shines forth, just as the Golden Moon flames forth among the ethereal fires.

12. MARRIUS.

Inter Areskinus proceres nitet, aurea flammas
 Inter ut aethereas Luna micare solet.

13. MORAY.

James [Stewart], Earl of Moray, son of that "Bonny Earl of Moray" who was reputed to have been slain by the instigation of the Earl of Huntly, died, in 1638, at Darnaway and was buried at Dyke. Through James VI.'s intercession he was, in 1601, reconciled to the head of the House of Gordon, and married the Earl's daughter, Lady Anne [Gordon] (Nichols' *Progr.*, I. 61).

Hercules won not more praise than Moray; *he* subdued fierce scourges: our hero too slays monsters.

13. MORAVIUS.

Nil plus Moravio meruit Tirynthius heros,
 Ille feras pestes, hic quoque monstra domat.

Monstra.] Probably the demons of Rage and Revenge, which were allayed by his marriage into the once hostile House of Gordon.

14. WINTON.

George [Seton], third Earl of Winton, was born in 1584 and died in 1650. Seal of, in Laing, II. No. 894. On the rise of this family see note H in Sir W. Scott's *Highland Widow*.

An illustrious House with thousand virtues thou adornest: it has given, O Seton, a thousand nobles to the realm.

14. WINTONIUS.

Illustrem tu mille domum virtutibus ornas,
Haec proceres regno mille, Setone, dedit.

15. LAUDERDALE.

On John [Maitland], first Earl of Lauderdale, and father of the notorious Earl, who afterwards became Duke of Lauderdale, see No. LIII. Letter of, in 1621, *Corresp. of Earls of Ancram and Lothian*, I. 27 ; another in *Letters*, temp. James VI., p. 360 (Abb. Cl.).

If ancient days with modern you compare, martial Rome has nothing greater than Metellus, Scotland nothing greater than Metellanus (Maitland).

15. LADERDELIUS.

Prisca novis confer; nil Martia Roma Metello,
Nil Metellano Scotia maius habet.

16. LINLITHGOW.

Alexander [Livingstone], second Earl of Linlithgow, son-in-law to George, first Marquis of Huntly, a favourite with Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia who had "her first breeding in his father's house" (Green's *Lives of Pr.*, V. 148), succeeded his father in 1622 and was succeeded by his son in 1642.

Livingstone has got charge of the Marine. Is it because that office demands a masculine mind and [stable] counsel?

16. LITHCHOVIUS.

Cura Levistonio cessit maris; an quia poscit
Ille mares animos consiliumque labor?

O

17. KINGHORN.

John [Lyon], second Earl of Kinghorn, succeeded in 1615 and died in 1647 (see No. 24). The title has become obscured by the sister title with which it is combined—Earl of Strathmore.

Ancient are the manners and ancient the House of Lyon. The House is worthy of its Lord, and he is worthy of the House.

17. KINGORNIUS.

Antiqui mores, domus est antiqua Leonis,
Digna domus domino, dignus et ille domo est.

18. BUCCLEUCH.

"Walter [Scott], second Lord Scott of Buccleuch, succeeded his father in 1611, had the command of a regiment in the service of the States of Holland, served with great reputation against the Spaniards." Sir R. Douglas, *Peerage*, I. p. 253, where these lines of Arthur Johnston are cited. In 1619 he became Earl of Buccleuch, and died in 1633. The heraldic display at the funeral of this Walter is very notable. See R. Chambers, *D. A.*, II. 73-4. Seal of, in Laing, II. No. 881; spirited letter of (Abb. Cl., p. 271), *Letters*, temp. Jas. VI.

To Scott the Scottish king gave lands, the Netherlander gives gold, and the Spaniards, once vanquished, will yield wreaths of victory.

18. BUCLUCHIUS.

Arva dedit Scoto rex Scotus, Belga dat aurum,
Estque triumphatus serta daturus Iber.

19. STIRLING.

On William [Alexander], first Earl of Stirling, see No. XXXV.

Compare the two Alexanders: He of Macedon was great in victorious arms; He of Scotland with the Muse. Say, which excels?

19. COMES STERLINI.

Confer Alexandros: Macedo victricibus armis
Magnus erat, Scotus carmine: maior uter?

20. FORBES.

Arthur [Forbes], ninth Lord Forbes, succeeded about 1604 and lived till after 1634. The poet stood in close relationship to this lord, being his first cousin. This Arthur, ninth Lord Forbes, was nephew to Arthur Johnston's mother, Christian Forbes, who was daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes, sister of the eighth, and was wife of George Johnston of Caskieben.

If piety received from heaven its due reward, none would match thee, thou chief of the Forbes' line.

20. FORBESIUS.

Si sua donarent pietati praemia Divi,
  Forbesidum princeps, par tibi nemo foret.

21. LOVAT.

Simon [Fraser], seventh Lord Lovat, born about 1572, died 1633. Sir R. Douglas (*Peerage*) quotes this Latin distich in his praise.

The new Fraser born in the far north has shown that out of thorns a rose can rise.

21. LOVETIUS.

Natus hyperboreos inter Fraserius heros,
  E spinis docuit surgere posse rosam.

22. CARNEGY.

The title of Lord Carnegy (regarding whom see Jervise, *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 196, and Bulloch's *Jamesone*, p. 176) was afterwards absorbed in the higher dignity of Earl of Southesk. David Carnegy was made a peer by the title of Lord Carnegy of Kinnaird in 1616, and was created Earl of Southesk in 1633. *Plura* in Nichols' *Progr.*, IV. 1095. Andrew Ramsay (see XCVI.) in laudatory hexameters dedicates his *Miscellanea, etc.*, not included in the *Delitiae*, to Lord Carnegy in 1633.

There is no counting the wealth nor measuring the rural acres of Carnegy: yet his lofty mind maintains the even mean.

22. CARNEGIUS.

Nec numero clauduntur opes, nec limite rura
  Carnegi, servat mens tamen alta modum.

23. FRANCIS HAY, SON OF ERROL.

Francis, third son of Francis, eighth Earl of Errol (see No. XCI.), and brother of William, ninth earl, died in 1632. Received dedication of Robert Baron's "Apodixis Catholica," 1631.

At thy birth Pallas glanced a joyous smile on thee: thy mind at once is studious, and thy hand is warlike.

23. FRANCISCUS HAYUS, ERROLII F.

Nascentem placido te vidit lumine Pallas,
Mens apta est studiis, prurit in arma manus.

24. JAMES LYON, SON OF KINGHORN.

Hon. James Lyon of Auldbar was second son of the first Earl of Kinghorn, and brother of John, the second earl, mentioned above (No. 17).

Whatever has not grown in the Aonian parterres thou dost despise: whatever *has* grown there thou dost command.

24. IAC. LEO, KINGORNII F.

Despicis, Aonidum quidquid non protulit hortus,
Aonidum quicquid protulit hortus, habes.

CXV. SCOTTISH BISHOPS.

N.B.—The date of this series of compositions must fall in the interval between 1623 (see No. 5 of the series) and 1632, the year of the first issue of the *Epigrammata*, where they are found in full. Consequently there is no mention of the See of Edinburgh, which was constituted for the first time in 1633. A very different account of the then Bench of Bishops is found in the *Parasynagma Perthense*, Edinb. 1620 (Aberd. Univ. Lib. Q2·9·45).

I. OF SAINT ANDREWS.[1]

On Archbishop John Spottiswoode, or Spotswood, in See of St. Andrews, 1615-1639, a short but full biography is found in *English Encyclopaedia*. See also Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, II. 99; Row, *Ch. of Sc.* and Lippe's *Wodrow, passim; Misc. Spottiswoode Club*, I. p. 6. Portrait of, in engraving by W. Hollar of date 1639. Seal of, Laing, I. No. 889, and II. No. 1012. Signature and letters of, Fraser's *Lairds of Grant*, I. 235.

[1] "Episcopus Sancti Andreae" seems to be allowed in Roman Catholic and in Protestant Episcopal times; an exception from the usual Episcopal designations, which are normally adjectival, and hence "Santandreanus

ARGUMENT.

Spotswood, whether in his functions as a Prelate or as a Senator, from all associates bears away the palm.

CXV. EPISCOPI SCOTI.

1. SANTANDREANUS.

Spotsuuodus sociis, seu munia Praesulis implet,
Sive Senatoris, praeripit omne decus.

2. OF GLASGOW.

On Archbishop James Law, previously Bishop of Orkney, in which capacity he preached the sermon in General Assembly of 1606 on the words "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem" (*Booke of Univ. Kirk*), translated to Glasgow 1615, died 1632, see Row and Calderwood, *passim;* also Grub, II. 287, 338; Cald., VI. 760 (pronounces in Assembly of 1608 sentence of excommunication on Marquis of Huntly); Maidment's *Scottish Elegiac Verses*, p. 3. Epitaph on Archbishop Law, *Epitaphs* (Glasg. 1834), p. 173. Seal of, in Laing, II. Nos. 1076, -82. Some notes on Law in *N. and Q.*, 2nd Series, I. 56, etc.

Thy locks, O Law, in pure whiteness rival the swans' plumage: thy breast is yet purer than thy locks.

2. GLASCUENSIS.

Est coma, Lae, tibi cygneis aemula plumis,
Pectora sunt multo candidiora comis.

3. OF DUNKELD.

On Bishop Alexander Lindsay, who submitted to the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, and died 1644, see Dr. Grub, *passim*. Seal of, in Laing's *Seals*, II. No. 1027.

The wealth that Lindsay won solely by Virtue, he has made a vassal to Virtue and to Himself.

3. DEUCALEDONIUS.

Quas sibi Lindsaeus sola virtute paravit,
Virtuti famulas et sibi fecit opes.

Deucaledonius.] This spelling occurs in the *Epigrammata* of 1632, in the *Delitiae*, and in the Middelburg edition. It is probably a typographical error for "*Dun*caledonius" which Buchanan takes as the true form, even in Ptolemy. The see of Dunkeld ranked third, next to the two archbishoprics.

4. OF ABERDEEN.

On Bishop Patrick Forbes, who died in 1635, see No. XXVII. Remarkable letter on his accepting the episcopal office, Calderw., VII. 291, 398; trusted as a fair and "midd man," *ibid.*, VII. 408; also 453, 491. Seal of, described, not figured, Laing's *Seals*, II. 1037.

A mind divinely gifted, Forbes owns: his voice is consonant thereto; his life corresponds. What he preaches, he himself performs.

4. ABREDONENSIS.

Enthea Forbesio mens est, vox consona menti,
Vita comes vocis: quod iubet, ipse facit.

5. OF MORAY.

On Bishop John Guthrie, in the see from 1623 till his deprivation in 1638, see Dr. Grub, II. 330; *Misc. Spottiswoode Club*, I. 201; seal of, in Laing, II. 1046.

By his teaching and example Guthrie instructs the people. The former allures, the latter draws even stony hearts.

5. MORAVIENSIS.

Instruit exemplo populum Guthraeus et ore,
Pellicit hoc, illo saxea corda trahit.

6. OF GALLOWAY.

On Bishop Andrew Lamb see Dr. Grub, II. 290, 321. Bishop of Brechin 1606, translated to Galloway 1619, died 1634. Seals of, in Laing, I. Nos. 921 and 922. Jest on his name in Calderw., VI. 492, "a lamb had proved an old sheepe".

Lamb, deprived of the light of stars, enjoys an inner light, whereby he sees both himself and God.

6. GALLOVIDIENSIS.

Lammius astrorum spoliatus lumine, lucem
Qua se, quaque Deum conspicit, intus habet.

7. OF ROSS.

On Bishop Patrick Lindsay see Dr. Grub, II. 300.

Lindsay refutes the error of the Bard who says the pious cannot live in the courts of Grandees.

7. ROSSENSIS.

Arguit erroris vatem Lindsaeus, in aulis
Qui negat heroum vivere posse pios.

8. OF BRECHIN.

Bishop David Lindsay, 1619, translated to Edinburgh 1634, was the bishop present in the St. Giles uproar of July, 1637; died in 1639. Jervise and Gammack's *Memorials of Angus, etc.*, I. 107. Latin verses of, Row's *Hist. of Ch.*, p. 243. Seal of, in Laing, I. No. 923.

The Bishop's mitre, Lindsay, makes no diminution in thy work as Presbyter, nor any change in thy deportment.

8. BRECHINENSIS.

Nec tibi Presbyteri minuit, Lindsaee, labores
Infula, nec mores mutat honoris apex.

9. OF DUMBLANE.

Adam Bellenden, or Bannatyne, son of Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoul (Laing), 1569-1647, is first minister at Falkirk, thereafter Bishop of Dumblane, 1615, and Bishop of Aberdeen, 1635; deprived 1638; afterwards rector of Portlock. Baillie's *Letters, passim;* Fraser's *Menteith*, II. 323. *Plura* under Nos. LXXIII. and CXLI.; also Dr. Grub, II. 303, and Row, *H. of Ch.*, pp. 242, 260, and especially 326. He "taught" from Ep. *Jude*, 20-22, in Assembly held at Aberdeen in 1616 (Calderw., VII. 223). Seal, with arms, H. Laing, I. 902 (stag's head couped between three cross crosslets fitchée); old form of name "Bennauchtyne" (Pref. to *Memorials of George Bannatyne*). Life of, in Lippe's *Wodrow Collections* (New Sp. Cl.), p. 106.

'Twas meet that Bellandyne [Bellenden] should be born in this age, when Divinity and Law were to rule the land.

9. DUMBLINENSIS.

Hoc Ballandinus debebat tempore nasci,
Quo pietas Themidi iuncta regebat humum.

10. OF CAITHNESS.

On Bishop John Abernethy, who submitted to the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, see Dr. Grub, II. 303, and III. 87; *N. and Q.*, 2nd Series, XII. 111; Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, II. 131; characteristic letter of, in *Correspondence of Earls of Ancram, etc.*, I. 29.

Whereas Abernethy feeds his sheep with words of grace and with grassy pastures, the double labour deserves a double honour.

10. CATHANESIUS.

Abrenethaeus oves verbis cum pascat et herbis,
Est duplex gemino dignus honore labor.

11. OF LISMORE (OR ARGYLL).

On Bishop Andrew Boyd, natural son of Thomas, Lord Boyd, bishop 1613-1636, see Dr. Grub, II. p. 300; also appendix to *Poems* of Beltrees, p. 142. Seal of, in Laing, II. 1102.

Boyd, by his mellifluous tongue, draws as many wild creatures as old Amphion drew, or Orpheus of Mount Rhodope.

11. LISMORENSIS.

Quot pater Amphion, et quot Rhodopeius Orpheus,
Mellifluo Bodius tot trahit ore feras.

12. OF SODOR.

On Bishop John Leslie, afterwards Bishop of Raphoe, see Dr. Grub, II. 337, and Michel's *Ecossais*, II. 145. One of Johnston's patrons,[1] to whom his early version of the *Consolatory Psalms* (see on CLXII.) was dedicated.

A fiery mind belongs to Leslie, and a voice like thunder. Celestial love inflames his learned breast.

12. SODORENSIS.

Ignea Leslaeo mens est, vox fulminis instar,
Doctaque caelestis pectora flammat amor.

[1] Lauder's preface to *Musae Sacrae*, p. vi., and Epigram, p. lxxiv. of same. In Gardyne's *Garden* there is an English poem in honour of "Mr. J. Lesl.," who can be no other.

13. OF ORKNEY.

George Graeme, or Graham, minister at Scoone, afterward Bishop of Dumblane (Row's *H. of Ch.*, p. 255; Grub, *passim*), was one of the three bishops who submitted to the Glasgow Assembly of 1638.

When I look to thy person, Graham, what a poor mortal thou art! When I look to the lofty pinnacles of thy mind, what a Titan thou appearest!

13. ORCADUM.

Dum corpus tueor, quantillus homuncio, Grami, es?
Ardua dum mentis culmina, quantus Atlas?

CXVI. TO MR. RICHARD MAITLAND.

No one of this name known in the Lauderdale family unless as a servitor of the family. See entry (anno 1629-30) in *Misc.* (Sp. Cl.), V. p. 147. The probability is that it is a Richard Maitland of Pittrichie in Udny, Aberdeenshire, of whom some account is given in *Collections* (Sp. Cl.), p. 358; also in *Funerals*, p. 437; Nisbet's *Heraldry*, I. 293. A Richard Maitland, minister at Aberchirder, is dealt with in 1640 by the Covenanting party (Spalding, *Trubles*, I. pp. 311-2). Compare for the vein of thought No. LIII. above.

ARGUMENT.

Golden gifts thou mayst have from others, Maitland, as thy meed, or purple vestments with Tyrian dye. I can offer only words with no worth, accents of no weight and "numbers" whereof the banker makes no account. Accept, as an old friend from another, a trifle in poor return for thy guerdon. Thy present, I remember, was both of corn and wine: I bring thee only waters from Pierian spring. Exchanging pawkily my poor brass for thy gold, I fulfil the rôle of Diomed, thou of the lavish Glaucus.

CXVI. AD D. RICHARDUM METELLANUM.

Aurea dent alii, quae, Metellane, mereris
  Munera, dent Tyrio coccina tincta cado.
Sunt mera verba mihi sine re, sine pondere voces,
  Et numeri, sed nil, quod numerare queas.
Accipe Ionstono vetus hospes ab hospite nugas,
  Munera muneribus non satis aequa tuis.
Tu Cereris, memini, tu Bacchi dona dedisti,
  Nil ego Pierias adfero praeter aquas.
Sic aes vile tuo dum muto callidus auro,
  Par Diomedis ego, tu mihi Glaucus eris.

4. Numeri.] The "*poetic* numbers," of no account in banker's reckoning.
10. Par Diomedis.] Allusion to semi-comic incident in *Iliad*, VI. 236.

CXVII. A. SPORTIVE REJOINDERS.

This group of poems (cxvii.-cxviii.) is from the Sedan period of Johnston's career.

I. ON DANIEL TILEN'S DWELLING-HOUSE.

Daniel Tilen, the tutor of the great Turenne, called himself "Silesius,"[1] being a native of Silesia. He was a Professor of Theology with Arminian tendencies at Sedan, author of numerous controversial works in Latin with dates between 1605 and 1622, and a familiar friend of both Arthur and William Johnston. He figures in the "Amica Collatio" (published 1622), or "Friendly Conference on Grace and Free Will," held between him and the famous Scottish scholar and theologian *Camero, i.e.*, John Cameron, who was the Calvinist professor at Saumur. As early as 1612 we find Dr. Donne writing from Paris (*Works*, Vol. VI. p. 363) about "certain opinions of Tilenus, a divine of Sedan, with which the churches of France are scandalised". Tilenus, with a view to ingratiate himself with King James, made an attack on the Scottish Presbyterians in his *Paraenesis ad Scotos*, Lond. 1620. In 1622 appeared a reply [by Sempill] to the *Paraenesis* of Tilenus, entitled *Scoti τοῦ τυχόντος Paraclesis*. In the preface the writer complains of Tilenus's censures on his countrymen, and asks (alluding to the Scottish thistle), "si pungentes repungere Scotis non liceat". The relation of Tilen to Andrew Melville and to Sir James Sempill is well stated in James Paterson's *Poems of the Sempills of Beltrees*, p. xxxvi., Edinb. 1849. Tilenus had ultimately to leave Sedan because of his later anti-Calvinistic opinions. See compliment to Tilen as a preceptor in No. XXXVI.

[1] A Georgius Tilenus, Silesius, is among the versifiers in the *Deliciae Poet. Germanorum*, 1612.

l. 52, also Nos. V. p. 72, and LXXXV. In his early days he had been a trusted controversialist on the Protestant side, for we find him coupled with Du Moulin in a polemical duel at Paris before Henri IV. against Cardinal du Perron in 1601. Sir R. Gordon's *Earldom*, p. 292; also Calderwood, VII. 450; Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, III. 245; Michel's *Ecossais*, II. 177-8, 259, *n.*; Bayle (Dictionary in Cameron). Tilenus has *i* both long and short, *cf.* 1·1 with 10·8.

ARGUMENT.

Tilen's house is cunningly contrived: burnt brick and stone one sees combined. When the crack of doom comes the house will stand amid an empty world. Come flood, come fire, it is safe.

CXVII. A. LUSUS AMOEBAEI.

I. DE AEDIBUS DAN. TILENI.

Daedala Tilenus molitur tecta, recoctos
  Hic lateres, illic surgere saxa vides.
Cum dabit exitio terras regnator Olympi,
  Haec erit, et vacuo stabit in orbe domus.
Unda licet flammaeque ruant, secura pericli est:
  Altera pars flammas, altera ridet aquas.

2. PALINODE.

This is Tilen's house: of stone, one part, of brick well baked, the other; stranger, withdraw. The owner's name and fame will last for aye, but, I fear, not so the house; it will perish. Come fire, come flood, it will collapse: one half will yield to flame, the other dissolve in flood.

2. PALINODIA.

Tileni haec domus est, saxis pars altera, muris
  Altera coctilibus tollitur; hospes abi.
Aeternum vivet domini nomenque decusque;
  Sed vereor cito ne sit peritura domus.
Sive ignis, sive unda ruat, dabit illa ruinam;
  Altera pars flammis, altera cedet aquis.

3. TILEN'S CASTIGATION OF JOHNSTON.

Whence this headlong plunge, Johnston? Thy mind till now maintained an even pulse. Both stones and bricks have been provided by fate for my dwelling in firm fellowship. The god Vulcan protects the bricks, Doris in rivalry the stones. Neither Power will harm a product of its own.

3. CASTIGATIO TILENIANA.

Quo se praecipiti inflexit, Ionstone, ruina,
  Ante hac visa suo mens sibi stare gradu?
Et lapidum et laterum fidis compagibus, aedes
  Provida firmarunt undique fata meas.
Vulcanus lateres, lapides fovet aemula Doris,
  Non nocet haec soboli, non nocet ille suae.

5. Doris.] Doris is here the antithesis to Vulcan, as representing the element of Fire, and is equivalent to the element of Water, as in Virg., *Ecl.*, X. 5. Geologically it is not so clear wherefore stones should be here classed as products of the sea.

4. JOHNSTON.

No help for thee in Vulcan, although Juno's offspring, nor in the goddess daughter of Oceanus. Vulcan himself got tumbled headlong from the zenith by his sire's hand and that of the celestials. Nor when she saw the Neptunian walls sinking in flames, did the blue Nymph give aid. My fortunes I cannot trust to those who failed to rescue their own or shield themselves.

4. IONSTONUS.

Nec tibi Vulcanus, quamvis Iunonia proles,
  Nec Dea ferre potest Oceanitis opem.
Mulciber ipse ruit praeceps, de culmine caeli
  Deiectus patria caelituumque manu.
Nec cum dissolvi Neptunia moenia flammis
  Cerneret, auxilium caerula Nympha tulit.
Qui sua, qui sese non subduxere periclis,
  His ego fortunas credere nolo meas.

9. Mulciber ipse ruit.] The fall of Vulcan first mentioned in *Iliad*, I. 590.
11. Neptunia.] The walls of Troy.

5. TILEN.

Mulciber fell to earth, not through anger of Heaven or the Thunderer's violence. Spontaneously he came to bake bricks for my mansion, and discarded Jove's three-forked levin-bolt. The god lame on each foot has a fellow-feeling for one lame on both feet, who receives thereby comfort for his gout and a pledge of affection. Because of its perjury, Troy was suffered to sink in flame, the blue goddess reserves for him her waters in her cistern.

5. TILENUS.

Non gravis ira Deum, non vis magni ulla Tonantis
  Praecipitem e caelo Mulciberem egit humi.
Sponte sua, ut lateres coqueret mihi tecta struenti,
  Venit, et abiecit tela trisulca Iovis.
Scilicet a pedibus capto pede captus utroque,
  Fomentum hoc podagrae et pignus amoris habet.
Periuram in flammas passa est considere Troiam,
  Huic puteo servans caerula mater aquas.

5. Pedibus capto.] Vulcan is the lame god.

6. JOHNSTON.

Not a few grey locks overspread your temples: yet Juno never gave pledges of offspring to a feeble old man. Who could think that a god came, deserting heaven and his kind, to build a nest for a bird that is barren? Doris, in letting Troy burn, reserved her waters for you. When you build in the Esquiliae of the town, a tremendous flood is needed to cleanse out that den.

6. IONSTONUS.

Iam tibi non paucis sparguntur tempora canis,
  Nulla tamen vetulo pignora Iuno dedit.
Quis credat venisse Deum, caelumque suosque
  Liquisse, ut sterili nidificaret avi ?
Servavit tibi Doris aquas, Tilene, fatemur,
  Laomedonteas passa perire domos.
Urbis in Exquiliis cum ponas tecta, quod illas
  Eluat, immenso scis opus esse mari.

2. Juno.] Juno is the goddess of *fruitful* marriage.

7. Exquiliae.] The district of this name in Rome was the great cemetery of the Urbs. "They laid thee on the Esquiline" is part of the greeting of a modern poet to the shade of Horace, who, according to ancient tradition, rests "extremis Esquiliis juxta Maecenatem".

7. TILEN.

Juno will, though late, give suitable pledges not to be reft away by savage winds from the south. She gives and takes away, to sting more sharply the bereaved, and fierce Libitina is not far off when Venus visits. Whoso builds a house ethereal, an ethereal progeny, by divine favour, awaits him. Through such auspices, this family hearth will raise its head from a new Esquiliae, far above Rome's proud pinnacles.

7. TILENUS.

Sera dabit nobis, sed vera et seria Iuno
  Pignora, non saevis mox rapienda Notis.
Datque adimitque tibi quo pungat acerbius orbum,
  Et Veneri iuncta est trux Libitina tuae.
Exstruit aethereum cui numen, et instruit aedes,
  Aetherea hunc proles, numine dante, manet.
Auspiciis huius supra ipsa cacumina Romae,
  Tollet ab Exquiliis lar caput iste novis.

8. JOHNSTON.

Wo's me! how late the pledges promised you by Juno, whoever you are, half-buried in the Esquiline. She gives and takes away elements enough wherewith to lay hold of the whole world. One part of me does homage to Earth, the other to the Sky. If lame Mulciber helps to build for your lame self a house, lame pledges are in store to reproduce the lame; nor will he, whose paternal home is Esquiliae, whose sires are bandy-legged, exalt his head beyond Esquiliae.

8. IONSTONUS.

Heu quam sera tibi promittit pignora Iuno,
Quisquis in Exquiliis semisepultus agis.
Datque adimitque mihi, totum quibus occupet orbem,
Parsque mei terram, pars colit una polum.
Si claudo claudus tibi Mulciber instruit aedes,
Quae referant claudos pignora clauda manent.
Nec super Exquilias unquam caput efferet ipsas,
Cui patria Exquiliae, loripedesque patres.

9. TILEN.

Fate has decreed that Venus's husband should be my dwelling's architect. From his cold tower, [Arcturus] Arthur saw and envied, vomiting forth poems dipped in bitter gall. And now he threateningly predicts lameness in my offspring, and calls up the elements to the ruin of my hearth. Conjuring up smoky night and mock fires, you will be to me no more "Arcturus" but rather a Cacus grim.

9. TILENUS.

Quem thalamo dignata suo est Venus ipsa maritum,
Aedibus hunc nostris fata dedere fabrum.
Vidit, et invidit gelida hoc Arcturus ab arce,
Tincta Lycambeo carmina felle vomens.
Et nunc clauda mihi minitatur pignora lecti,
In laris exitium nunc elementa ciet.
Fumiferam glomerans noctem atque incendia vana,
Non mihi iam Arcturus, sed mage Cacus eris.

10. JOHNSTON.

Forgive the bard : ere long the offending paper will pay the penalty, for presuming to murmur against the mighty powers. The fires which it insulted will turn it into ashes, and the ashes will experience avenging waters. If the bard is to pay the penalty condign, Phoebus and the Muses make this request, that if Arthur is not to you what of old he was, you, Tilen, may condescend to be to him what you have been.

10. IONSTONUS.

Da veniam vati, meritas mox improba poenas
  Charta dabit, magnis obstrepere ausa Deis.
In cinerem vertent, quibus insultaverat, ignes,
  Et cinis ultrices experietur aquas.
Aut si, quam meruit, vati quoque poena luenda est,
  Unum hoc te Phoebus Pieridesque rogant :
Ut, tibi si non est Arcturus, quod fuit olim,
  Illi tu, quod eras, esse, Tilene, velis.

11. TILEN.

Arthur had said [*cf.* No. 1 above] that no disaster from Vesta nor any from Doris was to be dreaded by this hearth and home. Ere long the bard under another spell [*cf.* Palinodia, No. 2] changed his tune and uttered forebodings dire. Even those who are in youth's green innocence can know that a poet's words, so little consistent with himself, deserve no credence. Apollo redeems him now from some Circe's spell, and teaches him to utter truth. Since you, Arthur, have recovered your old frame, deem that my old affection for you has returned.

II. TILENUS.

Nullam huic a Vesta metuendam, a Doride nullam
 Arcturus cladem dixerat esse lari.
Mox alio vates perculsus pectora thyrso,
 Occinuit diras Divae utriusque minas.
Tam male constantis sibi, qui nondum aere lavantur,
 Sat norunt vatis verba carere fide.
Nescio qua a Circe mutatum reddit Apollo
 Nunc sibi, veridico nunc docet ore loqui.
Postquam ergo in veterem rediisti, Arcture, figuram,
 Affectum veterem mi rediisse puta.

5. Nondum aere lavantur.] From Juvenal, II. 152, a phrase taken from the Roman baths, as to payment for children *under* age.

CXVII. B. ON TILEN'S DAUGHTER.

On Tilenus see CXVII. A. Another series of *jeux d'esprit* in which the two friends belabour each other like two playful dogs at a game of bounce.

I. JOHNSTON.

ARGUMENT.

Till now, you lived without offspring, cultivating only the Muses. You are now a sire, old age tinges your locks with snow. Whence this vigour? Was any Colchian spell at work? 'Twas my Muse that waked your impulsive energy a year ago. So your being a father is due to me.

CXVII. B. DE FILIA TILENI.

1. IONSTONUS.

Hactenus improlis vixisti, castra sequutus
  Aonidum, Paphiae castra inimica Deae.
Nunc pater es, postquam, pulsis melioribus annis,
  Aspersit capiti prima senecta nives.
Quis vigor hic? Quo te mutavit carmine Colchis?
  Ter tria quis rapuit Numina, teque tibi?
Iam decies, memini, reparavit Cynthia vultus;
  Ex quo nos inter mutua pugna fuit.
Nostra tibi steriles Musa exprobravit amores
  Coniugii, longas increpuitque moras.
Tum pudor incendit vires; sibi semine laeto
  Tum sensit coniunx intumuisse sinus.
Haec tua carminibus debentur pignora nostris:
  Quod pater es post tot lustra, Tilene, meum est.

6. Ter tria . . . Numina.] *i.e.*, the nine Muses, deserted for nuptial love.

2. TILEN.

Johnston, assuming the Colchian witch's style, means to rob me of the honour of paternity, and to claim that he himself is the cause. Could Medea make any one a sire, she who killed her children and ceased to be a parent? The gifts of Venus are not to be referred to the barren band of Aonian maids. The products of the Muse are but wind-eggs: from quite another mint proceeds my child.

2. TILENUS.

Colchidis assumens nomen Ionstonus et artes,
  Ereptum nobis it decus omne patris.
Nec dubitat versu sat, pol, iactare protervo,
  Quod genui prolem, muneris esse sui.
An quenquam faciet patrem Medea, suae quae
  Caede madens prolis desiit esse parens?
Sed neque, Diva potens Cypri quae praemia donat,
  Ad sterilem Aonidum sunt referenda chorum.
Carmine non oritur nisi subventanea proles;
  Longe alio plectro nata puella mihi est.

3. Sat.] Must qualify "protervo". Pol = "in all conscience".

9. Subventanea.] An instance of the freedom which Johnston used in forming Latin terms outside the circle of words traditionally classic. It is simply a Latinising of the Greek ὑπηνεμιαῖος, embodying the notion expressed in our "*wind*-egg".

3. JOHNSTON.

Six harvests rolled away, and still you were childless, with no proof of your virility. From the moment of my song your energies were put in action. The same stimulus as that with which Orpheus stirred the rocks of Rhodope, roused your torpor.

3. IONSTONUS.

Sex tibi fluxerunt sterili cum coniuge messes,
  Incertumque fuit, femina masne fores.
Quod iactas, iacuit tum prorsus inutile plectrum,
  Nec fuit ex illo tempore mota Venus.
Ut cecini, coepit plectrumque Venusque moveri,
  Scilicet ad cantus officiosa meos.
Quae tibi nunc sordent, acuerunt carmina vires
  Pectinis; his tuus est exstimulatus amor.
Saxa quibus vates traxit Rhodopeia, torpor
  His tuus illiciis sollicitandus erat.

4. TILEN.

Sacred modesty forbids the Muse to know Idalian joys. The lyre that leads to Venus's shrine is not owned by Phoebus or the Muse; otherwise a procuress is *your* Muse.

4. TILENUS.

Aonidas sancti studium immortale pudoris
  Non sinit Idaliae gaudia nosse Deae.
Quae Musis operantem olim, Phoeboque litantem
  Illicio ad Venerem traxit avena suo;
Nullius aut Musae est Phoebique haec barbitos, aut iam
  Leno tuus Phoebus; lena Camena tua est.

5. JOHNSTON.

Whoever strives by seductive verse to kindle secret flames in the bones of incautious youth, account him a Satyr vile. Johnston did but sing Tilen's amorous joys, and if Venus with you is chaste, so is my song.

5. IONSTONUS.

Cui labor incautam versu lenone iuventam
  Fallere, et arcanas ferre per ossa faces;
Hunc inter Satyros, hunc inter pone cinaedos,
  Ut lenocinii praemia digna ferat.
Tileni tantum cecinit Ionstonus amores;
  Si tua casta Venus, casta Camena mea est.

6. TILEN.

Enough of War's trumpet. Play a retreat, O Muse; each deserves the prize. Retain you the old Muses to yourself alone. I have a new Muse at home: the old stale Muse suits my taste no more.

6. TILENUS.

Sat lituis Martique datum: cane Musa receptui;
Est lauru, est vitula dignus uterque sua.
Quin veteres deinceps Musas tibi solus habeto,
Et gerito in cerebro totum Helicona tuo.
Est mihi namque domi nova Musa, novusque Cithaeron,
Non facit ad gustum rancida Musa meum.

2. Est lauru.] After Virgil's formula for a *drawn* [poetic] battle: "Et vitula tu dignus et hic" (Virg., *Ecl.*, III. 109).

7. JOHNSTON.

Your Muse at home, whom you so admire, is in her cradle, and can only cry. I do not envy you such a Muse.

7. IONSTONUS.

Quae tibi nata domi est, et quam tu suspicis unam,
In cunis tantum flere Camena potest.
Hanc non invideo tibi, quamvis una, Tilene,
Pars mea sit, totam nunc tibi solus habe.

8. TILEN.

You say my girl does nought but cry. Cry indeed she does, and the frequent tear rolls down her cheeks. But this is more pleasing than Aonian dew, as full of the sweet pathos of sad life. Know you not the pathetic nature of the Elegy, with its Pentameter subjoined to the Hexameter? Know you not what even the rough Thracians knew, folk who mourned when a child was born? My little Muse shows precocious prevision as to the prelude of life's tune.

8. TILENUS.

Nil nisi flere meam dicis, Ionstone, puellam,
Flet sane et crebro proluit imbre genas.
Imber at Aoniis longe hic mihi gratior undis,
Quippe merum fundens mel, elegosque meros.
An quam sit nescis Elegeia flebile carmen,
Quae docuit senis addere quinque pedes?
An nescis, quod nec Thracum gens effera nescit?
Nata prole quibus plangere moris erat.
Quam praecox huius Musae est sapientia! vitae
Auspicia haec celebrat, quo celebranda modo.

7. Thracum.] Their early pessimism is found in Herod., V. 4.

9. JOHNSTON.

No wonder if Tilen's daughter pour forth Elegiac strains. He is lame, and so his daughter loves a limping strain. Strange that the Muse should take lessons from barbarian Thracians. Better to be born in joyful surroundings, such as benign Venus blesses.

9. IONSTONUS.

Non mirum est Elegos si fundat nata Tileni:
Claudus hic est, claudum filia carmen amat.
Mirandum est Thracas Musam iactare magistros,
Et morem a stolidis discere velle Getis.
Barbarus hic mos est; decet inter gaudia nasci,
Gaudia quos inter seminat alma Venus.

12. Claudus.] The Pentameter, bringing up the Elegiac distich, is said in its cadence to be "lame," in relation to the march of the Hexameter.

10. TILEN.

If one who appends "five feet" to "six" is reckoned lame by you, 'tis your brain that limps, not your limb. He is all right who can walk on two: what shall we say of him who has numerous feet at his command? Even barbarians have spoken wisely. Orpheus was a Thracian, and you, Anacharsis, were a Getan. But as the Thracian rite is thought by you barbaric, Bacchus and Ceres invite you to their rites instead, and a ticket of visitation calls for your presence. Save for some serious excuse, no one of the Castalian company must desert the diet. Is the banquet, you may ask, under Mercury's or Apollo's patronage? This antepast will reveal the kind of viands.

10. TILENUS.

Si tibi quinque pedes sex addens claudus habetur,
  Non pes, sed cerebrum claudicat, ecce, tuum.
Integer est, pedibus cui fas incedere binis;
  Quis, rogo, cui superat copia tanta pedum?
Saepe Getae et Thraces sunt opportuna locuti:
  Thrax erat ipse Orpheus, tuque, Anacharsi, Geta.
Sed quia barbariem tibi ritus olere videtur,
  Thracia quam nobis relligiosa dedit;
Hac celebrata tenus Thracum sint Orgia, iam te
  Ad sua sacra vocant Liber et alma Ceres.
Iamque valete Elegi, nugaeque valete canorae;
  Hic coenandum hodie, haec tessera missa monet.
Sontica ni cui sit caussa, haec vadimonia nulli
  De grege Castalio deseruisse licet.
Structa in Mercurio mensa, anne in Apolline quaeris?
  Promulsis docet haec quas habitura dapes.

11. JOHNSTON.

Why is Apollo to-day assumed as guardian of the banquet? What means such glee? A goddess has been born, a Pandora of all gifts: brow from Juno, eyes from Charis, lips from Venus. O the brow, the eyes, the lips, rivalling the snow, the sky, the rose! Tilen's gift was Mind. If you compare the Mind with the Body, you will say the source of the latter is human, of the former divine.

II. IONSTONUS.

Cur hodie nobis structa est in Apolline coena?
  Quid sibi tanta volunt gaudia? Nata Dea est.
Nata Dea est, et nata Deis Pandora: dederunt
  Frontem Iuno, Charis lumina, labra Venus.
Quae frons ista Deae? quae lumina? quae labra? Certat
  Frons nivibus, caelo lumina, labra rosis.
Tilenus mentem dedit: hanc cum corpore confer,
  Hoc homines dices, hanc genuisse Deos.

CXVIII. TO ANDREW MELVILLE, ON A MELON SENT TO TILEN.

(*See Nos.* LXXXIII. *and* LXXXV.)

The famous Andrew Melville died at Sedan in 1622, aged 77 years. No trace of his tomb or resting-place seems to be now known at Sedan.

ARGUMENT.

A prime melon, Melville, I presented to Tilen, the prize-product of my garden. A similar gift should have fallen to you, but these apples of honey are not good for an old man. Cinnamon suits better an old man's stomach, and pepper and Falernian from an ancient cask, or grapes from the Euganean hills, or eggs warm from their mother's nests, hare, and partridge, and a tender kid, or the bird that hails from Phasis. These are the gifts for you; to one as cold as winter, melon would be as hemlock.

CXVIII. AD ANDREAM MELVINUM, DE MELONE AD TILENUM MISSO.

Melonem sine labe dedi, Melvine, Tileno,
  Primitias horti deliciasque mei.
Te quoque consimili donassem munere, verum
  Non bene conveniunt haec melimela seni.
Cinnama sunt potius stomacho quaerenda senili,
  Et piper, et vetulo prompta Falerna cado.
Vel quas Euganeis mittit de collibus uvas
  Villicus, et quae de matribus ova calent.
Et lepus, et perdrix, et nondum gramine pastus
  Hoedulus, et quae de Phaside venit avis.
Haec tibi donari debebant munera; brumae
  Frigora qui vincit, melo cicuta foret.

10. Phaside.] The bird from Phasis is the pheasant.

2. MELVILLE.

The same gifts you would have given, you say, to Melville as to Tilen, the prime-product of your garden. But the cold blood at my heart forbade, and so your gifts are no gifts to me. Liberal of your means, profuse of your art, you prescribe a sorry mixture for Tilen, and refuse me a good one.

2. MELVINUS.

Quae Tileno, eadem Melvino dona dedisses,
  Primitias horti deliciasque tui.
Obstitit at gelidus circum praecordia sanguis,
  Scilicet ut mihi sint *δῶρα* ne *ἄδωρα* tua.
Largus opum, Ionstone, tuae quoque prodigus artis,
  Tileno misces λυγρὰ, mihi ἐσθλὰ negas.

16. *δῶρα ἄδωρα.*] Soph., *Ajax*, 665.
18. λυγρὰ.] Allusion to medical prescriptions, suggested by the line in Homer, *Od.*, IV. 230.

3. TILEN.

No wonder, Paris, that a female [Juno] burst into boiling rage, when deemed unworthy of the apple-prize. Here is a similar outburst of spleen from one whom the beard, though he is childless, proclaims a man. This puzzles me: can you, Johnston, read this riddle, why he should call things good to him which are very watery to me?

3. TILENUS.

Non miror, tumidas si exarsit femina in iras,
Visa tibi haud pomi munere digna, Pari.
En similem ob causam simili iecur uritur aestu,
Quem barba, haud soboles sat docet esse virum.
Hoc miror: tu caussam aperi, Ionstone, latentem,
Cur vocet ἐσθλὰ sibi, quae λίαν ὑγρὰ mihi.

4. JOHNSTON.

Melville perhaps relishes melon, because each is cool. Nothing is for him too cool, nothing too hot. If my offerings are very watery, your palate is at fault. Don't you know "water is best"?

4. IONSTONUS.

Melvino fors melo sapit, quia friget uterque,
Aut nimium huic friget nil, nimiumve calet.
Si λίαν ὑγρὰ tibi sunt munera nostra, palatum
Non sapit. An nescis ἔστιν ἄριστον ὕδωρ?

10. ἄριστον ὕδωρ.] Pindar's famous maxim.

5. TILEN.

If to you water is the best thing, *your* vintage is not far away: lanes and fields are drenched with showers unending. Gladly I'll wait Bacchus's own

month, September; you may collect the gifts of rain-giving Jove. I do not mind your jibes flung by you, the water-drinker, at me, the wine-imbiber; there is no liquor superior to pure wine.

5. TILENUS.

Si tibi *ἄριστον ὕδωρ*, tua iam vindemia praesto est,
  Imbribus assiduis compita agrique madent.
Laetus ego opperiar Septembri mense Lyaeum,
  Tu pluvii interea collige dona Iovis.
Potor aquae vini potorem ut deinde lacessas
  Nil moror, haud ulla est fortior unda mero.

6. JOHNSTON.

You have to wait thirsty and dry, till Iacchus matures, while to us there is aye abundance of delicious water. The liquor you affect strengthens for battle; the other suits better the poetic temperament. The Muses love pure fountains and temper their thirst at Boeotian [Ascraean] streams. Nay, Phoebus puts aside the nectar and laps the waters, and there is reason in his and the Muses' preferences for this element, even over casks of Chian wine. The liquor that tempers Bacchus is more pleasing than Bacchus, and the water which dilutes the pure wine must be held to beat the wine.

6. IONSTONUS.

Aridus exspecta dum maturescat Iacchus,
  Dulcis aquae nobis copia semper adest.
Ille tuus vires confert in proelia, vatum
  Sed magis ingenio convenit iste liquor.
Hinc chorus Aonidum puris abstemius undis
  Gaudet, et Ascraeo temperat amne sitim.
Quid, quod et ipse pater Musarum et carminis auctor
  Posthabito Phoebus nectare lambit aquas?
Nec temere hos latices Phoebusque novemque sororum
  Numina vel Chiis praeposuere cadis.
Gratior est Baccho, Bacchum qui temperat humor,
  Quaeque merum iugulat, fortior unda mero est.

18. Iugulat.] Martial's phrase (I. 18) as to *spoiling* Falernian.

7. TILEN.

Poems by water-drinkers, Ennius says, do not long bear the light. But on whomsoever Bacchus smiles, *he* possesses fiery force; the offspring he of ethereal Jove. If you like the feasts of frogs, go write your strains in company with frogs below amid the waters.

7. TILENUS.

Quae scribuntur aquae potoribus, Ennius ipse
  Lucem ferre diu carmina posse negat.
Lumine quem placido Bacchus videt, igneus illi
  Est vigor, aetherei et digna propago Iovis.
Si te ranarum capiunt convivia, deinceps
  Carmina cum ranis scribe in aqua, et sub aquis.

8. JOHNSTON.

The poetry of Pindar who drank water still lives in the world's eye and fears no death till the world likewise dies. As for your bibulous friend Ennius and his poems, they have perished with their author. No wonder: the beverage that carried off the bard, how could it sustain his poems in life?

8. IONSTONUS.

Cernis adhuc pota quae scripsit Pindarus unda,
  Nec metuunt, mundo non pereunte, mori.
Quae tuus hic vino madidus dedit Ennius orbi
  Carmina, cum domino disperiere suo.
Nec miror: laticem, vatem qui sustulit ipsum,
  Carminibus vitam quis dare posse putet?

9. TILEN.

Bacchus loves the knolls, the knolls are the Muses' most pleasant seat, Cynthius himself affects the knolls. Hence (under favour of my mystic Logic) come wines, what we call Aonian waters. If you agree with me, let us clasp right hands, but be each hand charged with a goblet of pure wine. If you prefer water before grapes, the cups of Achelous before Bacchus, your head and hand alike are dazed.

9. TILENUS.

Bacchus amat colles, sedes gratissima Musis
  Sunt colles, colles Cynthius ipse colit.
Hinc (ita me Dialectica amet, sed mystica) constat
  Vina esse, Aonias quas vocitamus aquas.
Si tibi mens eadem, coeant in foedera dextrae,
  Sed patera armetur dextra utriusque meri.
Si lymphas uvis, si Baccho Acheloia praefers
  Pocula, lymphata est mensque manusque tibi.

1. Bacchus amat colles.] Virgil, *Georg.*, II. 113.

10. JOHNSTON.

If to you wine is water, let Phoebus give place to Iacchus and the Maenads be thought the Muses. My right hand cannot be given to such a covenant: Phoebus and the Pierian sisters whom I worship forbid. Neither hand nor mind with me is dazed: that name belongs of right to any one who, like you, dislikes water.

10. IONSTONUS.

Si tibi lympha merum est, mutetur Phoebus Iaccho,
  Maenadas Aonias esse putato Deas.
Talia ne nobis coeant in foedera dextrae,
  Quos veneror, Phoebus Pieridesque vetant.
Nec manus est nobis, nec mens lymphatica, nomen
  Hoc meruit, tecum quisquis abhorret aquas.

14. Abhorret aquas.] The accusative in such relation, though rare, is not uncommon in the post-Augustan age, as in Suetonius.

11. TILEN.

If, Johnston, one who abjures water through love of sweet Bacchus, appears to you to be dazed, you, in your wish to escape Bacchus, will join the Bacchantes. Such the law they lay down to you as to the principles of Grammar and the fetters of Logic.

11. TILENUS.

Si, Ionstone, tibi lymphaticus esse videtur,
Qui lymphas Bacchi dulcis amore fugit;
Tu, fugiens Bacchum, accedes bacchantibus, haec dant
Grammaticae et Logicae iura tibi atque iuga.

3. Haec.] So the Editions. We might expect *hae*.

12. JOHNSTON.

Your mind has become dazed through your songs, and mine, Tilen, rages in Bacchanalian fashion. Such strains Phoebus did not inspire, nor the group that sips the Pierian waters. Either screech-owls dictated these strains, or my offerings were apples of Mandragora.

12. IONSTONUS.

Carminibus tua facta tuis lymphatica mens est,
Et mea, bacchantum more, Tilene, furit.
Non haec Thymbraeus dictavit carmina vates,
Nec quae Pierias turba propinat aquas.
Aut striges ista tibi dictarunt, aut ego nostra
Munera mandragorae poma fuisse puto.

13. TILEN.

Your melon, Johnston, disdains my Iacchus, but a true melon is glad to associate with itself Bacchus and his beverage. If it has nothing to do with Bacchus, it stands the same to Venus. One would say it was a fit prize for Boeotian pigs. If it has nothing to do with Bacchus, neither has it with Ceres, nor with thee, O Venus, who art cold without both of these powers divine. Unpleasing melon, get you away from this banquet, from this couch, far away: I do not like your quality. To the pigs begone; away from me, and get about your business, O melon, henceforth to have no melody from me.

13. TILENUS.

Melo tuus, Ionstone, meum fastidit Iacchum,
Quem verus gaudet iungere melo sibi.
Qui nihil ad Bacchum, nihil ad Venerem quoque melo,
Boeotum hic suibus prandia digna daret.
Qui nihil ad Bacchum, nihil ad Cererem quoque melo,
Nil ad te, friges quae sine utroque, Venus.
Melo ingrate epulis procul hinc, ingrate cubili
Hinc procul, haud utor conditione tua.
Ad porcos a me fuge, resque tuas tibi habeto,
Nullum a me posthac melo habiture melos.

14. JOHNSTON.

When you took to your couch a spouse hardly in her teens, I took you for a youth, smart and lusty. Now, if the melon which I presented brings such unhappiness, I suspect you are, like Melville, old. Frigid fare suits not with drowsy limbs, but the melon by its coolness surpasses winter snows. So then, Tilen, as you are to send no melody, and as you are not to receive any melon from me, farewell.

14. IONSTONUS.

Cum tibi iuncta toro sit vixdum nubilis uxor,
Tu iuvenis, vegetus tu mihi visus eras:
Nunc si, quem dedimus, tot fert incommoda, melo,
Te cum Melvino suspicor esse senem.
Non bene conveniunt sopitis frigida membris,
Vincit at hibernas frigore melo nives.
Ergo melos posthac nullum missure, Tilene,
Melonemque a me nullum habiture, Vale.

CXIX. ON ISABELLA ABERNETHY'S EYES, DAUGHTER OF ADAM ABERNETHY.

This is probably Adam Abernethy, a Protestant, who was a famous Doctor of Medicine at Montpellier, and author, *inter alia*, of a Latin pastoral poem "Ecloga Regalis," regarding King Charles I.'s nuptials (Paris, 1625). Irving's *Life of Buchanan*, pp. 398, 400; also *Fasti Aberd.*, p. xxx. *Plura* in Michel's *Ecossais*, II. 151, 255-8, where we have extraordinary specimens of his *Theses* as a medical professor: *e.g.*, "An volnera occisorum, praesentibus occisoribus, sanguinem fundere possunt naturaliter atque occisores indicare?" (answered in the affirmative); "An conceptio fieri possit sine voluptate?" (answered in the negative), etc. See remarkable entry about him in Dempster.

I. JOHNSTON.

ARGUMENT.

Astonishment took hold of me, goddess, at thy birth, and, under a new light breaking, mine eyes were enchained by thine. Gems from the East at first I deemed them; soon they seemed stars shot from their skyey spheres. Erroneous both: gems don't inflame, and stars have no piercing light. These eyes, darting beams that burn and smite, the imp of Venus says thou hast stolen from him. Etc.

There follows a series of twelve couplets each from Dunbar and Johnston, bandying wit as to Cupid's eyes. They are of the usual type of such literature, light and subtle sallies, with no flavour of indelicacy, though plenty of absurdity. It has not been thought necessary to ring the changes in an English version.

CXIX. DE OCULIS ISABELLAE ABRENETHAEAE, ADAMI ABRENETHAEI FILIAE.

I. IONSTONUS.

Obstupui nuper Dea te nascente, novaque
  Luce meos oculos detinuere tui.
Eoas primum rebar me cernere gemmas,
  Mox sunt visa mihi sidera missa polo.
Error utrumque fuit: non urunt corpora gemmae,
  Et magis obtusum sidera lumen habent.
Hos oculos, quibus una omnes urisque ferisque,
  Te sibi ait Veneris surripuisse puer.

1. DUMBARUS.

Sed caecus cum sit Veneris puer iste Cupido,
Illi, dic, oculos quomodo surripias ?

2. IONSTONUS.

Est puer hic caecus : verum hunc infantula caecum,
Surreptis oculis, Abrenethaea dedit.

3. DUMBARUS.

Abrenethaea dedit caecum ? cum lumine cassus
Sit natus, caecum qua ratione dedit ?

4. IONSTONUS.

Quod tibi finxisti natum sine lumine Numen
Censeri, nullo crimine, talpa potest.

5. DUMBARUS.

Tu mage ridiculum Numen tibi fingere tentas,
Cui sunt mortali lumina adempta manu.

6. IONSTONUS.

Mortalis non est, oculis quae orbavit Amorem,
Sed Dea, nata Deis, et paritura Deos.

7. DUMBARUS.

Illa Dea est, aut nata Deis, pariturave Divos,
Luminibus dicis quam spoliare Deos ?

8. IONSTONUS.

Luminibus Deus iste suis non indiget ; illi
Sufficiunt casses, vincula, tela, faces.

9. DUMBARUS.

Istis, quae numeras, fateor, Deus aliger armis
Militat ; ast oculi sunt in amore duces.

10. IONSTONUS.

Primus honos oculis merito debetur, at ista
Arma puellari sunt magis apta gregi.

11. DUMBARUS.

Femineos ergo cur non Dea sumpsit ocellos,
Apta puellari si petit arma choro ?

12. IONSTONUS.

Obtulit infanti sua lumina mater Amorum,
Sed puduit castam lumina ferre lupae.

13. DUMBARUS.

Cur oculos illi praeberet Cypria mater,
An tua capta oculis, an Dea lusca fuit ?

14. IONSTONUS.

Nec fuit orba oculis, nec lusca, sed urere flammis
Cuncta timens, oculos occulit illa suos.

15. DUMBARUS.

Si clades hominum metuens abscondit ocellos,
Cur non abscondit colla, labella, genas ?

16. IONSTONUS.

Hoc quoque fecisset, sed prudens virgo timebat,
Desereret terras ne fugitivus Amor.

17. DUMBARUS.

Nil refert; discedat Amor, terrasque relinquat;
Quod Deus hic orbi praestitit, illa dabit.

18. IONSTONUS.

Non bene militiam Veneris commiseris uni,
Nec serere hanc pugnam femina sola potest.

19. DUMBARUS.

Sed cui Diva oculos et luminis abstulit usum,
Militiae hanc sociam ferre recuset Amor.

20. IONSTONUS.

Ne sua fortassis sentiret damna Cupido,
Cor puero et sociis abstulit illa Deis.

21. DUMBARUS.

Abrenethaea vale, metuo ne exercita furtis
Me mihi tu, Musis surripiasque meis.

22. IONSTONUS.

Iure poeta times. Cui non metuenda potestas,
Quae facit excordes, exoculatque Deos?

23. DUMBARUS.

Sat pugnae, Ionstone, datum est. In foedera dextras
Iam societ, pugnae quae Dea caussa fuit.

24. IONSTONUS.

En dextram, et si quid praedatrix virgo reliquit
Ionstono, hoc totum, Dumbare, cordis habe.

CXX. ON THE DEATH OF JOANNA JOHNSTON.

Who this Joanna was is unknown. The little poem is a gem even among Johnston's. On Wedderburn see No. XXIX. of Vol. I.

I. JOHNSTON.

ARGUMENT.

Sudden death hath linked the tomb to the bridal couch, the funereal torch to the marriage flambeau. A maiden she was when winter began; a spouse when at its height, and soon, when it had passed away, she was only ashes cold. Fortune's wheel is fickle, pleasure is ever fleeting, man's hope is alway slippery and his life a span.

CXX. IN OBITUM IOHANNAE IONSTONAE.

I. IONSTONUS.

Ionstonae thalamo tumulum, taedisque maritis
  Funereas iunxit mors properata faces.
Virgo fuit, cum coepit hiems, cum constitit, uxor,
  Mox gelidus, bruma deficiente, cinis.
Est rota Fortunae volucris, fugitiva voluptas,
  Spes hominum semper lubrica, vita brevis.

2. WEDDERBURN.

Thalia gives Johnston the gift of undying song. Where then is there room for death and funereal torches?

2. WEDDERBURNUS.

Ionstono carmen dedit immortale Thalia,
  Quis morti hic facibus funereisque locus?

3. JOHNSTON.

My Muse may aspire to but cannot hope for what thou dost avouch: she is touched by the cold Northern Star.

3. IONSTONUS.

Quod spondes, optare queat, sperare Camena
Nostra nequit, gelidi sidere tacta poli.

4. WEDDERBURN.

Dost thou forget Buchanan's Muse? Dost not know that she glowed forth under the same sky with thee?

4. WEDDERBURNUS.

An Buchananeae capiunt te oblivia Musae?
Sidere an hanc nescis incaluisse tuo?

5. JOHNSTON.

A thousand swans, I grant, Scotland has produced beneath her adverse star: a Phoenix[1] she has given the world, but only one.

5. IONSTONUS.

Mille tulit, fateor, sub iniquo sidere cygnos,
Unum Phoenicem Scotica terra dedit.

6. WEDDERBURN.

But soon as one Phoenix[2] settles down into dust, if all tales are true, another Phoenix rises from the ashes.

6. WEDDERBURNUS.

At simul in cinerem Phoenix consederit unus,
Si qua fides, alium suscitat inde cinis.

[1] "Phoenicen" in editions of 1637 and 1642, as if from a noun "Phoenice". Read "Phoenicem" from noun "Phoenix".

[2] Buchanan died in 1582.

7. JOHNSTON.

Such a big business needs more ages than one. That is a bird that needs ten centuries to bring it round again.

7. IONSTONUS.

Tantae molis opus non uno absolvitur aevo:
  Hanc reparant volucrem non nisi saecla decem.

8. WEDDERBURN.

The poet [Buchanan] is now no more. After his funeral the Phoenix takes his place in the world-sphere. The funeral pile yields the new offspring.

8. WEDDERBURNUS.

Iam vates obiit. Mundo post funera Phoenix
  Redditur, et sobolem dat rogus ipse novam.

9. JOHNSTON.

Lachesis it is that deals out the last hour: we must not suppose that Powers divine can die.

9. IONSTONUS.

Dispensat summam Lachesis mortalibus horam:
  Credere fas non est, numina posse mori.

10. WEDDERBURN.

If Buchanan, O Johnston, is to thee a Power Divine, Scotland, through thy birth beneath[1] the Bear, has given more than one such Power.

10. WEDDERBURNUS.

Si, Ionstone, tibi est Buchananus numen, ab Arcto
  Scotia, te nato, numina plura dedit.

11. JOHNSTON.

Cease; either some countryman, thy bosom friend, or sweet love, my Wedderburn, has thrown a glamour o'er thine eyes.

11. IONSTONUS.

Desine, vel patriae, mi Wedderburne, sodalis
  Vel tibi praestrinxit lumina dulcis amor.

[1] Properly, "*from* the She-bear," perhaps an allusion to the Bear in the armorial shield of Johnston's mother (Forbes).

THE MUSES AT COURT.

The age of Pageantry and acted allegories had not passed away, and fancy still laboriously trifled at prescriptions of the kind that Sir Thomas More in his youth made fashionable. See *Mirrour of Majestie*, p. 73. Probably the supreme point of absurdity—allegory in an advanced stage of lunacy—was reached at Brussels, in the reception of the Archduke Ernest in 1594. (Motley's *Netherlands*, III. p. 289.)

CXXI. FIGURES.

FINE ARTS KNEELING TO THE KING.

From such pageants as that at Edinburgh in honour of Charles I.'s visit in 1633, described in Masson's *Drummond*, pp. 196-8.

I. MUSIC.

ARGUMENT.

Phoebus gave me a voice surpassing the nightingale, even Philomel, amid her poplar sprays. Amphion's strains are mine, to tame tigers and move stones. 'Tis the painter's fault that you see here entrusted to the undying canvas, O king, my lips mute and my lyre. Now, animated by your eyes, the image will breathe, and mouth and lyre will render their wonted strain.

MUSAE AULICAE.

CXXI. ICONES.

ARTES NOBILES REGI ADGENICULANTES.

I. MUSICA.

Os mihi concessit Phoebus, cui cedit aëdon,
  Inter populeas et philomela comas.
Plectra dedit, rapidas quae possint sistere tigres,
  Aut Amphioniis saxa movere modis.
Crimine pictoris tabulae commissa perenni
  Muta mihi, Rex, hic ora lyramque vides.
Nunc oculis animata tuis spirabit imago,
  Et solitum reddent ora chelysque melos.

Musae Aulicae.] An edition appeared in 1635 of the "Musae Aulicae," with English versions of the poems down to the one entitled "De classe Regia," but not with English for the last group "Insignia Divi Georgii". It has on the title-page, "Interprete F. K." [Fr. Kynaston], and the specification of publisher, etc., is the same as in the case of the London edition of the "Canticum" of Solomon, except that the year is 1635.

2. DRAWING.

Lo two quills: one portrays in light bright touches, with motion like yours, O Eurus, airily sailing along. This came from great Jove's snowy wing, when in swan shape he sought Leda's kisses. The other was dropped by Jove's pinion, when he became the bird of thunder, enamoured of the Phrygian boy. Each recalls its nurturing bird. With dashing touches yon feather will portray your doings, with deft light touches, this.

2. GRAPHICA.

Ecce duos calamos; nitida hic elementa figurat,
  Hic par remigio est, mobilis Eure, tuo.
Ille olim niveis magni Iovis excidit alis,
  Cum peteret Ledae basia, factus olor.
Iuppiter hunc caelo demisit, fulminis ales
  Cum fieret, pueri captus amore Phrygis.
Quisque suam volucrem referens, illustribus ille,
  Exprimet hic promptis, Rex, tua gesta notis.

3. LINGUISTIC.

Beneath this roof I sway the sceptre of the tongues, and teach my countrymen to utter languages other than their own. The Spaniard, the Teuton may here listen to his native accents, and the Frenchman along with thy imperial people, O martial Rome. Silvery clear in speech the Spaniard is, forceful the Teuton, while gracefulness belongs to him who drinks the Loire, majesty to him who drinks of Tiber's stream.[1] In expression they differ, but the burden is the same: "Live, O Charles, the Father of thy Country".

3. LINGUARUM MAGISTRA.

Hoc ego sub tecto linguarum plectra guberno,
  Et doceo cives non sua verba loqui.
Hic Iber, hic patrias audit Germania voces,
  Celtaque cum populo, Martia Roma, tuo.
Est Iber argutus, vehemens est Teuto, venustus
  Cui Liger, altiloquus, cui rigat ora Tibris.
Accentu differre vides, vox omnibus una
  Haec tamen est: Patriae, Carole, vive parens.

[1] *Cf.* "Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt," Virg., *Aen.*, VII. 715. The dissyllabic form of Tiberis in Virgil is always with the first syllable long, but Johnston has turned it into a short.

4. ASTRONOMY.

Astraea now returns, and leaving her celestial seats enters your realms, O Charles, which are blest by you with peace. Rightly the virgin reappearing places herself under the king's wings, who is peerless in the world for worth and equity. Rightly she hath left the heaven: since your merits mount to the stars, she counts *you* more worthy of these abodes. Worthy though you be thereof, yet the virgin Astraea and all the earth beseech heaven suppliantly that it may be long ere you ascend to those high abodes.

4. ASTRONOMIA.

Nunc redit, et superos linquens Astraea penates,
  Quae tu pace beas, Carole, regna subit.
Iure redux virgo Regis se subiicit alis,
  Quo melius, quo nil aequius orbis habet.
Iure polum liquit: meritis cum sidera tangas,
  Te magis his dignum iudicat illa locis.
Sis licet his dignus, tamen haec te scandere sero
  Virgo rogat supplex, totaque terra Deos.

3. Virgo.] *i.e.*, Astraea, the goddess of Justice.

5. GEOMETRY.

My compass measures the mighty world, and whatsoever meets the eye in sea or shore; in scales are weighed the masses of sea and the vast earth and the buried realm of Dis. Yet great Heaven has given you, O Charles, realms too small, and the earth is too narrow for your throne. Democritus, who of old imagined countless worlds, would say they could be ruled with only you as Jove supreme.

5. GEOMETRIA.

Dum meus immensum metitur circinus orbem,
  Inque solo quicquid cernitur, inque salo:
Dum maris et vastae trutinantur pondera terrae,
  Et quidquid Ditis regna sepulta tenent:
Parva tibi nimium Di magni regna dederunt,
  Et minor est solio, Carole, terra tuo.
Qui prius innumeros finxit Democritus Orbes,
  Diceret hos uno te Iove posse regi.

6. MEDICINE.

Paeonian arts hath Phoebus bestowed on me, and the whole growth of plants on the world's face is mine. By this resource I eradicate distempers: with this resource I quell poisons, though as fell as Circe's drugs. The art is useful to the people: your health sustains itself without need of herb, dependent on no dubious art. 'Tis your tempered way of life that protects you from all sickness, and against poisons you are fortified by a people's love.

6. MEDICINA.

Carole, Paeonias Phoebus mihi tradidit artes,
Quidquid et herbarum crescit in orbe, meum est.
Hac ope morborum fibras evello, venena
Hac ope, Circaeis sint licet aequa, domo.
Utilis ars populo est: tua se nec sustinet ullo
Gramine, nec dubia pendet ab arte salus.
Te tua sobrietas morbo defendit ab omni,
Publicus et contra toxica munit amor.

7. ARITHMETIC.

My art can reckon up the countless sands of the sea and the blades of grass in the green field, thick as the atoms floating in the morning sun, or the seeds stored up in poppies, the celestial fires sparkling in the sky or the drops shed by Notus from his own rolling axle. In attempting to enumerate your accomplishments, the art of the Abacus begins to complain of the shortness of Time.

7. ARITHMETICA.

Aequoris innumeras numero comprendit arenas
Ars mea, quotque virens gramina campus habet,
Quot volitant atomi, Sol cum se tollit Eous,
Quotque papaveribus condita grana vides.
Et rutilas quot habent caeli laquearia flammas,
Quotque suo guttas spargit ab axe Notus.
Dum numerare tuas molitur, Carole, dotes,
Incipit ars abaci de brevitate queri.

8. CHEMISTRY [rather Alchemy].

My art ransacks the bowels of the earth and melts and changes metals by a thousand modes. Sol is my servitor and eke the moon; Mars too pays tribute and mild Venus, the sombre Saturn and too volatile Hermes, yea and Jove himself is under my behest. Receive me as your servitor; and, O greatest of kings, believe the gods are now *your* servitors and tributaries.

8. CHYMIA.

Ars mea totius rimatur viscera terrae.
  Et liquat, et mutat mille metalla modis.
Sol mihi se famulum, se praebet Luna ministram,
  Mars quoque vectigal pendit et alma Venus.
Saturnusque gravis, nimiumque volatilis Hermes,
  Paret et imperio Iuppiter ipse meo.
Accipe me famulam, famulos quoque, maxime Regum,
  Et vectigales iam tibi crede Deos.

3. Sol.] The names of the sun and planets figured much in the imagery and processes of Alchemy.

9. CAMP-DRILL.

My care is that of Mars and the armed arena. Weapons I wield, but they are with no blood bestained. Under me the British youth now learns the art of war at home, and wields the javelin far away, but at close quarters the sword. That art doth marshal men on the battlefield, encircles cities with fortifications, and fixes the position of the royal camp. Charles, the foes whom you subdued by numbers and by physical strength of yore, you can now overcome when you please, by [simple] Art.

9. CASTRENSIS.

Martis et armatae cessit mihi cura palaestrae,
  Telaque, sed nullo tincta cruore, vibro.
Me duce, bella domi discit iam tiro Britannus,
  Eminus et iaculo, comminus ense ferit.
Disponitque acies, et cingit moenibus urbes,
  Inque suis figit regia castra locis.
Carole, quos numero domuisti et viribus olim,
  Vincere nunc hostes, cum lubet, arte potes.

10. ART OF DANCING.

Often (as in No. CXXIV., 2, and in Sir John Davies' fanciful poem "Orchestra") has the dance been deemed an imitation of the motion of the heavenly bodies, and the moving atoms of the ballroom do, in a form, suggest, in its Epicurean and in its social sense, the "world". It may be doubted, however, whether (even in Tom Moore (*Poems*, IV., p. 319), or in Soame Jenyns' charming lines in his "Art of Dancing," beginning: "Where can philosophers and sages wise, Who read the curious volumes of the skies," etc.), this notion has ever been presented in happier form than in this little snatch of Johnston.

Behold our canopy the sky, which to all ministers their destiny; in your mind's eye survey the quires of stars. At one time they speed fast, anon they move slow: at another they seem to stand still, and now again to move backwards fitfully. They part, unite; they sink and rise aloft, as moved, I wot, by the pecten of the ethereal lyre. Here now take a look of the quires of youths, and you may presume that here the stars have either given or gotten the lesson of their own airy motions.[1]

10. SALTATRIX.

Adspice, quo tegimur, caelum, quae fata ministrant
  Omnibus: astrorum mente revolve choros.
Nunc properant, nunc lenta meant, nunc stare putantur
  Sidera, retrorsum nunc trepidare vides.
Dissiliunt, coeunt, sidunt, tolluntur in altum,
  Scilicet aethereae pectine mota lyrae.
Hic iuvenum specta choreas, et sidera gyros
  Hic docuisse suos, vel didicisse, putes.

CXXII. ROYAL PORTRAITS.

This poem appears in the *Delitiae* of 1637, and hence there is no reference to the *younger* children of Charles I., as, *e.g.*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born July, 1640.

I. THE KING'S.

ARGUMENT.

What have you to do with the king, Painter presumptuous? Why daub with rouge the Martian lineaments of the Scottish Jove? Paint the cheeks

[1] Compare with the above the graceful lines of Waller on the "Lady Dancing": "The sun in figures such as these, Joys with the moon to play," etc.

of common folk; vermilion reserve for Iacchus, and let ceruse be kept for Cupid's mother. To obtain a counterfeit presentment of such a prince, let the pencil be held in the Mantuan or in the Maeonian hand.

CXXII. ICONES REGIAE.

I. REGIS.

Quid tibi cum Rege est, pictor vanissime? Fuco
  Martia Grampigenae cur Iovis ora linis?
Pinge genas vulgi; minium servetur Iaccho,
  Aptaque cerussae mater Amoris erit.
Principis ut tanti pictura sit aemula, pingi
  Hunc decet Andina Maeoniaque manu.

1. Vanissime.] Perhaps an allusion to *Van*-dyck, the great court painter of Charles I.

2. THE QUEEN'S (*i.e.*, Henrietta Maria).

Married to Charles I. in 1625, fled from England in 1644, and lived in her native France to see the Restoration, and died in 1669.

In canvas glows the image of Maria blandly smiling on you. Behold her brow, eyes, lips, bosom. The brow beams with majesty: her eyes rival gems: her lips are like roses: her bosom is pure as snow. Juno, Venus, Pallas are in Maria seen united, Juno the powerful, Pallas the chaste, Venus the charming. The better to represent Maria, here royal Juno lays aside her frowns, Pallas her Gorgon, Venus her love-spells. Yet the image thou dost gaze upon equals not the original, and the goddess of the picture falls short in lustre. Either pigments are too dark, or, O Painter, the goddess's eyes have dimmed and dazzled yours.

2. REGINAE.

Hac Mariae blandum tibi subridentis imago est,
  Illius en frontem, lumina, labra, sinus.
Maiestas in fronte nitet, sunt lumina gemmis
  Aemula, labra rosis, pectora plena nive.
Iuno, Venus, Pallas Maria spectantur in una,
  Iuno potens, Pallas casta, venusta Venus.
Utque magis Mariam referant, hic regia ponit
  Iuno minas, Pallas Gorgona, philtra Venus.
Non tamen exemplar, quam spectas, aequat imago,
  Et depicta minus Diva nitoris habet.
Aut pigmenta nimis caligant, aut tua, pictor,
  Lumina luminibus sunt hebetata Deae.

3A. THE PRINCE OF WALES' (*i.e.*, the future Charles II.).

"... the first *English*-born
That has the crown of these *three* nations worn."—Waller.

Lo! the likeness of the Boy Prince: his right hand sustains the apple; the world he is to rule is thus shadowed forth. Compare with him the youth that Zeuxis painted, and the grapes which were pecked at by the winged flock when pouncing down. If the looks can be trusted, this boy has wherewithal to keep foes away, and the apple of empire he'll keep safe.

3A. PRINCIPIS WALLIAE.

Principis en pueri simulacrum, dextera pomum
  Sustinet; hoc speciem, quem reget, Orbis habet.
Huic puerum confer, Zeuxis quem pinxit, et uvas,
  Obvia quae volucrum praeda fuere gregi.
Si quid habent fidei vultus, puer iste, quod hostes
  Arceat, et pomum quod tueatur, habet.

B. THE SAME.

Of the high and mighty Prince, sprung from high and mighty ancestors, what an embryo image the small tablet doth supply! Within this portrait you can at the same time gaze upon his father's countenance, and one can discern the lineaments of both his grandsires. The right hand bears the olive, the other hand the laurel: the laurel points out the lord of Arms, the olive that of the Gown. Be these thy distinctions, boy: the olive which thou bearest comes from James, the laurel from Henri [Quatre]: each is a gift from thy sire.

B. EIUSDEM.

Principis ingentis, proavis ingentibus orti,
  Quale rudimentum parva tabella dedit!
Hac simul et patrios spectas in imagine vultus,
  Et gemini quivis ora tuetur avi.
Dextera fert oleam, laurum manus altera, laurus
  Armorum dominum monstrat, oliva togae.
His claresce puer; quam fers Iacobus olivam,
  Henricus laurum, donat utramque pater.

6. Oliva.] See No. IX. on James I., "the Pacific".

4. THE DUKE OF YORK'S (*i.e.*, the future James II.).

Here let us admire the young Duke's likeness: while you see in it looks of martial strength, you see also looks that charm. In one and the same image there breathe at once threats and smiles; both Mars and Venus gleam out together in the delicate countenance. Vulcan beholding it bursts into his wonted rage, and calls the heavens to witness his impeachment. The Powers, he swears, whom Cynthius caught in one couch, have now come together in one painted board.

4. DUCIS EBORACENSIS.

Hic Ducis effigiem pueri miremur: in illa
  Martia dum spectas ora, venusta vides.
Una minas spirat simul et blanditur imago,
  Et Mars et tenero lucet in ore Venus.
Mulciber hanc spectans solitas exarsit in iras,
  Et superos testes criminis esse iubet.
Quos olim in thalamo deprendit Cynthius uno,
  In tabula iurat iam coiisse Deos.

13. Mulciber.] Same allusion as occurs in No. LVI., l. 18.

5. THE PRINCESS MARY'S (*i.e.*, the future Princess of Orange, born 1631, and mother of William III.).

She died at Whitehall, 1660, and a copy of her will is found in the volume of the Camden Society entitled *Wills from Doctors' Commons.*

To this canvas is entrusted the realm's third hope, scion of monarchs, a mother's favourite, a father's darling. The face is index to the mind: it breathes of spikenard and the maternal lilies [of France] joined to the paternal roses [of England]. Painter, pray lay aside your pride: here resign the hope of praise; this canvas has been painted by the Graces' hand.

5. MARIAE PRINCIPIS.

Creditur huic tabulae regni spes tertia, proles
  Regia, matris amor, deliciumque patris.
Exprimit ingenium vultus, qui spirat amomum,
  Et materna patris lilia iuncta rosis.
Pone supercilium, pictor; spes hic tibi laudis
  Demitur; haec Charitum picta tabella manu est.

CXXIII. ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF BRITAIN.

A notable cluster of twelve epigrams on the arms of Great Britain in time of Charles I. They will please the herald as much as the classical scholar. In various corners of the *Delitiae* there are similar allusions, especially to the Scottish lion: *e.g.*, I. pp. 44, 302, 319, 425; II. p. 118.

I.

ARGUMENT.

Come tell me, great King, why you join Leopards to the tawny Lion, and white Lilies to the Muses' lyre? The Leopards betoken lithe limbs, the Lion a noble heart, the Lilies candour, and the Lyre harmonious rule.

CXXIII. INSIGNIA BRITANNICA.

I.

Dic age, cur fulvo pardos, Rex magne, leoni
  Iungis, et Aoniae lilia cana lyrae?
Pardi agiles artus, monstrat leo nobile pectus,
  Lilia candorem, temperiemque lyra.

4. Candorem.] The irony of History smiles at more than one of these flattering vaticinations.

2.

England gives the Leopard, Scotland the Lion as armorial bearing. France gives thee the Lilies, Hibernia the Harp. The Lion with the Leopards show thee as Mars' nursling; the Lilies united to the Lyre mark thee as a votary of peace.

2.

Anglia dat pardos, gens Scotica ferre leonem,
  Lilia Celta tibi donat, Ierna chelyn.
Te leo cum pardis ostendunt Martis alumnum,
  Pacis amatorem lilia iuncta lyrae.

3.

The Birds that Mars-born Rome bears on shield were ensigns of a rapacious prince and people. A mind agile, mild, poetic, noble, belongs to him who has for ornament Leopards, Lilies, Lyre and Lion.

3.

Quas gerit in clipeo Mavortia Roma volucres,
  Principis et populi signa rapacis erant.
Mens agilis, mitis, Phoebeia, nobilis illi est,
  Quem decorant pardi, lilia, plectra, leo.

4.

On your shield and arms, great King, you have something to be your decoration, your delight, your defence. The Lilies decorate, the Lyre delights thee, while the wild Creatures defend the British sceptre from a foe's assault.

4.

In clipeo signisque tuis, Rex magne, quod ornet,
  Quod te delectet, quod tueatur, habes.
Lilia te decorant, delectant plectra, tuentur
  Hostis ab incursu sceptra Britanna ferae.

5.

The Kaiser bears Jove's armour-bearer: you, Charles, blazon the gifts of *three* Powers divine. Flora gave the Lilies, Phoebus his own Lyre; Diana bids a noble pair of Creatures wild be borne upon the shield. The Lilies and Lyre match with the Gown; both the wild Creatures suit with war: so now, Kaiser, cease to vaunt of your Birds of Jove.

5.

Fert Iovis armigerum Caesar; tu, Carole, Divum
Dona trium gestas, lilia, plectra, feras.
Lilia Flora dedit, sua Phoebus plectra, ferarum
Nobile par clipeo ferre Diana iubet.
Lilia, plectra togae, fera convenit utraque bello,
Nunc iactare Iovis desine, Caesar, aves.

6.

Charles, flower of men, greatest too of Kings, on one side you have a Unicorn as supporter, on that other a Lion. From our foe's reproaches each supporter defends you: with claws the one, but with horn the other, in close combat deals his blows.

6.

Carole flos hominum, Regum quoque maxime, signa
Hinc tua m*ου*noceros sustinet, inde leo.
Hostis ab opprobriis fultor defendit uterque,
Unguibus hic, cornu comminus ille petit.

7.

The fierce Lion, and the Unicorn sent from farthest Ind, are to your shield, O Charles, the supporters twain. Against violence the Lion fortifies you; to overcome poisons you boast the horn of the high-spirited [Mounoceros] Unicorn.

7.

Trux leo, m*ου*noceros extremis missus ab Indis,
Carole, sunt clipei fulcra gemella tui.
Te leo vim contra munit: quo toxica vincas,
Magnanimi cornu m*ου*nocerotis habes.

8.

Charles, icy Ireland presents you with the Lyre: France bestows Juno's roses. Parthia gives Leopards; Gaetulia Lions; India gave the Unicorn which is among your ensigns. Thus the whole world is seen to be tributary to you, and the remotest land accepts your sceptre.

8.

Carole, te plectro donat glacialis Ierne,
  Iunonis tribuit Celtica terra rosas.
Parthica gens pardos, tellus Gaetula leones,
  India, quem monstras, movnocerota dedit.
Sic vectigalis totus tibi cernitur orbis,
  Et famula est sceptris ultima terra tuis.

9.

One part of your shield, greatest of Kings, belongs to you: one part must be claimed as belonging to your spouse. The Gaetulian Lion adumbrates you: you too, O King, the Leopard represents *to a claw*; the latter is nimble, the other wild beast is noble. 'Tis the Lilies that the Queen claims as hers, and eke the Lyre. By her white purity she recalls the Lilies, by her voice the Lyre.

9.

Est scuti pars una tui tibi debita, Regum
  Maxime, pars merito coniugis una tuae est.
Te leo Gaetulus, te, Rex, imitatur ad unguem
  Pardalis: haec agilis, nobilis illa fera est.
Lilia iure sibi poscit Regina, lyramque;
  Haec candore refert lilia, voce lyram.

9. Ad unguem.] *i.e.*, "To a nicety"—punning on the double meaning of *unguis*.

10.

In his native glades the fierce Lion wages unending bloody war with the savage Unicorn. Here they stand in amity, with fierceness laid aside, and one and the other are supporters of the British shield. What ought to be the behaviour of men beneath that Prince, who teaches grim beasts to drop their fray?

10.

Saltibus in patriis, bellum sine fine cruentum
  Trux leo cum saevo μονnocerote gerit.
Hic stant concordes posita feritate, Britanni
  Et simul hic scuti fulcit et alter onus.
Quos decet esse viris illo sub Principe mores,
  Qui docet immanes ponere bella feras?

11.

The Aegis Pallas wears as arms: in triple brass she shows Medusa's locks respiring with dark snakes. The boss which you, Charles, display, unfolds silver Lilies, golden Lyre, and wild Beasts coming thundering on. The triple brass must yield to the silver and gold: the Gorgon's snaky monster is no match for the wild Beasts' lightning stroke.

11.

Aegida fert Pallas; spirantes anguibus atris
  Phorcidis haec triplici monstrat in aere comas.
Carole, quem gestas, argentea lilia, plectra
  Aurea, fulmineas explicat umbo feras.
Aegidis aes triplex argento cedit et auro,
  Cedit fulmineis Gorgonis hydra feris.

12.

Fierce the Lion was alway deemed; the Leopard was thought dire; the Lilies fragrant, and Phoebus' Lyre tingling with song. Here the Lion lays aside his fierceness; the Leopard drops his savageness and rage; the Lilies yield no scent, the Lyre no sound. To be like the King, the Lion grows tame, and the Leopard's disposition you see grows more mild. So when the Queen unfolds her bosom and opens her lips, the Lilies shrink from shedding odours and the Lyre is dumb.

12.

Trux leo, pardus atrox, fragrantia lilia, Phoebi
  Garrula testudo credita semper erat.
Hic leo saevitiam, feritatem ponit et iram
  Pardus, odore carent lilia, plectra sono.
Regis ad exemplum leo fit mansuetus, et acri
  Ingenium pardo mitius esse vides.
Dum pandit Regina sinus, dum fatur, odores
  Exspirare pudet lilia, muta lyra est.

CXXIV. ON THE QUEEN (*i.e.*, Henrietta Maria).

ARGUMENT.

The treasures, which others hunt up beyond the seas, spring up for you, Charles, before your eyes by gift of heavenly powers. Luna gives silver; Mars iron; Cynthius gold; Jove bestows tin, his sire gives lead. Volatile Hermes supplies you with his metals' pliant vein; all you want consists in the copper of the Cyprian queen. She, smiling at the gifts and the poverty of the gods, kept to herself the copper and gave you the Bourbon princess.

CXXIV. DE REGINA.

Trans mare quas alii vestigant, munere Divum
  Has tibi tu nasci, Carole, cernis opes.
Luna dat argentum, Mars ferrum, Cynthius aurum,
  Stannea rex Superum, plumbea dona pater.
Molle metallorum volucer tibi sufficit Hermes
  Seminium, solo Cypridis aere cares. 6
Dona Cypris ridens, paupertatemque Deorum,
  Aes sibi servavit, Borboniamque dedit.

6. Cypridis aere.] The metal assigned to Venus is copper, as deriving its name entirely, and source in old times chiefly, from her isle of Cyprus.

2. ON THE QUEEN'S DANCES.

See No. CXXI. 10.

While the Queen celebrates her dances, Cynthia withdraws from the world and hides herself deep in her brother's beams. Say why the Goddess

shuns the dances, she who presides over them, a Goddess than whom none is more airy or more nimble? Why does she, a star-excelling Goddess, fear a Goddess' looks, and gleam with the proud light of her golden-haired brother? Is it before this Princess that the Goddess fears to show fictitious curls or painted cheeks? No cause for fear lest she should be thought less than fair: the Moon may, in a mask, lead on the dances.[1]

2. DE REGINAE CHOREIS.

Dum celebrat Regina choros, se Cynthia terris
  Subtrahit et fratris lumine mersa later.
Dic, choreas cur Diva fugit, quae praesidet illis,
  Et qua nec levior mobiliorve Dea est?
Ora Deae cur Diva timet, quae sidera vincit,
  Fratris et auricomi luce superba nitet?
An mendicatos hac coram Principe cirros,
  An metuit pictas prodere Diva genas?
Nulla metus causa est, ne non formosa putetur,
  Personata potest ducere Luna choros.

3. ON THE SAME.

See No. CXXI. 10.

The sky was lately tight-bound with Boreal frost, the streams chained up with ice, the fields buried in snow. Now the air is fanned by zephyrs, the wave is smooth for the ship's keel; the ground with rich grass laughs and smiles. 'Tis the stars, O Princess, that applaud your dances, and the rest of the world keeps holiday in unison with you.

[1] Compare, in the same vein, Sir John Davies on the "Dances of the Moon":—

"Who doth not see the measures of the Moone,
Which thirteene times she daunceth every yeare?
And ends her pavine thirteen times as soone
As doth her brother, of whose golden haire
She borroweth part, and proudly doth it weare;
Then doth she coyly turn her face aside,
Then halfe her cheek is scarse sometimes descried."

Davies' *Orchestra*, st. 41.

3. DE IISDEM.

Nuper erat Boreae constrictum frigore caelum,
  Flumina vincta gelu, rura sepulta nive.
Aethera nunc Zephyris mulcentur, puppibus unda
  Sternitur, et laeto gramine vernat humus.
Ipsa tuis, Princeps, applaudunt astra choreis,
  Et reliquus tecum gaudia mundus agit.

3. Aethera.] As Nom. Pl. and so *neuter* in gender, is odd; even *aera*, as such, is rare.

CXXV. ON A MARINE SHOW OR PAGEANT.

ARGUMENT.

Whoever of you admires the Lucrine lake or Nero's ponds, I pray you behold the Northern King's performance. Lo, Oceanus finds himself in the middle of a court, Thetis is confined within the precincts of a palace. You have the blue sea, girt with yellow sand, and rocks with mossy seaweed 'mid the waves. It now lies calm, anon it rises stirred by no wind, and the wave gathers its alternate swell and fall. Again it boils in fury and threatens the stars; anon you would say the Stygian depths were bared in the tossing surge. Nor is it a sea without sails and with no mariner to direct the keels, no twisted conch of the sea-green God. Thetis herself is amazed at sails by no winds propelled, Nereus wonders at floods out of flaxen shrouds, and the ruler of the main marvels at water which does not wet. The dominion of the sea, O King, is all your own; beneath a roof you compress the blue expanse, and you fashion oceans when you choose.

CXXV. DE SCENA MARINA.

Lucrinum quicunque lacum vel stagna Neronis
Adspicis, Arctoi suspice Regis opus.
En novus Oceanus media se versat in aula,
Aestuat et tecti limite clausa Thetis.
Est mare caeruleum, flavescit littus arenis,
Inter aquas musco saxa virere vides.
Nunc aequata iacet, nunc nullo concita vento
Surgit, et alternos colligit unda sinus.
Nunc fremit ardescens, et pulsat fluctibus astra,
Nunc iures Stygiis aequora mixta vadis.
Nec desunt sua vela mari, nec navita, puppes
Qui regat, aut glauci buccina torta Dei.
Vela Thetis non acta Notis, vada byssina Nereus
Hic stupet, et siccas aequoris auctor aquas.
Ius pelagi, Rex, omne tuum est, qui caerula tecto
Claudis, et Oceanos, cum lubet, ipse facis.

CXXVI. ON A ROYAL HUNT IMPEDED.

ARGUMENT.

His hounds the King wants to train in coursing after hares, and against the timid game he prepares to move. Suddenly a torrent of rain comes down from Jove and compels the King to stop his course. On the King's shield Jove had seen a Lion's capacious mouth, and, for such a maw, a hare is too poor a prey.

CXXVI. DE VENATIONE REGIS IMPEDITA.

Dum leporum cursu cupit exercere molossos,
Et parat in molles Carolus ire feras;
Non exspectatos effundit desuper imbres
Iuppiter, et Regem sistere cogit iter.
Viderat in clipeo Regis spatiosa leonis
Ora, quibus non est praeda sat ampla lepus.

2. ON THE SAME.

Charles, while in eagerness for the chase you tend northward in burning zeal, you turn your royal back to the south. At once Orion, cloud-compelling, frowns in the sky, and Auster pours unseasonable floods. Deem not these rains to be sprung from spongy clouds: regard them as the sky's own tears, weeping because you run away.

2. DE EADEM.

Carole, venandi studio dum tendis in Arcton
  Fervidus, obvertens regia terga Noto;
Contrahit in caelo frontem nimbosus Orion,
  Intempestivas fundit et Auster aquas.
Has tu ne pluvias bibulis e nubibus ortas,
  Sed lacrimas caeli, quod fugis, esse puta.

3. ON THE SAME.

The King put off the journey he had projected to the northern regions, when, O floods, ye fell from the sky. At once he broke off his march, when he saw the clouds come gathering under frost and snows shed from a frosty sky. To the Powers on high he yielded obedience: do you, O Britain, take a lesson to observe the nod of *your* higher Power.

3. DE EADEM.

Rex iter, Arctoas quod erat molitus in oras,
  Distulit, e caelo cum cecidistis aquae.
Mox iter abrupit, cogi cum frigore nubes,
  Et gelido fundi vidit ab axe nives.
Praebuit obsequium Superis; hinc discito nutus
  Observare tui, terra Britanna, Iovis.

CXXVII. ON THE ROYAL FLEET.

ARGUMENT.

The isle that spurned the yoke of old Rome,—an isle than which Thetis has in her bosom not any larger, remote from the whole world,—of old was girt about with happy waters, and the calm expanse of the sea her servitor. Charles now surrounds her with a wall of brass, and the sea receives her lord's armed barks. Our isle is safe: here Mars, there Neptune, arbiter of the main, protects her; the one the brother, the other the son of Jove. Both are Gods, and when each ministers to the King, the isle is shielded by the higher Power.

CXXVII. DE CLASSE REGIA.

Insula quae dominos est dedignata Quirites,
Et qua maiorem non capit ampla Thetis;
Orbe procul toto, quondam felicibus undis,
Aequoris et famuli marmore cincta fuit.
Carolus hanc muro nunc circumscribit aëno,
Et domini armatas accipit unda rates.
Insula secura est: Mars hinc, maris inde tuetur
Arbiter: hic frater, filius ille Iovis.
Ambo Dii, sed cum Regi famuletur uterque,
Insula maioris numine tuta Dei est.

2. Maiorem.] This *dictum*, regarding the size of Britain, was correct in the geography of Johnston's day, but is now true only if we limit our view to Europe.

CXXVIII. KNIGHTLY INSIGNIA OF ST. GEORGE.

ARGUMENT.

I.

Whoever views the insignia of the Northern King, must deem nothing grander to exist beneath high Jove. The furies of Mars he is sure to contemn, for the Knight [St. George] protects his breast with steel, and the Dragon by flame. The Gods minister to him,—who dare deny it? for Cupid adorns his limbs with spoils and reliques of a Goddess. Who but would count him worthy of world-empire, who bears on his shoulder-scarf the stars of heaven?

CXXVIII. INSIGNIA EQUESTRIA DIVI GEORGII.

I.

Quisquis Hyperborei spectas insignia Regis,
  Sub Iove nil illo grandius esse puta.
Quis neget hunc Martis furias contemnere, cuius
  Pectus eques ferro protegit, igne draco?
Quis neget huic servire Deos, cui crura Cupido
  Ornavit spoliis exuviisque Deae?
Terrarum imperio quis dignum nesciat illum,
  Quem scapula caeli sidera ferre vides?

4. Eques.] St. George and the Dragon in the Insignia of the Garter.

6. Deae.] The allusion is no doubt to the famous story of the *origin* of the Garter, in which we hear of the Countess of Salisbury (see No. 7 *infra*).

8. Scapula.] Johnston bravely uses this word in the singular, which seems not so to occur in the Latin writers.

8. Sidera.] The *Star* of thè Order is still conspicuous in the decoration.

2.

Great Jove's own daughter bears the Aegis: you, too, Charles, have an Aegis to defend your breast. Courage was given to both, courage to which the world cannot show aught superior. Both bear the insignia of a monster triumphed over. Your Aegis, howèver, surpasses that of Pallas: hers has the spoils of a writhing asp; of a Dragon, yours.

2.

Aegida fert magni proles Iovis, aegide torva
  Tu quoque munitum, Carole, pectus habes.
Pectus utrique datum, quo nil habet acrius Orbis,
  Signa triumphatae gestat uterque ferae.
Aegida Palladiam vincit tua; tortilis illa
  Aspidis exuvias, ista draconis habet.

3.

Burgundy, France and England array their several Knights in badges radiant with Eastern gems. A sheep's fleece the Burgundian bears; the Frenchman rejoices in a sacred [Priest] Flamen, the proud Englishman in the Dragon's slaughter. Thus the Burgundian Knight takes a shepherd's rôle, the Frenchman that of a priest, the Englishman of a warrior.

3.

Ornamenta ferunt Phariis radiantia gemmis
  Singula Burgundus, Gallus, et Anglus Eques.
Fert ovis exuvias Burgundus, Flamine sacro
  Celta, ferox Anglus caede draconis ovat.
Sic Burgundus Eques pastoris munia, partes
  Celta sacerdotis, militis Anglus obit. 6

3. Ovis.] Allusion to the Order of the "Toison d'Or." or "Golden Fleece".

4. Celta.] Allusion, probably, to the Order of S. Remi, which appears to be, among the many French Orders, the one to which Johnston refers.

4.

Cupid fluttering round got sight of the royal insignia, wherein blaze forth a Knight, lance, shield and Dragon. The elf saw and with gilded shaft he pierced the breast and transfixed the liver with his mother's flame. Why was the fierce Dragon subdued by flame, why did spear and buckler yield to arrows, a cap-a-pie mailed Knight to an urchin boy? The Dragon was from the Hesperides, or else Venus' consort fashioned the arms, or the Knight was Love's own soldier.

4.

Vidit Amor circum volitans insignia Regis,
  In quibus ardet Eques, lancea, parma, draco.
Vidit, et aurata traiecit arundine pectus
  Pusio, materno fixit et igne iecur.
Trux draco cur flammis, cur hasta et parma sagittis
  Cesserunt, puero cur cataphractus Eques?
Anguis hic Hesperidum, vel coniunx Cypridis auctor
  Armorum, vel Eques miles Amoris erat.

5.

In wearing the diadems of three realms, you, Charles, are greater than your sires. Who knows not that? The precious Garter binds their left leg—the Garter which is stiff and glancing with many-coloured gems. The Dragon bristles up his neck and breast, and his glittering back the radiant Knight transfixes with gilded spear. The star shining on your shoulder unfolds its beam: I suspect it is the star either of Jove or the Paphian Goddess. A nymph gave the Garter, a British chief gave to your sires a Dragon's spoil, but 'tis heaven that holds out to you the stars.

5.

Triplicis imperii qui fers diademata, magnis
  Quis te maiorem, Carole, nescit avis?
Crus ligat his laevum pretiosa periscelis, auro
  Quae riget et gemma multicolore nitet.
Colla gravat pectusque draco, cui lucida terga
  Gemmeus aurata cuspide figit Eques.
Stella tuo fulgens humero iubar explicat; astrum
  Aut Iovis aut Paphiae suspicor esse Deae.
Nympha periscelidem, spolium dux Britto draconis
  His dedit, astra tibi porrigit ipse polus.

6.

England of old triumphed over the Lion, and wore his hide along with your spoils, O British Nymph. Charles bears on his shoulder a star second to none in lustre, and sheds thence a golden radiance. Either he has drawn down the stars from the Pole, like another Circe, or here is a new Atlas propping up the stars of the sky.

6.

Prisca triumphati gestavit terga leonis
  Anglia, cum spoliis Nympha Britanna tuis.
Fert humero stellam nulli fulgore secundam
  Carolus, auratum spargit et inde iubar.
Aut hic astra polo deduxit, ut altera Circe,
  Aut novus hic caeli sidera fulcit Atlas.

7.

What means, O Charles, the golden band with rubies adorned which you wear on your left limb? Is it mayhap an emblem of the heaven-girdling pathway, which gay Cynthius pursues in his gilded circle? Or is it an image of that path whereby the Hall of the upper Powers is climbed, and which is white with your milk, O Juno [Cinxia] of the girdle? Or is it rather the Nymph's garter that slipped down of old? Here is my theory. With all the world you are a captive in the chains of Love.

7.

Aurea quid sibi vult Indis variata pyropis
  Fascia, quam laevo, Carole, crure geris?
Tramitis an forsan caelum cingentis imago est,
  Quem levis aurato Cynthius orbe terit?
Illius an species, Superum quo scanditur aula;
  Quique tuo, Iuno cinxia, lacte nitet?
An potius Nymphae delapsa periscelis olim?
  Hoc puto. Cum reliquis te quoque vinxit Amor.

8.

Charles, why adorn your shoulders with starry rays, you who have beams of more ethereal light within? Why does the Massylian Dragon gird your breast, which feels kindly to all, than which there is nought more mild? Why have you bound your legs with the spoils of a British Nymph, you whose heart burns with love to a French-born Goddess? The Star betokens empire, the Dragon a martial breast, but love of the [British] nation bids you bear the Nymph's insignia.

8.

Carole, cur radiis humeros stellantibus ornas,
  Aetherei qui plus luminis intus habes?
Cur draco Massylus praecingit pectus, amicum
  Omnibus, et quo nil mitius esse potest?
Cur spoliis Nymphae vinxisti crura Britannae,
  Cui cor Francigenae flagrat amore Deae?
Arguit imperium sidus, draco Martia corda,
  Ferre iubet Nymphae vincula gentis amor.

[*End of Epigrammata as published in* "*Delitiae*" (*Ed.* 1637).]

*** Here ends the group of the "Musae Aulicae," as also the series of poems, as contained in the *Delitiae* (1637), and published in Johnston's lifetime. Those now following, to CLI. inclusive, are contained in the Middelburg edition as a continuation of the *Epigrammata*, and are, in their *collected* form, posthumous publications, only some few of them, and those chiefly dedications, having appeared sporadically under the poet's eye, *before* 1642.

CXXIX. TO MARY ERSKINE, THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS COUNTESS MARISCHAL.

THE DEDICATION OF THE PSALMS.

In this poem Johnston hazarded a comparison with Buchanan's graceful lines to Queen Mary, which form the very pearl of dedication poems; but although he could not win in such a case the prize, he has not lost his due renown. The Countess Marischal, thus honoured, was the spouse of William, sixth Earl Marischal, and therefore the daughter-in-law of the founder of Marischal College. She was a daughter of John, Earl of Mar, the Lord High Treasurer, and of Mary, daughter of Esmé Stewart, first Duke of Lennox.

ARGUMENT.

Nymph, sole lady without a peer, from Kings descended, thou shinest by thine own light more than through thy noble race. Compared with thee one may deem that Dame Eloquence is mute, that Juno lacks dignity, Venus grows dun, Minerva is rustic. Through thee the House of Keith enjoys an heir, who outshines all of his own age, and, though yet a youth, equals his great forefathers. 'Tis not like the Phrygian shepherd's gift the gift I offer, though thyself alone excel without a contest the Goddesses three. Receive the sacred songs with which the Holy Trinity, whose sacred flame glows in thy breast, inspired of old the shepherds of Solyma. Receive what therein is ours, thou patroness of the poetic quire, to whom Helicon's own streams are tributary. My Muse, poor erewhile and ragged and ready to expire, will get dignity and light and life from thee.

CXXIX. AD MARIAM ERESKINAM, ILLUSTRISSIMAM COMITISSAM MARESCALLANAM.

DEDICATIO PSALMORUM.

Nympha, pari quae sola cares, et Regibus orta,
  Luce tua plus quam nobilitate nites :
Cui collata potest elinguis Suada videri,
  Iuno levis, Cypris fusca, Minerva rudis :
Cui domus heredem debet Kethaea, coaevis
  Qui praeit, et magnos aequat ephebus avos :
Non ego te Phrygii pastoris munere dono,
  Una licet vincas tres sine lite Deas.
Accipe pastori Solymae quos tradidit hymnos
  Sacra Trias, cuius te pius urit amor.
Accipe quod nostrum est, Clariae tutela cohortis,
  Cui vectigales sunt Heliconis aquae.
Tu pondus lucemque dabis vitamque Camenae,
  Quae levis et squalens mox peritura fuit.

Ereskinam.] In Lauder's *Musae Sacrae* (1739) this appears as "Areskinam".
1. Regibus orta.] Through her grandfather, the Duke of Lennox.



Lady Mary Erskine, Countess of Marischal

AFTERWARDS OF PANMURE.

CXXX. TO THE READER.

Prefixed to the Latin Version of the Psalms (1642).

ARGUMENT.

Perhaps, candid reader, you may find here ground for astonishment, yea, and for censure too. No one has dared to tread in the footsteps of Homer or to treat anew Maro's theme. Alexander had his own sculptor and painter, sole artists privileged to depict him. Why do I touch again the strings of Buchanan's lyre? The sounding lyre of Pindar may not surpass it, nor the Teian or Venusian muse. The fate of Arachne, of Phaethon, of Salmoneus, of Marsyas may be mine, and madness, be it remembered, affects the whole genus of poets. Yet hearken to the cause, and let censure cease. Buchanan arrayed the Son of Jesse in a robe resplendent; mine is of simpler texture, rude but true. Buchanan adorned the king: I clothe the prophet: hence the simpler vesture which I supply, like the garment of the Baptist or of Amos. My work will be a foil to Buchanan's, which clearly shines as the moon among the lesser stars, or violets among burs, or the rose among brambles. No disgrace to be beaten in such an arena by one who has triumphed over Gaul, Teuton, and Italian. Let my muse, in falling into the second place, console herself in the resplendence of her country's fame.

CXXX. AD LECTOREM.

Forte quod hic stupeas (quid enim manifesta negemus?),
  Et quod reprendas, candide Lector, habes.
Iliadem magni nemo tentavit Homeri,
  Nemo retractavit grande Maronis opus.
Finxit Alexandrum Lysippus, pinxit Apelles,
  Artificum reliquas respuit ille manus.
Cur ego Grampigenae relego vestigia vatis?
  Cur Buchananeae fila resumo lyrae?
Hanc neque quam pulsat numerosa Pindarus arte,
  Teïa nec superet nec Venusina chelys.
Hinc mihi nec laudem quaero, nec praemia capto;
  Est Musae potius poena timenda meae.
Dum Iove prognatam sollers imitatur Arachne,
  De trabe sublimi triste pependit onus.
Dumque puer Clymenes currus agitare paternos
  Non dubitat, caeli pronus ab arce ruit.

Stultus et Aeolides, dum non imitabile fulmen
  Arte refert, misso desuper igne perit.
Et Satyrus Phoebum, Musas dum provocat amens
  Evippae soboles, crimen uterque luit.
Non ego cum Superis contendo sed area, Vates
  Quam terit hic, nostris est minus apta rotis.
Ne pete quae fuerit tam vani caussa laboris,
  Se Clario quisquis proluit amne, furit.
Ah! liquor hic populos, qui Phoebi castra sequuntur,
  Fascinat, et memores non sinit esse sui.
Si tamen haud meruit veniam furor, accipe causam
  Invida quae Momo forsitan ora premet.
Cinxit Iessiaden Buchananus veste, pyropis
  Quae simul et cocco nobiliore nitet,
Haec, ego quam dono, nec gemmis picta nec ostro est,
  Tota sed, ut cernis, stamine texta rudi.
Rex erat et vates hic cui servimus, amictus
  Et regi et vati non satis unus erat.
Apta paludato Buchanani purpura regi est,
  Regibus aut si quid grandius orbis habet.
Nil mihi cum sceptris; ego do velamina vati;
  Hunc decuit cultu simpliciore tegi.
Induit Abiades Tyrio pro murice setas,
  Seque gregis nivei vellere texit Amos.
Adde quod hac nostra vivet Buchananus opella,
  Clarius et solito sparget in orbe iubar.
Splendidius stellas nitet inter Luna minores,
  Et violae lappis, et rosa iuncta rubis.
Non ego dedignor, victus si dicar ab illo,
  Qui radiis implet Solis utramque domum.
Cui gens Ausoniae prius et cum Teutone Gallus
  Cessit, ab hoc vinci cur ergo turpe putem?
Quem pudet Aeacidae fatali cuspide, magni
  Quem piget Aeneae succubuisse manu?
Hoc ego me solor, me quod post terga relinquat
  Musa Caledonii nata sub axe poli.
Quo fulget mihi terra parens, patriaeque Camenae,
  Non mea dedecorat plectra, sed ornat, honos.

CXXXI. TO CHARLES I.

TO THE MOST SERENE AND MIGHTY CHARLES, KING OF SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND.

THE DEDICATION OF HIS PARAPHRASE OF THE SONG OF SOLOMON.

ARGUMENT.

Charles, flower of Kings, most august in thyself alone, most sacred beyond all that the vast world can show, accept what gift I bring from Pierian hills, the work of a King, who was also a bard divine. The Holy Trinity gave the poetic numbers, the King who was David's offspring transcribed with pen, and Hymen, filled with a divine spirit, gave the matter of the song. Here the Deity Himself chants from heaven His loving lays: in unison from earth, daughter, spouse, and daughter-in-law respond. Subtract what here is ours, pluck out any transplanter's briars: the residue is all violets, lilies, myrrh, and roses.

CXXXI. AD SERENISSIMUM ET POTENTISSIMUM CAROLUM, SCOTIAE, ANGLIAE, GALLIAE, ET HIBERNIAE REGEM, CUM PARAPHRASIN CANTICI SALOMONIS DEDICARET.

Carole, flos Regum, quo nil augustius uno,
  Sanctius immensus quo nihil orbis habet.
Quod fero Pieriis e collibus, accipe Regis,
  Accipe divini nobile Vatis opus.
Sacra Trias numeros, calamum Rex praebuit, ortus
  Davide, materiem Numine plenus Hymen.
Hic Deus ipse suos e caelo cantat amores,
  Succinit in terris filia, nupta, nurus.
Tolle quod hic nostrum est, interpretis erue sentes,
  Cetera sunt violae, lilia, myrrha, rosae.

CXXXII. TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS EARL GORDON, ELDEST SON OF THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

(From No. CXXXII., onward to No. CLI. inclusive, the poems follow the order as they appear in the posthumous Middelburg edition of 1642. They are miscellaneous poems, not appearing in either the *Delitiae* or the *Parerga* or *Epigrammata* as published in Johnston's lifetime.) The group of poems under CXXXII. appears to be in honour of the accomplished George, second Marquis of Huntly, who succeeded to the marquisate in 1636. His letters to Straloch appear in *Misc.* (Sp. Cl.), I., 11-16, and see *plura* regarding him above in Vol. I., p. 302, n. 7; also note in Spalding *Trubles*, I., p. 32. Allusion is made in Nos. 5 and 9 of this series to his poetic gifts, no doubt in *Latin* verse, and *cf.* 11·8. The most interesting relic of his muse is the Latin distich which had the honour of being inscribed on the palace of the Louvre in Paris, quoted in *Collections* (Sp. Cl.), p. 38. A question may, however, arise, whether the "Earl Gordon" of the series is not the brave *son* of the second Marquis, also a George, the same who afterwards fell at Alford, 1645, and No. 3 can be claimed as evidence, for he was wounded in the wars in Alsace at Speyer. If the poems are later than 1636 (and their non-appearance in Johnston's lifetime points in this direction), and if they are of the same period as Nos. CXXIII.-V., which undoubtedly concern the sisters of the Lord Gordon who fell at Alford, we must assign them as in honour, not of the second Marquis,[1] but of his brave son who fought and fell under Montrose at Alford, but who is not known otherwise to have cultivated verse.

On the Huntly family see notes on No. XLIX., also No. CXIV. 6. A tolerable English poem on "George, Earle of Anzie, etc.," occurs in Gardyne's *Garden*.

ARGUMENT.

Lately thou wert leading armies, scion of the House of Huntly, and warlike Gaul felt the pith of thy might. After vanquishing the foe, thou wearest Venus' chains, and the Cyprian queen draws thee as a thrall. The example of Kings keeps thee in countenance: bravest Hector and great Achilles were each a soldier under Cupid. Shouldst thou, mayhap, O scion of the Gods, refuse to follow mortals, there are immortals in the sky for you to follow. Mars, laying down his casque, kissed the Queen of Beauty, and the Sire, throwing the thunder-bolt away, breathed the confession "I love".

[1] The second Marquis had married Anna Cambella (see No. CXXXVII.) as far back as 1607, and No. 1 of the series must accordingly be confessed to suit better his gallant son Lord George, whose death is described by his noble kinsman (*Records of Aboyne*, pp. 537-8).

CXXXII. AD ILLUSTREM COMITEM GORDONIUM, MARCHIONIS HUNTLAEI FILIUM, NATU MAXIMUM (1-12).

Tu modo ducebas acies, Hunteïa proles,
  Bellatrixque tuam Gallia sensit opem.
Hoste triumphato, Veneris iam vincula gestas,
  Et te captivum Cypria pone trahit.
Niteris exemplo regum ; fortissimus Hector,
  Magnus et Aeacides miles Amoris erat.
Mortales si forte sequi, Dis nate, recusas,
  In caelo superos, quos imiteris, habes.
Casside deposita, Veneri dedit oscula Mavors,
  Et pater, abiecto fulmine, dixit, Amo.

2. TO THE SAME.

Gordon, first glory of the Scottish youth, thou whose martial virtue places thee on the pedestal of thy father's fame, Victory with her gilded pinions compassed thee around, and the ivory car on white steeds whirled thee along. Now Love and the Graces, and Venus with her team of swans, have begun to trip along, escorting thee to thy Lady. The Muses' aid thou needest also : as they sang erewhile thy triumphs, soon will come Hymen needing celebration.

2. AD EUNDEM.

Prima Caledoniae, Gordoni, gloria pubis,
  Martia quem virtus grandibus aequat avis,
Te prius auratis cinxit victoria pennis,
  Et vexit niveis currus eburnus equis.
Nunc Amor et Charites et iunctis Cypria cycnis,
  Ad dominam tecum carpere coepit iter.
Est opus et Musis : Musae cecinere triumphos
  Ante tuos, veniet mox celebrandus Hymen.

3. ON THE SAME.

While Gordon was too closely pressing siege at Speyer, he felt a ball from the citadel pierce his thigh. The same hero, in suing for nuptials with a bride, finds his heart pierced by Love with Venus' Acidalian shaft. Victor over the city he returned, and, unless the stars deceive, the Nymph of his ambition will relent and yield.

3. DE EODEM.

Dum proprius Nemetum premeret Gordonius urbem,
  Glande sibi figi sensit ab arce femur.
Dum Nymphae thalamos idem sibi destinat Heros,
  Pectus Acidaliae cuspide figit Amor.
Urbe triumphata rediit, nisi sidera fallunt,
  Porriget et victas Nympha petita manus.

1. Proprius.] Misprint in Middelburg Ed. for *propius*. The historical incident is found referred to in Wm. Gordon's *History of the Family of Gordon* (1727), Vol. II., p. 164, but it is the *son* of the Earl of Enzie, not Enzie himself the future second Marquis, who is there said to have been wounded at Speyer.

4. ON THE RETURN OF THE SAME TO THE CITY.

Spring brings violets, summer the golden grain, autumn Bacchus' beverage, grim winter only snows. Why then should it be that the new year begins in winter time? what have the frosts, what have the short days done, to deserve that boon? Now, two-headed Janus, when you seek the initial of the golden year on the ascending slope, you are a senseless dolt. Winter has got all the honours, seeing that winter restored thee, thou best of Gordons, to the folks of Aberdeen.

4. DE EIUSDEM REDITU IN URBEM.

Ver violas, aestas segetes, autumnus Iacchi
Munera fert solus, horrida bruma nives.
Tempore cur igitur brumae novus incipit annus?
Frigora quid, luces quid meruere breves?
Haec dum, Iane biceps, anni primordia Phoebi
Quaeris in acclivi tramite, mente cares.
Cessit honos hiemi, Gordoni maxime rerum,
Abredonum populis te quia reddit hiems.

2. Solus.] Misprint in Middelburg Ed. (as quantity shows), for *solas*, belonging to *nives*.
5. Jane biceps.] Janus presided over the month of January, the "primordia anni".

5. ON THE LAMENT OF THE SAME ON THE DEATH OF BUCKIE.

A chieftain of one of the branches of the house of Gordon. See No. CXL. A fighting race, one of whom fell against the Forbeses at Tilliangus in 1571 (*Misc.* Sp. Cl., II., p. 38); another of them was prominent in the affair of Donnibrissel; but this particular Buckie, here celebrated, is uncertain. It probably refers to a younger Buckie who died in 1630, and would be of like age with George, Lord Gordon. A facsimile signature of a Gordon of Buckie appears in *Misc.* Sp. Cl., I., p. 40.

Buckie succumbed to death—a warrior who while sadly foreboding his country's disasters, preferred to die before. The sad end of a devoted retainer was mourned by Huntly's son; with Aonian waters he bedewed his bier. Through Homer's song Achilles lives after death, and Aeneas' fame survives through Virgil's aid. Buckie excels them both, whose luck has been to be celebrated in a great poet's strain and by a great chieftain's praise.

5. DE EIUSDEM ELEGIA IN OBITUM BUCKII.

Buckius occubuit, patriae qui funera maestus
Dum praesagiret, maluit ante mori.
Funera devoti proles Huntlaea clientis
Flevit, et Aoniis busta rigavit aquis.
Carmine Maeonio post mortem vivit Achilles,
Vivit et Aeneae fama Maronis ope.
Buckius hos superat, cui magni carmine vatis,
Contigit et magni principis ore cani.

6. ON THE DWELLING OF THE SAME WHEN SHAKEN BY A TEMPEST.

Possibly the storm of 1633, of which Spalding speaks as throwing down the "stately crown" of King's College.

O Dwelling of Gordon, hospitable, yet not worthy of him as an inmate, and not to be dwelt in by any of the Peers hereafter, lately we saw you bend under the sweep of ruffian East winds, and huge blocks built in Fergus' day [*i.e.*, of date immemorial] were shaking. Yet you fell not; you, for all that, were not o'erthrown. 'Twas your inmate that caused this boon, for he resembled a Tutelary God. Either the Spirits of the Storm dreaded a people's lamentations, or the prayers that I poured forth have prevailed.

6. DE EIUSDEM HOSPITIO TEMPESTATE CONCUSSO.

Hospita Gordono, non hoc tamen hospite digna
  Et procerum nulli post habitanda domus.
Te modo nimbiferis impelli vidimus Euris,
  Structaque Fergusi tempore saxa quati.
Non tamen eversa es, fuit hospes muneris auctor,
  Et tutelaris Numinis instar erat.
Aut tempestates populi metuere querelas,
  Aut ego quas fudi praevaluere preces.

7. ON THE IMAGE OF HIS LADY, SUSPENDED FROM HIS NECK.

If the Earl of Enzie who became second marquis is the subject of these poems, it is interesting to note that in what is received as the portrait of the second marquis at Aboyne Castle, such a medallion or miniature is seen suspended from his neck.

No garter gold-besprent and gorgeous with the Red Sea's spoils, surrounds thy leg. Neither dost thou wear a star on shoulder, such as outshines Phoebus' light what time he moves Day onward, seated in his gilded car. On thy breast thou bearest this Lady, painted by Apelles. A golden casket encloses it, a work of Myro. When, Gordon, thou fingerest this, thou feelest pangs, and every time thou gazest thou hast a pulse of amorous flame. What praise lives in fetters of the feet or stars of the sky? 'tis better to bear upon the throne of one's breast a celestial Goddess.

7. DE EFFIGIE DOMINAE DE COLLO PENDENTE.

Non tibi crus ambit variata periscelis auro,
  Et Rubri spoliis ambitiosa maris.
Sed neque fers humero stellam, quae lumina Phoebi
  Vincit, ab aurato cum movet axe diem.
Pectore tu dominam gestas, quam pinxit Apelles,
  Aurea concludit capsa, Myronis opus.
Hanc ubi contrectas, Gordoni, vulnera sentis,
  Et quoties spectas, Cypridis igne cales.
Vincla pedum quid laudis habent vel sidera caeli ?
  Sideream plus est pectore ferre Deam.

8. ON A FALL OF THE SAME FROM HIS HORSE.

Wild steed, for your mischief in daring to harm Gordon by a stumble, what punishment should I not wish for you? Off with your trappings and saddle along with your bridle; let no comb tend your back or mane. Don panniers henceforth, and, paired with a donkey, turn the mill, or, like an ox, draw the wain. No rank for you as colt of a generous herd; a brute you are, prime glory of a slow-stepping breed. No Scythian hills nor land of Africa gave you being, nor yet Astur renowned for noble steeds. 'Tis Pluto's steeds that begat you beside Tartarean lakes. Pegasus cast off *his* master, but climbed the heaven: 'tis meet for you to go to the stall of Stygian Jove.

8. DE EIUSDEM LAPSU EX EQUO.

Laedere Gordonum lapsu qui nequiter audes,
  Quid tibi non optem, saeve caballe, mali?
Exue cum freno phaleras et ephippia, tergum
  Nemo paret strigili comere, nemo iubam.
Indue clitellas posthac et iunctus asello
  Verte molam, plaustrum vel trahe, more bovis.
Non potes armenti generosi pullus haberi,
  Bellua, tardigradi gloria prima gregis.
Non iuga te Scythiae, non te tulit Africa tellus,
  Nec quae nobilibus claruit, Astur, equis.
Ditis equi, Nycteus, Aethon, Orphnaeus, Alastor,
  Ad vada Tartareï te genuere lacus.
Pegasus excusso domino conscendit Olympum,
  Ad stabulum Stygii te decet ire Iovis.

9. TO THE SAME, ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

(*Cf. infra*, and for similar strain Vol. I., No. XI.)

On Janus' sacred morn, whoever claims offerings from Johnston, ploughs the strand with unavailing heifers. The Deity we poets worship is rich in silver and gold, grander and more splendid than even Jove. His sheen is golden; his house of gold sparkles with gems, the like of which the wave of the Eastern Sea never knows. He turns and winds his golden-maned coursers in his ruddy car, and, himself all golden, directs his gilded wheels. Gold too is what is champed by his steeds, as is witnessed by the flames that consumed thee, O Phaethon. 'Tis on ambrosia and pure nectar that this breed subsists—food such as regales the whole celestial band, not excepting Jove. Alack for me, the votaries of Phoebus have lurid looks: they are kept down by sore famine and by poverty. Farewell, Phoebus; score out of thy records an old dependent: I am loath to pay vows to an ungrateful God. Incense hereafter I'll bring and fall down at Gordon's shrine; *he* shall be, under great Jove, my protecting Power. I am not afraid that he will behave like my former master and sin after thy example. One ground there is of fear, *he* too cultivates the Muses; and the same infirmity that keeps his brethren down, perhaps affects him as well.

9. AD EUNDEM CALENDIS IANUARII.

Luce sacra Iani, Ionstonum munera quisquis
  Poscit, inutilibus littora bobus arat.
Quem colimus vates, argenti dives et auri
  Est Deus, et maior splendidiorque Iove.
Est iubar auratum, radiat domus aurea gemmis,
  Par quibus Eoi nil habet unda freti.
Flectit et auricomos rutilo temone iugales,
  Et regit auratas, aureus ipse, rotas.
Est et equis fulvum quod mandunt dentibus aurum,
  Spectatum flammis, stirps Clymenaea, tuis.
Vivit et ambrosia pecus hoc et nectare puro,
  Quale bibit superum, cum Iove, tota cohors.
Hei mihi, Phoebeis facies est lurida Mystis,
  Hos gravis esuries pauperiesque premit.
Phoebe vale, veterem fastis erade clientem,
  Me piget ingrato solvere vota Deo.
Tura ferens posthac Gordoni sternar ad aras,
  Ille mihi magno sub Iove Numen erit.
Non ego formido domini ne more prioris
  Se gerat, exemplo peccet et ille tuo.
Una metus causa est: Musas colit ille; sodales
  Qui premit, hunc idem fors quoque morbus habet.

10. ON THE SAME WARRIOR'S JOUSTING WITH THE SPEAR.

Who of the celestials, I ask, whirls the spear in a people's view and wields the Thessalian captain's arms? With might invincible a huge ash is tossed, bigger and weightier than the spear from Pelion. Now he holds it erect; anon he sways it by the middle; then against the foe he directs it with warlike hand. Sometimes he projects it forward, anon he snatches it back lest it slip from hand; and it fears no bronze, for so we see it is armed. He fetches a stroke, he parries, makes feint, makes flight, pours in blow on blow. Neither Pollux as a pugilist nor Eryx could have surpassed him. Light foot is his; keen eyes, nimble hands both; his brow is full of frowns but yet as smooth as snow. Mars can wield the spear and so can his Tritonian sister; but our warrior cannot be deemed either Mars or Mars' fierce sister. In skill Gordon outshines the God, in strength the Goddess: in might of spirit, if we compare them, he surpasses both.

10. DE EIUSDEM HASTILUDIO.

Quis rogo caelicolum populo spectante sarissam
  Vibrat, et Aemonii ventilat arma ducis?
Viribus invictis quassatur fraxinus ingens,
  Qua minor et levior Pelias hasta fuit.
Nunc tenet erectam, mediam nunc librat, in hostem
  Nunc bellatrici dirigit ille manu.
Proiicit interdum, mox, ne ruat, occupat hastam,
  Nec, quibus armatam cernimus, aera timet.
Excipit, eludit, simulat, fugit, ingerit ictus,
  Nec pugil hunc Pollux, nec superasset Eryx.
Pes levis est, acres oculi, manus utraque prompta,
  Plena minis frons est, sed tamen aequa nivi.
Mars hastile gerit, soror et Tritonia, credi
  Mars tamen, aut Martis trux soror ille nequit.
Arte Deum superat Gordonus, robore Divam,
  Ingentes animos confer, utrique praeit.

4. Pelias hasta.] The spear of Achilles, cut on Mount Pelion in Thessaly.

II. TO THE SAME, ON A FIRST OF JANUARY.

(See No. 9 above.)

If a hero may recline at a plain, humble board, I ask you to be my guest the coming morn. Three Gods received hospitality from Hireus in his log-sustained tenement, and a poor shepherd was Alcides' host. Nectar and Ambrosia are reserved for the table of the Gods; Helicon, the idol of my worship, yields me nothing but its water. Disdain not the bowls of the Castalian band: the Castalian stream was always to thy liking.

II. AD EUNDEM CAL. IAN.

Si licet Heroi mensis accumbere vulgi,
  Te mihi convivam luce sequente peto.
Dis tribus hospitium trabe fultum praebuit Hireus,
  Hospes et Alcidae pastor egenus erat.
Nectar et ambrosiam sibi servat mensa Deorum,
  Quem colo, nil Helicon dat mihi praeter aquas.
Pocula Castaliae ne dedignere cohortis,
  Grata tibi semper Castalis unda fuit.

3. Hireus.] Perhaps Abraham in his tent. More probably for Hyrieus, whose story is given in Ovid, *Fasti*, V., 499.

4. Pastor egenus.] Molorchus seems to be meant, in the story of the First Labour of Hercules.

12. ON THE SAME WARRIOR'S STEED (BALAGAUNIUS).

If you count the seasons, the steed "Balagaunius" surpasses in age all the horses that crop the Scottish meads. I would almost believe him to have seen the light either in Marius' consulship or when Troy fell by Grecian guile. His foot is stiff, and leanness is over all his frame, and from his stubborn mouth he rejects the accustomed jagged bit. But when Gordon mounts him, *he* makes him outfly the lightning-bolts and the wing-footed breezes of the South. When the heroic Gordon wakes in old Johnston the Muses of song, what wonder if he likewise shows himself in veteran steeds their lord and master?

12. DE BALAGAUNIO EIUSDEM EQUO.

Tempora si numeres, senio Balagaunius omnes,
  Pascua qui tondent Scotica, vincit equos.
Hunc ego crediderim Mario vel consule natum,
  Pergama vel Graio cum periere dolo.
Pes piger est illi, macies in corpore toto,
  Et solitos duro respuit ore lupos.
Hunc tamen ut scandit Gordonus, fulminis ignes
  Cogit et alipedes antevolare Notos.
In sene Ionstono Musas cum suscitet Heros,
  Quid mirum est vetulis si dominetur equis?

1. Balagaunius.] Some high-sounding name for a "Bucephalus" or "Copenhagen," perhaps originally from Balagown, a messuage on the Aboyne estates.

3. Mario.] Marius being *seven* times consul, the date seems simply chosen to imply antiquity.

CXXXIII. PUPS PRESENTED TO [LADY] ANNE GORDON, DAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

Became Lady Perth. *Records of Aboyne* (New Sp. Cl.), p. 542.

ARGUMENT.

Accept, royal maid, a wee dog and wee bitch, sent from the heights of Benachie, a present from Eliza. The female rejoices in a queen's name, the male in a king's; each is the pink of its sex. They are sleeker than violets and whiter than privet flowers. Their backs shine variegated with Paphian roses. They were whelped by a bitch that inhabits the citadels of the sky, now the glory of the stars, formerly companion of a virgin. Right happy is the dam, when bidding farewell to earth she has won her way to climb Jove's gleaming shrine. The tiny offspring surpasses the fortune of their dam, in that they enter the gilded home where you, Anne, reside. A noble pair, they will romp with you in the shining hall, and from your feeding hand they will nibble ambrosial tit-bits. As often as they give little growls, pretending to be angry, 'twill be yours to stroke their silken backs with snowy hand. Perhaps they will dare to give kisses to rosy lips, or, if they are not so bold, you, divine creature, will perhaps bestow them. Peradventure too they will, as brother and sister, invade your lap, and will, each of them, in your soft bosom dare to snore. Why did Jove lay aside his power divine and assume a swan's plumage and the twisted horns of a scowling bull? Should any of the celestials be amorous, let him take the shape of Eliza's gifts, if he aspires, O Anna, to a nearer fruition of your lips.

CXXXIII. CATELLI ANNAE GORDONIAE, MARCHIONIS HUNTLAEI FILIAE.

Accipe cum catula, regalis virgo, catellum,
  Quos a Bennachiis mittit Eliza iugis.
Femina reginae titulo, mas nomine regis
  Gaudet, et est sexus splendor uterque sui.
Mollitie violas superant, candore ligustra,
  Terga nitent Paphiis vermiculata rosis.
Hos canis enixa est, caeli quae possidet arces,
  Nunc decus astrorum, virginis ante comes.
Est felix nimium genitrix, tellure relicta,
  Lucida quae meruit scandere templa Iovis.
Fortunam superat genitricis pumila proles,
  Dum subit auratos, quos colis, Anna, lares.
Nobile par tecum nitida colludet in aula,
  Carpet et ambrosias, te tribuente, dapes.
Tu, quoties parvis simulant latratibus iras,
  Palpabis nivea serica terga manu.
Basia fors roseis audebunt ferre labellis,
  Vel si non audent, tu, Dea, forte dabis.
Forsan et invadent gremium fraterque sororque,
  Et simul in molli stertet uterque sinu.
Numine cur posito pennas sibi sumpsit oloris
  Iuppiter et torvi cornua flexa bovis?
Si quis amat superum, donis simiIetur Elizae,
  Anna, tuo propius si cupit ore frui.

1. Regalis.] As being of royal descent.

7. Canis.] Allusion to the dog Maera and the virgin Erigone.

CXXXIV. THE NIGHTINGALE TO [LADY] HENRIETTA GORDON, DAUGHTER OF THE SAME MARQUIS.

Henrietta became Lady Seton. *Records of Aboyne* (New Sp. Cl.), p. 542.

ARGUMENT.

Let the gem-bespangled bird serve Juno's throne: pride in any lady I cannot away with. The owl may give homage to Pallas; but since she has a sullen eye, Minerva is not worthy of my regard. On soft swans too may float the Cyprian mother: I am ashamed to pass under the yoke of a wanton harlot. The bird worthy to be Henrietta's obedient pet, alone shall be [the nightingale] Pandion's bird. And why? Henrietta is a Goddess meek, mild and chaste.

CXXXIV. PHILOMELA HENRICAE GORDONIAE, EIUSDEM MARCHIONIS FILIAE.

Gemmeus imperio Iunonis serviat ales,
  In domina fastum non ego ferre queo.
Pallada bubo colat, sed cum sit lumine torvo,
  Non est obsequio digna Minerva meo.
Mollibus et cycnis vectetur Cypria mater,
  Sub iuga lascivae me pudet ire lupae.
Serviet Henricae volucris Pandionis uni,
  Scilicet haec humilis, blanda, pudica Dea est.

CXXXV. THE PHOENIX TO [LADY] JANE GORDON, DAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

This Jane became Lady Haddington. *Records of Aboyne* (New Sp. Cl.), p. 542.

ARGUMENT.

Lately, I remember, dark brown Indus gave a bird to Anne: that bird, when it lists, can speak with human voice. To Henrietta was sent, as is said, a bird from Thracian clime: 'tis a creature that wakes the Orphean lyre. Jane, if a nursling kindred to thyself delights thee, thou art welcome to have me sent to thee by the painted Arab. Purple is my clothing, and a Tyrian dress like thine is my garment; my neck is rival to thy ringlets. Part of my tail is blue, part purple with African dye; the former recalls the colour of thine eyes, the latter of thy lips. A pink diadem sparkles on my brow, like that wherewith thou, Goddess, bindest becomingly thy ambrosial tresses. Ten centuries are assigned me by the Fates: if due reward befalls thy merits, as many centuries await thee as well. To me belongs the dominion of the feathered tribes: thou, royal maiden, bearest the sceptre among girls of high degree. Beneath the cope of sky there is no equal among birds to me. Earth likewise bears and has borne no match for thee.

CXXXV. PHOENIX IANAE GORDONIAE, MARCHIONIS HUNTLAEI FILIAE.

Nuper avem, memini, dedit Annae decolor Indus,
  Haec solet humano, cum lubet, ore loqui.
Missus et Henricae Thracum de finibus ales
  Dicitur: Orpheam provocat ille lyram.
Iana, tui similis te si delectat alumnus,
  Accipe me, pictus quem tibi misit Arabs.
Purpura me, Tyrius pariter se velat amictus,
  Et mihi sunt cirris aemula colla tuis.
Caerula pars caudae est, pars Afro murice picta,
  Illa tuis oculis concolor, ista labris.
Puniceo vertex radiat diademate, quali
  Te decet ambrosias cingere, Diva, comas.
Fata mihi dant saecla decem, si debita merces
  Est meritis, totidem te quoque saecla manent.
Me penes imperium est volucrum, tu sceptra puellas
  Inter honoratas, regia virgo, geris.
Arce sub aetherea par est mihi nulla volucrum,
  Nulla parem tellus fert tibi, nulla tulit.

1. Decolor.] In the Middelburg edition it is misprinted "docolor". *Decolor* must be the true reading, as it is Propertius's epithet for "Indus". The epithet alludes rather to the colour of the inhabitants around than to that of the waters of the stream. The bird of Indus must be the "Psittacus" of Ov., *Am.*, II. 6·1.

3. Thracum ales.] Philomela, see "Pandion's bird" in previous poem.

7. Purpura.] The germ of these features as to colour is found in Herodotus, II. 73, but the poet has freely expanded in detail the hints there contained.

CXXXVI. ON THE THREE GORDON SISTERS.

Spald. *Trubles*, I. pp. 30, 176; II. 528-9. See the three previous poems. Beauty in a triad of daughters has distinguished at different epochs the House of Gordon. The well-known ballad of the Duke of Gordon's daughter makes mention of *three* a century earlier, about 1530. Child's *Ballads*, IV. p. 102.

ARGUMENT.

Adore the three Gordon dames, and, if you list, gaze on them; but if you fear flames, nets, darts, flee their face. There is Anne with her torches, Henrietta with her toils, Jane with her arrows: by them the God of Love consumes, ensnares, transfixes hearts. As for the Fates, complain of *them* no more, launch no more accusations against *them:* the Gordon dames show cruelty more fell. One Fate holds the distaff, another the spindle, the third alone cuts the thread; but in yon trio each dame alike doth slay.

CXXXVI. DE TRIBUS GORDONIIS SORORIBUS.

Tres cole Gordonas, et si lubet adspice, visas
  Sed fuge, si flammas, retia, tela, times.
Anna faces, Henrica plagas, fert Iana sagittas,
  His cremat, illaqueat, pectora figit Amor.
De Parcis iam parce queri, nec crimina Divis
  Obiice, Gordonae plus feritatis habent.
Una colum, fusum tenet altera, tertia filum
  Parca secat, pariter sed necat illa trias.



CXXXVII. TOMB OF THE MOST NOBLE AND HIGH-SPIRITED LADY, ANNE CAMPBELL, MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLY.

See No. LXXIV., where also "Heroina". There appears to be no trace now of any such monument in Bishop Lichton's, otherwise St. John's, aisle, forming the north transept, in Old Machar church; we can only guess the spot. See Orem (ed. 1830), p. 107, on its later name, the Gordon's aisle, and Spalding *Trubles*, I. 90, on decease and burial of this marchioness in 1638.

ARGUMENT.

Erect for Cambella a tomb of pure marble, in this spot where you see the lineaments of Lichton the Prelate. Let the elaborate structure repose on Phrygian columns, and let the apex of the mausoleum touch the clouds. In the midst a Goddess is to be carved, whose locks would outshine gold, whose eyes the stars, whose breast ivory. Let the image of her consort Huntly be carved close by, bearing the martial features of her thundering chief. Let the white marbles be variegated with noble gems and the spoils of the Red Sea and the Sea of Sidon. Heap sapphires, diamonds, jaspers, and the fires that chrysolite can yield or the pyropus. Nor let the gleam of silver be awanting nor of rich gold, such as the people of Peru gather in their native hills. Let Art giving priceless value form a faultless masterpiece of carving, worthy of the hand of Phidias or Praxiteles. In such a shrine she who was the paragon of all worth and of all beauty deserved to lie, or in one finer still.

CXXXVII. TUMULUS NOBILISSIMAE HEROINAE, ANNAE CAMBELLAE, MARCHIONISSAE DE HUNTLEY.

Erige Cambellae tumulum de marmore puro,
  Hic ubi Lichtoni Praesulis ora vides.
Incumbat Phrygiis moles operosa columnis,
  Et Mausolei nubila tangat apex.
In medio sculpenda Dea est, quae crinibus aurum,
  Sidera luminibus, pectore vincat ebur.
Coniugis Huntlaei iuxta caeletur imago,
  Martia fulminei quae gerat ora ducis.
Candida nobilibus varientur marmora gemmis,
  Et spoliis Rubri Sidoniique maris.
Congere sapphiros, adamantas, iaspides, ignes
  Et quos chrysolithus, quosque pyropus, habet.
Nec nitor argenti desit, nec divitis auri,
  Quod legit in patriis gens Peruana iugis.
Ars pretium superans formet sine labe toreuma,
  Phidiaca dignum Praxitelisque manu.
Optima quae rerum fuit, et pulcherrima, tali
  Promeruit tumulo vel meliore tegi.

2. ON THE SAME.

Why risest thou in Parian marble a wondrous tomb, and wherefore gleamest thou with the perpetual light of so many gems? Why are the stones crusted over with silver and with gold? why seekest thou a grace from the art of Phidias? Since thou enclosest in thy rich womb Cambella's ashes, thou hast that within that doth commend thee more.

2. DE EODEM.

Marmore cur Pario surgis venerabile bustum,
  Et tot gemmarum perpete luce nites?
Argento lapides cur incrustantur et auro?
  Cur tibi Phidiaca quaeris ab arte decus?
Cambellae cineres gremio cum divite claudas,
  Quod te commendet plenius, intus habes.

CXXXVIII. ON THE DEATH OF THE MOST NOBLE AND HIGH-SPIRITED LADY, ISABELLA SETON, COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE.

(*See No.* LIII. A.)

ARGUMENT.

What do ancestral titles, wealth, or husband's fame avail, or pledges of love worthy of Jove's consort? Where is the charm of locks like gold, brow like white privet-flower, eyes rivalling stars, lips emulating roses? Golden virtue, princely manners, glowing piety, what is the real worth of these? Paragon of all perfection, this daughter of the House of Seton succumbed to death's dart, which has, alas, wounded us more sorely. 'Twas her fate to perish once, but we, smitten by her fate, are doomed to perish often by wounds more than one.

CXXXVIII. IN OBITUM NOBILISS. HEROINAE ISABELLAE SETONIAE COMITISSAE LADERDELIAE.

Quid proavum tituli, vel opes, vel fama mariti,
 Pignora quid prosunt coniuge digna Iovis?
Quid coma par auro, frons quid iuvat aequa ligustris,
 Aemula sideribus lumina, labra rosis,
Aurea quid virtus, et digni principe mores,
 Fervida vel pietas utilitatis habent?
Cui nil defuerat, cecidit Setonia leti
 Cuspide, quam nobis plus nocuisse queror.
Occidit illa semel: fato nos illius icti,
 Cogimur haud uno vulnere saepe mori.

2. Pignora.] In post-Augustan Latin, simply as "children". Among these had been the Joanna of poem No. XCIX.

2. ON THE SAME LADY.

On her embroideries see No. LIII. A.

Another Penelope lies here, another Pallas, as potent with the shuttle as with the Babylonian needle. We have seen wild beasts by her art embroidered in gold, and birds on fine linen clad in varied plumage. We have seen, in silver, fishes depicted underneath the deep, and Nymphs such as bear sway in the glassy waves. Upon the silkworms' spoils a Goddess's cunning hand inwove flowers, and apples rivalling the fruit-casks of Tyre. The same deft hand made kings and captains to step into view in tapestry hangings, and with bold art fashioned lordly men as Gods. In short, whatever prophetic poets have portrayed in song, her needle has bidden live for aye. Ye weird sisters, who rule the spindles and life's thread, this lady surely should have been safe from you.

2. DE EADEM.

Altera Penelope iacet hic, iacet altera Pallas,
  Tam radio pollens quam Babylonis acu.
Illius arte feras intexi vidimus auro,
  Et volucres bysso multicolore tegi.
Vidimus argento pictos sub gurgite pisces,
  Et Nymphas vitreis quae dominantur aquis.
Bombycum spoliis Divae sollertia flores
  Texuit, et Tyriis aemula poma cadis.
Intulit aulaeis eadem regesque ducesque,
  Audaci dominos finxit et arte Deos.
Denique fatidici quidquid cecinere Poetae,
  Illius aeternum vivere iussit acus.
Quae regitis fusos et vitae fila sorores,
  Haec saltem vobis non violanda fuit.

9. Intulit.] This and the following distich refer to scenes in her tapestry work not specifically described in the enumeration of No. LIII. A, which concern natural objects and not historical or epic scenes.

13. Sorores.] *i.e.*, the Three Fates, because represented as spinners of life's thread.

CXXXIX. ON ELIZABETH GORDON, LADY OF WARDES.

The history of this lady, who had a dubious reputation, is found in Davidson's *Garioch*, pp. 220-1. She was a daughter of John Gordon of Newton, and was wife of Sir John Leslie, the first baronet, of Wardes, now spelt Wardhouse. After a chequered career she died of cancer at Durham in 1642. See Spalding *Trubles*, II. 217. ; Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, II. 134.

ARGUMENT.

The Shepherd of Ida stood surveying Lady Gordon's bower, and there too were the three Goddesses, whom love for the apple did consume too fiercely. The shepherd was distinguished by his crook, Jove's spouse by her gorgeous bird, Pallas by her shield, Venus by her flame. In the midst stood Lady Gordon, fairest creature in the world, and the fine linen garment clothing her was as white as snow. Glancing at her, Paris, as if moonstruck, grew dumb in amaze; soon recovering himself he let fall these words: "When I took Juno as stately, Minerva as sagacious, Venus as beautiful, I was, in my vision, blind".

CXXXIX. DE ELIZABETHA GORDONIA WARDESIAE DOMINA.

Gordonae thalamum pastor circumstetit Idae,
  Tresque Deae, pomi quas nimis ussit amor.
Pastor erat baculo, coniunx Iovis alite picto
  Insignis, clipeo Pallas et igne Venus.
In medio Gordona fuit pulcherrima rerum,
  Quaque tegebatur sindonis aequa nivi.
Hanc Paris adspectans stupuit ceu sidere tactus;
  Mox ad se rediens talia dicta dedit:
"Cum mihi Iuno gravis, prudens Tritonia visa est,
  Et formosa Venus, lumine caecus eram".

1. Circumstetit.] Probably in some piece of tapestry.
6. Sindonis.] As a nominative, seems a coinage of Johnston's.

2. ON THE SAME LADY.

When sleep had stolen over her, the framework of her couch, through some strange hap not long ago, gave way, and Eliza tumbled out. Close to her chamber stood Paris, the arbiter of beauty, and grouped around him were Venus, Juno, and Minerva. The Shepherd with the apple in his hand, the moment he saw Eliza undressed, exclaimed: "She, she alone deserves beauty's prize".

2. DE EADEM.

Somnus ut obrepsit lecti compage soluta,
Nescio quo fato, nuper Eliza rüit.
Adstabat thalamo formae Paris arbiter, illi
Cingebant Cypris, Iuno, Minerva latus.
Poma ferens pastor, nudam cum vidit Elizam,
Haec formae pretium sola meretur, ait.

3. ON THE SAME LADY.

The jointed framework of her couch gave way, and all of a heap the Nymph of Tillyfour[1] fell, smothered almost in feathers. Her maid-servants saw the mischief, but not one was seen to mourn or tear their bloodless cheeks. The sole creatures that mourned their mistress were the pups she had reared, and pitiful was their whining mixed with tears. Hence learn, ye mortals, what poor fidelity is in girls, what leal fidelity dwells in whelps.

3. DE EADEM.

Cardine luxato thalami, Tilifuria Nympha
Corruit, et plumis pene sepulta fuit.
Spectavere nefas famulae, sed plangere nullam
Vidimus, exsangues vel laniare genas.
Quos aluit soli dominam luxere catelli,
Et iunctum lacrimis flebile murmur erat:
Discite mortales, quam sit male firma puellis,
Et quam sit catulis intemerata fides.

[1] The chapel at Tillyfour, where Sir John Leslie, her husband, was buried, was Sir John's "own chapel". Spalding *Trubles*, I. 357.

CXL. ON THE DEATH OF JOHN GORDON, YOUNGER OF BUCKIE.

(*See No.* CXXXII. 5.)

ARGUMENT.

Here rest Buckie's ashes. His mind, disdaining what is here below, takes its course to the region which is its due dwelling. Mounting the ether he rises above the axis of the sky, here where he has begun to enjoy the face of Deity. 'Tis not of Lethe that he drinks, but pure nectar, nor doth darkness gird him round, but an unsullied radiance. Far away in a melancholy vale, and among the silent people, he sings hymns, which the winged choirs have taught him. On earth he had sown his seed, in heaven is his harvest, and as victor he now has the rewards of his sweltering toil. Lament for those who have reached only Elysium; as for a celestial, refrain from staining the cheeks with tears, whoe'er thou art that preferrest heaven to earth.

CXL. IN OBITUM IOANNIS GORDONII, DE BUCKIE IUNIORIS.

Hic cinis est Bucki : mens dedignata quod infra est,
  Ad loca virtuti debita carpit iter.
Aethera conscendens caeli supereminet axes,
  Hic ubi iam coepit Numinis ore frui.
Non bibit hic Lethen, sed vivit nectare puro,
  Nec cingunt tenebrae, sed sine faece nitor.
Valle procul maesta, populisque silentibus, hymnos
  Concinit, aligeri quos docuere chori.
Fecerat in terris sementem, messis in alto est,
  Et iam sudoris praemia victor habet.
Quos tenet Elysium defle; pro caelite, caelum
  Quisquis humo praefers, tingere parce genas.

CXLI. ON THE DEATH OF MR. DAVID BALLANTYNE OF KINNOCHAR, CLERGYMAN.

A relation of Adam Ballantyne or Bellenden, Bishop of Aberdeen (see No. CXV. 9), as appears from the following extract from illustrations to Row's *History*, p. 260: "Mr. Adam Balledyn, laird of Kilconquhar or Ken-na-where" (alluding to the popular pronunciation of the estate, "Kinneuchar"). See also Calderwood, *H. of Ch.*, 7·155.

ARGUMENT.

By the fatal scythe Ballantyne has fallen, on the eve of closing six half decades of time with rapid wheels. In him perished at the same time true Piety and aught of Honour and Candour remaining in the world. The Graces have fled, and the arts of Pallas, and the cultured accomplishment of weighty Eloquence. His wealth he left to others, but his paternal virtues, which he cherished, he has carried away with him to the stars. Be it men or Gods, O cruel Death, thou meanest to aim at, henceforth rage against all or any at thy will. Wield promiscuously the fatal brand, and toss grimly everywhere funereal torches. The darling of mankind thou, abominable wretch, hast torn away; the force of cruelty can no further go.

CXLI. IN OBITUM M. DAVIDIS BALANTINI DE KINNOCHAR, ECCLESIASTAE.

Falce Balantinus fatali concidit, aevi
  Sex properans rapidis claudere lustra rotis.
Vera simul periit pietas et quidquid honesti,
  Quidquid et ingenuae mentis in orbe fuit.
Fugerunt Charites, fugerunt Palladis artes,
  Cultus et eloquii cum gravitate nitor.
Liquit opes aliis: virtutes ille paternas,
  Quas coluit, secum vectus in astra tulit.
In quoscunque lubet posthac, Mors improba, saevi,
  Sive paras homines figere, sive Deos.
Utere fatali nullo discrimine ferro,
  Et quate funereas tristis ubique faces.
Delicias hominum rapuisti, pessima rerum:
  Ulterius feritas tendere nulla potest.

CXLII. ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM GORDON, MERCHANT IN ABERDEEN.

ARGUMENT.

Gordon the merchant has now left the earth: honour and golden piety were ever his companions. Ask not whither he wends his way, what merchandise he is in quest of, or what moneys he intends to pay for merchandise. His face is toward Heaven, and God he seeks beyond Ether's battlements. For his wealthy treasure he gives nought but vows. How far *he* towers above all merchants, whose trading-port is Heaven, whose merchandise is Divinity, whose money of exchange is pious prayers!

CXLII. IN OBITUM GULIELMI GORDONII MERCATORIS ABREDONENSIS.

Gordonus mercator humum iam liquit: honestas
  Huic comes et pietas aurea semper erat.
Ne rogites quo carpat iter, quas quaerere merces,
  Solvere vel quae pro mercibus aera paret.
Astra petit, quaeritque Deum super aetheris arces,
  Divite pro gaza nil nisi vota dedit.
Quam mercatores longe supereminet omnes,
  Cui polus emporium est, merx Deus, aera preces.

CXLIII. ON GILBERT HAY, SON OF WILLIAM, EARL OF ERROL.

William, the ninth earl, held the earldom from 1631 to 1636. He was son of the Earl Francis who is celebrated in No. XCI.

ARGUMENT.

Errol's son hardly counts three years, and yet he shows tokens of his native disposition before the time. You notice how in his father's hall he hunts hares, how, though a boy, he summons the hounds with infant's whistle. The greyhounds he delights to view as they go barking round him, and he strokes their backs and face with no timid hand. Anon he carries the falcon on his fist, or sends it aloft into the sky, and tinges the ground with the thin

blood of fowls. Anon he handles the lightning brand of his namesake ancestor, the same who shielded the right side of the Bruce in every fray. Sometimes in tiny fingers the boy grasps the arms, which you see had been dipped in Danish gore. And while he grasps the armour, his one exclamation is "Charles," and his act and demeanour, believe me, carry weighty omen. To fight for our country and for our country's sire and king, was always the conspicuous glory of the Hays. 'Tis for Fatherland and for thee, O Charles, that this boy, no degenerate heir of his ancestors, now shakes martial arms.

CXLIII. DE GILBERTO HAYO, GULIELMI COMITIS ERROLII FILIO.

Nondum tres numerans Erroli filius annos,
  Indolis ante diem dat documenta suae.
Adspicis ut patria lepores venetur in aula,
  Ut puer infanti convocet ore canes.
Latrantes circum gestit spectare molossos,
  Tergaque non timida palpat et ora manu.
Nunc gerit accipitrem pugno, nunc mittit in auras,
  Et tenui volucrum sanguine tingit humum.
Fulmineum nunc tractat avi cognominis ensem,
  Qui dextrum Brusi texit ubique latus.
Interdum digitis prensat puer arma tenellis,
  Haec quae Cimbrorum tincta cruore vides.
Armaque dum prensat, vox illi Carolus una est,
  Nec leve, crede mihi, quod facit omen habet.
Pro patrio pugnare solo patriaeque parente,
  Nobilis Hayorum gloria semper erat.
Carole, pro patria, pro te non degener heres
  Martia maiorum iam puer arma quatit.

9. Cognominis.] Gilbertus de Haya, in time of Robert Bruce, was the first of Hereditary Constables furnished by the House of Errol.

12. Cimbrorum.] On the armorial bearings of the Hays see No. LVIII.

13. Carolus.] The struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament was now devel

CXLIV. TO MR. WILLIAM SPANG, MINISTER TO THE SCOTS MERCHANTS AT THE PORT OF CAMPVERE.

On the occasion of sending to him some "Encomia" on the notable cities of Scotland, along with several other small poems not then previously printed.

Regarding Spang see *Correspondence of Earls of Ancram, etc.*, II. 368; Spalding *Trubles*, II. (index), and *plura* in his cousin Principal Baillie's *Letters, etc.;* also his genealogy in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, 9·349. It was Spang who brought out the tight little volume of the Middelburg edition of 1642, a marvel of the typographic art in compression, and containing the collected poems of Arthur Johnston both secular and sacred.

ARGUMENT.

In my gift to you, Spang, you perceive a work neither polished with the pumicestone nor decorated with Tyrian purple dye. You, however, think it worthy of enjoying vital air, and the Batavian land follows your wayward lead. Not Johnston but Scotland owes you thanks: 'tis not my memorials but my country's that your taste approves.

CXLIV. AD D. GULIELMUM SPANGIUM, EMPORII SCOTORUM VERIAE ECCLESIASTEN, CUM AD EUM MITTERET CIVITATUM ALIQUOT SCOTIAE ILLUSTRIUM ENCOMIA SIMUL CUM COMPLURIBUS ALIIS NUMQUAM ANTEHAC EXCUSIS POEMATIIS.

Quod tibi donavi, Spangi, nec pumice rasum,
Nec Tyrio pictum murice cernis opus.
Tu tamen hoc dignum censes vitalibus auris,
Errat et exemplo terra Batava tuo.
Non tibi Ionstonus, sed debet Scotia grates,
Non mea, sed patriae tu monumenta probas.

CXLV. ON THE LIKENESS OF MR. DAVID BETON, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.

See No. LXIX. on the Betons as physicians.

ARGUMENT.

'Tis Beton's likeness you behold; his breathing image is before you, representing, as is meet, at once the sage of Cos and him of Pergamus. He of Cos was physician to kings; the other to Caesar of the Capitol: this was likewise a royal physician and imperial too. While the clever painter strives to represent the rest, his art doth fail, and the canvas shows no trifling shortcoming. Gifted with so many languages, such faculty of brilliant speech, the subject of his art yet seems here to lack all voice. Again the painter failed when he varnished outwardly that breast which knows no varnish at all within.

CXLV. DE EFFIGIE D. DOCTORIS DAVIDIS BETONII, MEDICI REGII.

Adspicis effigiem Betoni, spirat imago
  Iure simul Coum Pergameumque senem.
Cous erat regum, Tarpeii Caesaris alter,
  Regius hic medicus Caesareusque fuit.
Cetera dum sollers conatur reddere pictor,
  Deficit ars, tabulae nec levis error inest.
Cui tot sunt linguae, dicendi tanta facultas,
  Et nitor, hic omni voce carere vides.
Hic quoque deliquit pictor, cum pectora fuco
  Oblevit, fuci quae nihil intus habent.

2. Coum . . . Pergameum.] Hippocrates, Galen.

9. Fucus.] A play upon the double sense of this word as *colour* literally and, by transference, *glamour*, *disguise*, *falsehood*.

CXLVI. TO A LADY, FROM THE ENGLISH.

This extravaganza, by way of compliment to a lady, is rich with the fancy of the Elizabethan time. The original source has not been discovered.

ARGUMENT.

Ask not regarding the gleaming atoms, whensoever the sun unfolds his rosy ray, whither they prepare to drift along. 'Tis on thee the boon of heaven and of the upper powers bestows the sparkling dust, and Venus herself entwines it in thy locks. Ask not whither Philomel wends her way, what time the hoar frost falls, and the ancestral grove stands leafless. She nestles in thy throat's liquid recess to winter there, and thence she pours her vernal ode. Ask not whither Flora calls away the roses, what time the sun urges his prone steeds southward away from the northern clime. These plant themselves at thy feet: a thousand rose-gardens thou suppliest to the world, a thousand seeds of flowers thou cherishest. Ask not in what pool the stars, which one sees glide along in the quiet night, sink their ruddy flames. Into thine eyes thou conjurest them; in these orbs they linger, just like stars fixed in their rolling spheres above. Neither ask as to the Phoenix, whether it is in the East or West that that bird places its incense-breathing nest. That bird, when worn out with nerveless age, hies to thee and dissolves in ambrosial odours on thy breast.

CXLVI. AD DOMINAM, EX ANGLICO.

Ne rogites, roseum sol dum iubar explicat, auro
  Fulgentes atomi, quo volitare parent.
Hoc caeli superumque favor te pulvere donat,
  Et Venus hunc cirris implicat ipsa tuis.
Ne rogites, quo carpat iter Philomela, pruina
  Dum ruit, et patrium stat sine fronde nemus.
Illa tui liquido se condens gutturis antro
  Hic hiemat, vernum fundit et inde melos.
Ne rogites, quo Flora rosas ableget, ab Arcto
  Sol ubi declives in Noton urget equos.
Hae tibi se sistunt ; tu mille rosaria mundo
  Sufficis, et florum semina mille foves.
Ne rogites, rutilas quo mergant gurgite flammas
  Sidera, quae labi nocte silente, vides.
Haec oculis rapis astra tuis, his orbibus haerent,
  Non secus ac superis sidera fixa rotis.
Nec rogites, nidum phoenix an ture calentem
  Ponat in Eois Hesperiisve plagis.
Ad te festinans senio confectus inerti,
  Ales in ambrosio liquitur ille sinu.

CXLVII. ON THE SPOUSE OF ENDYMION PORTER, OF THE ROYAL BED-CHAMBER, ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, FROM THE ENGLISH.

Endymion Porter accompanied Prince Charles and Buckingham in their expedition to Madrid, 1623 (Nichols' *Progr.*, 4·877, 940); was mixed up in the fortunes of King Charles I.; see also three interesting letters by Porter in *Nicholas Papers* (Camd. Soc.), Vol. I. The vein of thought is kindred with that of CXLVII.

ARGUMENT.

Go hunt the Armenian wild beast, and send its precious skin as a present to Endymion's Goddess. Such be the presents to the Goddess, although she herself is softer and whiter than any Armenian wild beast. Climb mountain peaks, and if in those rocks there is any star, whose rays a diamond concentrates in a short blaze, you will lay it at the feet of the Goddess, who surpasses with her eyes all the light that Jove's high lightning bolt can yield. Dive in the eastern waves, and there let the pearl be sought, which you see formed by the dew of heaven. Let, I say, the pearl be sought though it dazzles the eyes of Kings, and let it surpass all the wealth that the sea conceals. Yield this also to the Goddess, although to her a tear is more precious than gems, such as the shell produces. What royal mandates do I here enjoin? With what languid service do my attendants wait on me for *my* behests? The Goth does not hunt for me, neither does the brown-coloured Indian climb rocks nor the sluggish race of Aethiopians enter the waters. Though thus emulous of Kings whom their own self-confidence deceives, 'tis in credit rather than in real assets that our Muse gives boons.

CXLVII. DE ENDYMIONIS PORTERI CUBICULARII REGII CONIUGE, CAL. IAN. EX ANGLICO.

Armeniam venare feram, pretiosaque terga
  Endymioneae munera mitte Deae.
His Dea donetur, quamvis sit mollior ipsa
  Qualibet Armenia candidiorque fera.
Scande iuga, et si quae stella est in rupibus illis,
  Cui radios adamas contrahit igne brevi,
Hanc dabis inventam Divae, quae vincit ocellis,
  Alta Iovis quidquid regia lucis habet.
Eois te merge vadis, quaeratur in illis
  Unio, quem caeli rore tumere vides.
Unio quaeratur praestringens lumina regum,
  Et, quascunque tegunt aequora, vincat opes.
Hunc quoque da Divae, quamvis pretiosior illi
  Lacrima sit gemmis, quas dare concha potest.
Regia quam vates hic do mandata? ministri
  Quam lentas adhibent ad mea iussa manus!
Nec Geta venatur, nec scandit decolor Indus
  Saxa, nec Aethiopum gens hebes intrat aquas.
Aemula sic Regum, sua quos fiducia fallit,
  Spe, potius quam re, nostra Camena beat.

16. Lentas.] The Middelburg text has *lentus*, a clear misprint.

CXLVIII. ON A LADY VOYAGING, FROM THE ENGLISH.

Subject or original has not been traced.

ARGUMENT.

Farewell, Goddess: let the sea cease to bring back the dew into mine eyes or the breeze to echo my sighings; but may Thetis emulating thy bland look gaze placidly upon thee, and gently let the south wind breathe in thine ear. Let no bold wave heave himself high in Ocean and presume to come near to taste thy lip. Ah, my fear is that Love may affect both billow and breeze, and both rising high may trouble the main. Now if Love does wound

by the law of fate, then learn thou, O Sea, to feel emotion, as is meet, in human mode. Let there be a heaving in the breast of the deep, such soft emotion as a lover feels, and let there be no clouded brow or face wrinkled with frowns. And, ye fierce winds, if perchance ye open mouths, ah, I beseech you, propel the sails with gentle breath. Each behaving after his own courses, let both conspire that my lady friend may reach her haven safe and sound. So a generous error will extricate my lady from you both, and let each Power thereafter rush headlong on in his own wild way.

CXLVIII. DE DOMINA NAVIGANTE, EX ANGLICO.

Diva vale: parcant oculos mihi rore tumentes
  Aequora, vel gemitus aura referre meos.
Sed spectet te blanda tui Thetis aemula vultus,
  Leniter et molli spiret in aure Notus.
Ne quis in Oceano fluctus se sublevet audax,
  Coneturque tuo comminus ore frui.
Ah vereor, ne figat Amor fluctumque Notumque
  Et simul insurgens turbet uterque fretum.
Quod si figit Amor fatorum lege, moveri,
  Ut decet, exemplo tu, mare, disce meo.
Sit pelago motus, blando sed qualis amanti est,
  Nubila nec frons sit, nec caperata minis.
Vosque truces venti, si forsan solvitis ora,
  Ah, precor, ah, anima pellite vela levi.
Quisque suo se more gerens, conspiret uterque,
  Sospes ut in portum possit amica vehi.
Sic dominam vobis generosus subtrahet error,
  Inque suum exitium pronus uterque ruat.

CXLIX. ON THE EARL OF HOLLAND.

ARGUMENT.

Behold with what foolish pursuits the courtier passes life along: one rears hawks, this other hounds; one set pampers horses, another rejoices in the dance; one colours his cheeks with rouge, another with wine. This one is wiped clean of cash by a boxer, that by a courtesan and an actor; others there are whose wealth is wasted by gaming all night long. Higher soars Rich, the heir of generous race, because enamoured with Apollo's lyre. The Muses whom he cherishes, he also protects with gilded wings, and his joy is to plead for the Aonian quire. The youth of Parnassus follow him as their dictator and offer suppliantly due incense to their chief. Ye Muses, give us back Horace, restore us Maro: Britain has now produced another Maecenas.

CXLIX. DE COMITE HOLLANDIO.

Adspice quam studiis vitam traducat ineptis
 Aulicus, accipitres hic alit, ille canes,
Una saginat equos, gaudet pars una choreis,
 Iste genas fuco purpurat, ille mero.
Hunc pugil, hunc meretrix emungit et histrio nummis,
 Sunt quibus et pernox alea vastat opes.
Altius assurgit generosi sanguinis heres,
 Richaeus, Clariae captus amore lyrae.
Quas colit, auratis Musas hic protegit alis,
 Gaudet et Aonio dicere iura choro.
Hunc dictatorem sequitur Parnassia pubes,
 Fertque suo supplex debita tura duci.
Reddite Pierides Flaccum, revocate Maronem,
 Iam Maecenatem terra Britanna tulit.

8. Richaeus.] The family name of Earl of Warwick and Holland from 1618, when the title was revived and conferred upon Baron Rich of Leeze. The last Earl of Warwick and Holland died in 1759 (*Engl. Encycl.;* Biogr. in *Warwick*). See also note on No. VIII. 70. The title Holland is not from the European country, but from a district of that name in Lincolnshire (Nichols' *Progr.*, 4·1005).

CL. ON MARGARET HAY,[1] DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF ERROL.

ARGUMENT.

Glory of the maiden band, Hay the Demoiselle is either sprung of seed divine or by favour of the Gods has grown a Goddess. Golden her hair, gem-like her eyes; her lips are ruddy with scarlet: snowy whiteness rules the rest. Her breath is ambrosial, breathing nought but amomum, spikenard, violets and roses of the Carse-land. Following her lead, the Siren may learn to quaver melodiously in song and the Goddess [Diana] get lessons in leading up the woodland dances. The lute in Euterpe's hand grows mute, what time she sways the sounding quill that sweeps the gilded lyre. As oft as she takes tapestry in hand, Semiramis herself, nay, Pallas may resign to her the needle. Should she walk abroad, Leda will cease to please high Jove, Leucothoe to please Apollo, or Venus Mars.

CL. DE MARGARETA HAYA COMITIS ERROLII FILIA.

Virginei decus Haya chori, vel nata Deorum
  Semine, vel Divum munere facta Dea est.
Aurea caesaries, sunt gemmea lumina, cocco
  Labra rubent, niveus cetera candor habet.
Os olet ambrosiam, nec spirat praeter amomum
  Et nardum et violas Carsiacasque rosas.
Dum praeit haec, siren voces inflectere cantu,
  Et nemorum discat ducere Diva choros.
Quam gerit Euterpe, mutescit barbitos, illa
  Dum regit auratae plectra canora lyrae.
Texta manu quoties capit, ipsa Semiramis illi,
  Ipsa suam possit cedere Pallas acum.
Prodeat haec, nec Leda Iovi est, nec candida Phoebo
  Leucothoe, Marti nec placitura Venus.

11. Semiramis.] *Cf.* Babylonis on p. 192.

[1] Probably the Lady Margaret Hay, who was a younger sister of Sophia Hay, as to whom see Vol. I. 293.

CLI. ON THE DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON, ADVOCATE IN ABERDEEN.

ARGUMENT.

First, of *one* eye's light bereft, Anderson ere long was deprived of the use of *both* his feet. No lingering then ; having got now two calls from the celestial judgment-seat, he bowed submissive, and with free-will bade sad earth farewell. Behold herein the conduct of an equitable pleader and of a just judge. In both capacities he loves right and keeps the laws of court.

CLI. IN OBITUM M. GULIELMI ANDERSONI, CAUSIDICI ABREDONENSIS.

Alterius primum spoliatus luminis usu,
  Mox Andersonus captus utroque pede est.
Nec mora, caelesti iam bis de sede vocatus
  Paruit, et tristem sponte reliquit humum.
Adspice causidici partes et iudicis aequi :
  Ius amat et leges servat uterque fori.

[*End of Epigrammata, as enlarged by the above mainly Posthumous Additions, viz.,* CXXIX.-CLI., *added in the Middelburg Edition of* 1642.]

FINIS EPIGRAMMATUM EX EDITIONE MIDDELBURGENSI, MDCXLII.

Posthumous Additions to the "Parerga" as appearing in Middelburg Edition of 1642.

CLII. 1. MINERVA TO VENUS.

This, with its pendant, No. 2, forms a pair of poems, in which an epistolary debate between the two rival goddesses, presiding over wisdom and love respectively, is instituted. The whole is a fine tesselation of gems from ancient mythology enriched with ore of more modern fancy, and the vein recalls the kindred contest in the "Princess" of Tennyson between the Lady Blanche and Lady Psyche.

ARGUMENT.

Thus writes Pallas, and do thou, her Cyprian sister, read; likewise thy boy should hear the indictment preferred against you both. 'Tis no old offences, such as led to the tragedy of Troy, that I complain of, nor thy favours to Mars and to Adonis: thy own husband [Vulcan] can deal with these. What I complain of is violence and violated rights and torches introduced into my fortress. The youths that I have selected for study are assailed by the darts of Cupid, and the myrtle takes the place of the laurel. Hence, with this tide of marriages, thou art encroaching on my domain. Nuptials I disregard, and so do the Muses, who disown, as witness Pyréneus, the rule of thee and thy son. True, there is some pleasure in domestic bliss and listening to the broken lispings of some young prattler. Yet every such sweet has its sour. The poor student among his books, when the pinch of poverty comes, is distracted by a wife's threats and a child's complainings. Yea, there may come a riot, with the starving servants hurling missiles about his ears. What can he do but submit? The poor man will have to rock the cradle and turn the spit in order to keep down din. Meantime the spouse, having got the upper hand, indulges in ease, then in luxury; as changeful she, as Proteus or the Moon. All the while his purse is ebbing, and save his books he has no gear to boast of. Then comes dishealth to his aging spouse, and the doctor's fee depletes to poverty. Alas, what an example was Socrates of hapless matrimony! Even death does not close the catalogue of its evils: witness Orpheus and his wanderings and perils in the infernal world searching for his spouse. Ah, sister, cease to torment my devotees. Let thy son touch my worshippers with his *leaden* dart.

CLII. 1. MINERVA VENERI.

Palladis haec manus est: scriptum percurre sororis,
Diva Cypri; possunt hostica verba legi.
Aure trahat natus tu quae legis; unius ambos
Criminis insimulat littera nostra reos.
Non mihi praelatam trutina pastoris iniqui
Te queror, hoc coniux est Iovis ulta nefas,
Oscula nec Martis, nec quae tibi fixit Adonis
Criminor: ulcisci vir tuus illa potest.
Nec Cnidon invideo tibi, vel Paphon aequore cinctam;
Sat mihi sublimi Cecropis arce frui.
Vim queror illatam, violataque iura, tuasque,
Per scelus, iniectas in mea castra faces.
Quam mihi selegi, tu flammas corda iuventae,
Inque meos mystas spicula vibrat Amor.
Gens addicta mihi prius, et devota Camenis,
Invigilat castris nunc, Erycina, tuis.
Ante caput laurum, nunc velat tempora myrto,
Templaque Pieridum, mater Amoris, habes.
Caelibe pro vita, nulli non ducitur uxor,
Et patris hic, alter nomine gaudet avi.
Quid tibi nobiscum est? Cyprias tibi subiice cryptas;
In mea nil certe praedia iuris habes.
Artibus ingenuis ego praesum: ducere vitam
Debet ad exemplum gens mihi sacra meum.
Odi ego coniugium, quia sum sine semine nata,
Solaque de superis nescio quid sit amor.
Vir tuus est, memini, mecum luctatus, inanis
Lucta sed haec nimium, vanaque pugna fuit.
Sed neque Pieridum mystas decet esse maritos,
Vel tua vel nati castra soluta sequi.

5. Pastoris iniqui.] Paris and his judgment as to the Three.

10. Cecropis arce.] Athens, as the city of Minerva.

17. Myrto.] "Myrtus" seems required by the syntax. "Laurum" may be, in that case, nominative: otherwise there is some error in the reading.

27. Vir tuus.] Vulcan.

Antra colunt Musae steriles, sine coniugis usu,
Et rident pueri tela facesque Dei.
Impius his technam fertur struxisse Pyreneus,
Clauserat et cupida tecta dolosa manu.
Vim fugere tamen sumptis Heliconides alis,
Unaque servandi cura pudoris erat.
Hoc decet exemplo mores componere gentis
Quem iuvat Aoniae sancta Lycea sequi.
Libera, si nescis, gens est Heliconia, turpe est
Libera servili subdere colla iugo.
Turpe faces Veneris Phoebi praeponere flammis,
Credere vel caeco corda regenda Deo.
Dulce quidem est teretes Nymphae tractare papillas,
Et dare purpureis basia pressa labris.
Dulcis et est proles matris dum ludit in ulnis,
Verbaque vix novit dimidiata loqui.
Sed mala mixta bonis et dulci toxica melli,
Iunctaque deliciis taedia mille vides.
Quot mea rura favis, tua quot sunt feta metallis,
Tot mala, crede mihi, taeda iugalis habet.
Luce fatigantur studiis Heliconis alumni,
Nocte, soror, fessos ad tua sacra trahis.
Odit Aristotelem, Stygiis quoque devovet umbris
Nupta recens Phoebum Pieriosque lacus.
Nunc Musas inopes queritur, nunc Pallada tristem
Miscet et indignis iurgia saepe minis.
Mille libros inter dum friget et esurit uxor,
O felix, quam vir duxit agrestis, ait!
Sunt illi segetes et spumant dolia musto,
Una meos implet bibliotheca lares.
Illa pecus numerat, solas ego computo chartas,
Vir meus has unas accumulavit opes.
Sic queritur coniux, barbae mox iniicit ungues,
Tundit et enodi coniugis ora colo.

33. Pyreneus.] Some *fiery* tyrant (πῦρός πῦρ). The character seems an invention of Johnston's.

42. Caeco Deo.] Cupid, as said to be blind.

Nil ferulae, nil dextra iuvat plagosa magistri,
Pro pudor! ille suae coniugis arma timet.
Stant circum famulae, tenet haec, trahit illa, supinum
Pars premit, hamato pars secat ungue genas.
Turba furens nunc saxa rotat, nunc fragmina vitri,
Saucia nunc vivas spargit in ora faces.
Tota volat circum scapulas humerosque supellex:
Quid faciat? Victas porrigit ille manus.
Sub iuga sic missus, nuptae vir more ministri
Servit, et ancillae munia iussus obit.
Nunc agitat cunas, nimium ne vagiat infans,
Nunc canit, ut somnos provocet arte leves.
Et versare veru miser et disponere mensas
Cogitur, et tepidis addere ligna focis.
Vapulat, uxori quoties vel trita lacerna,
Vel cadus est vacuus, vel sine farre penus.
Illa cutem curans, dat somno tempora lucis,
Stertit et hesterno semisepulta mero.
Mane novo, pictos promit de pyxide vultus,
Et niveas Cypria purpurat arte genas.
Saepe comam varians, nunc hanc, nunc induit illam;
Et nigra nunc vestis, nunc placet aequa nivi.
Non tot in effigies abiit maris incola Proteus
Nec male constantis rex Achelous aquae.
Nec faciem toties mutat soror aurea Phoebi,
Certior et polypo creditur esse color.
Artibus his omni coniux emungitur auro,
Vix superest misero bibliotheca seni.
Nec modus est damnis, si cui formosa marita est,
Sunt cum sexcentis bella gerenda procis.
Si, quam nemo roget, turpis fors ducitur uxor,
Quam grave supplicium, taedia quanta parit!

75. Cunas.] Nearly contemporary was the case of Richard Hooker, "rocking the cradle" while composing the Ecclesiastical Polity (Walton's *Lives*).

85. Induit.] The text has "indicit," bad in sense and metre. "Induit" must be read instead.

Vir famulam quoties oculo propiore tuetur,
  Legitimi iurat vincula rupta tori.
Prole domum replet mulier, florente iuventa,
  Et studiis partas depopulatur opes.
Uxor anus tussi Musas ructuque fatigat,
  Aes quoque, dum medicos consulit, omne perit.
Quam male coniugium Musarum cedat alumnis,
  Socratis exemplo discere tiro potest.
Illius, ah, thalami rixis patientia victa est,
  Et domus afflicto carnificina fuit.
Nec mala connubii mors nuptae terminat: uxor,
  Hei mihi, post cineres saepe molesta viro est.
Coniuge sublata flevit miserabilis Orpheus,
  Vidit et hunc Rhodope nocte dieque queri.
Mox ubi lamentis Rhodopen complesset et Hebrum,
  Trux dolor ad Stygias currere iussit aquas.
Terruit hic vatem tria pandens Cerberus ora,
  Infernique lacus, Eumenidumque faces.
Inde pedem referens, amissa coniuge rursus
  Quam miserabilibus polluit ora modis!
Mensibus, heu, septem deserti ad Strymonis undas
  Flevit: erat coniux omnis origo mali.
Ah, soror, ah, nostros noli sic perdere cives:
  Apta tuis flammis pectora plebis habes.
Bina tuus fert tela puer, facit illud amorem,
  Hoc fugat, hac mystas cuspide tange meos.

117. Strymonis.] Closely follows the footsteps of Virgil in *Georg.*, IV. 508, etc.

CLII. 2. VENUS TO MINERVA.

ARGUMENT.

Pallas' letter, which is less than sisterly, I have read, and my blind son has listened. He laughed, but I blushed. As for the kisses I received from Mars and Adonis, what are they to the kisses, countless as the waves, lavished by great Jove? I grudge thee not thy spear; why envy me and my son our dart? As for thy birth without a mother, Mars is a son without a sire, but he has felt Love's sorrow in his breast. Thou boastest of thy chastity; easy boast, where no one sues thee; who could love those Gorgon snakes around thy shield? My husband Vulcan made proof of thy virtue. The chest of Erichthonius but ill conceals a tale against thee. But, granting thou art chaste, why put straits upon thy votaries? Love enters into the camp of war; as witness all the warriors, Achilles and the rest; each had his spouse or lady-love. Or, again, let us take thy artistic craft of spindle and loom. Love ventures in there as well, and Penelope over her web often said, Ulysses, come. Is the band of Phoebus alone to know no nuptial ties? Diana is less severe; virgin though she be, she is fair and equable to men; for Cephalus and Procris, among her devotees, succumbed to my darts. The Muses have not been always barren, as witness Calliope. The ruler of the Lyceum, Aristotle, owned my sway. Among the poets, what would Ovid, what would Catullus, yea, what would Sappho have been without the flame of my inspiring power? If Hymen brings some troubles, the exclusion of Hymen brings more and worse. Ills there may be, but bear them like Socrates, and if more than moral force is needed, why, thou hast spear and shield and all warriors' weapons. With them protect thy votaries.

CLII. 2. VENUS MINERVAE.

Palladis iratae legi, non verba sororis,
  Haec quoque luce carens auribus hausit Amor
Me puduit, tua risit Amor convicia, vero
  Proxima, sed natae non memoranda Iovis.
Mars pater, et Myrrhae fixit mihi basia proles,
  Hos praeter Veneri basia nemo dedit.
Claudere sed numero quisquis Iovis oscula tentat,
  Expediat Siculum quot mare volvat aquas,
Ferre sed haec possem: laesae dispendia famae
  Non moror, infringi sed mea iura queror.
Nemo tibi clipeum, vel, quam geris, invidet hastam;
  Cur mihi tu, nato cur, Dea, tela negas?
Cypridis odisti taedas, quia semine nullo
  Nata, sed e cerebro crederis orta Iovis.
Matre carens virgo, natales excute Martis,
  Caelicolum nemo est quem vocet ille patrem.
Hunc matrona Iovis Florae concepit in hortis,
  Nescio quo tacto germine facta parens.
Non tamen hic odit, tu quod facis improba, taedas,
  Nec semel huic pectus cuspide fixit Amor.
Te castam vocitant (nec enim manifesta negabo),
  Casta sed est, quam vir nemo deusve rogat.
Quis velit amplecti, quos gestas, Gorgonis angues;
  In scilicet vertunt Gorgonis ora procos.
Sed neque te castam iacta: non vana mariti
  Pugna mei tecum, nec sine labe fuit.
Testibus ancillis post luctam prodiit infans,
  Nec satis occuluit cista dolosa nefas.
Virgone post luctam mansisti? Gignere prolem
  An sine matre potest sola libido viri?
Sed castam te finge: tuos cur cogis alumnos,
  Quae tibi cudisti iura severa sequi?

5. Mars pater.] *i.e.*, father of Cupid.
5. Myrrhae proles.] Adonis.
24. Scilicet.] So the Middelburg edition. Read *silices* for metre and sense.
27. Prodiit infans.] The story of Erichthonius in Attic legend.

Tu pugnas et castra regis, metuenda virago,
  Dura tamen mollis castra frequentat Amor.
Oscula belligero iunxit Briseis Achilli,
  Sponsus et Andromachae Troicus Hector erat.
Nec meus Aeneas, nec erat sine coniuge Theseus,
  Nupsit et Haemonio Colchis iniqua duci.
Tu lanas mollire doces et ducere fila,
  Et radium sollers et moderaris acum.
Nostra tamen Tyriae senserunt vincla puellae,
  Icaris et textrix dixit, Ulysse veni.
Solane gens Phoebi nostris arcebitur aris,
  Nesciet et quid sit Cypria, quid sit Hymen?
Mitior est, silvis Dea quae venatur in altis,
  Illa quidem virgo est, sed tamen aequa viris.
Fixit apros Cephalus, tenuit venabula Procris,
  Ambo tamen iaculis succubuere meis.
Gens sacra cur Phoebo vigiles trahat innuba noctes?
  Ille Deus nostri pars fuit una gregis.
Omnia qui torret, vim nostram sensit et ignes,
  Fixus et Idalia cuspide, dixit, Amo:
Nec semper steriles, nec erant sine coniuge Musae,
  Iuncta Deo et mater Calliopea fuit.
Nec studiis obstare tuis me crede: Lycei
  Rector Aristoteles miles amoris erat.
Et Iovis et Musae soboles sine crimine vates
  Thracius Eurydicae basia mille dedit.
Dulce fuit vivae niveis haerere lacertis,
  Et fuit amissa coniuge dulce queri.
Excute Nasonis, teneri vel scripta Catulli,
  Hi sine me nequeunt vel tria verba loqui.
Nec foret Aoniis Sappho soror addita Musis,
  Ni nostra toties incaluisset ope.
Mille malis, fateor, stipatur taeda iugalis,
  Plura tamen subeunt, si prohibetur Hymen.

42. Icaris textrix.] Penelope.

Nitimur in vetitum: clausus magis aestuat ignis,
Undaque, si prohibes, qua data porta, ruit.
Indignatur equus, quoties premis ora lupatis,
Frendet et in cavea dente timendus aper.
Tu sine matre, tui nascuntur semine Mystae,
Hos, Dea, ne fungos crede, sed esse viros.
Me dominam agnoscunt, quibus est genitalis origo,
Quidquid agas, stimulos Cypridis intus habet.
Dum, Dea, praeceptis naturam vincere tentas,
Desipis, et sterili semina credis agro.
Dumque vetas thalamos, tua qui praecepta sequuntur
Coniugio gravius ferre iubentur onus.
Vulnus alunt venis, spem tu medicaminis aufers,
Et statuis medicam ne petat aeger opem.
Igne domus ardent Clariae, restinguere flammas
Tu prohibes, lymphas et procul esse iubes.
Quam spectant iuvenes, non audent figere praedam,
Dum sitiunt, scelus est velle levare sitim.
Urit amor prolis, thalami tu pignora damnas,
Quemque colis nullo germine vernet ager.
Quis locus est studiis inter tormenta? palaestra
Haec tua, crede mihi, carnificina mera est:
Sunt mala, sunt thalamis, fateor, sua toxica, virus
Dulce sed Idaliae, dulce marita malum est.
Nectar Acidalium Permessi temperat undam,
Hoc sine letales sunt Heliconis aquae.
Commoda si quaeris, quot apes pascuntur in Hybla,
Tot bona, quam damnas, taeda iugalis habet.
Edomat et iuvenum tranquillat pectora coniux,
Et quae fecit Amor vulnera, sanat Hymen.
Nupta virum recreat, chartis immersus ineptis
Dum stupet, et fessus vix sua membra trahit.
Oscula nunc libat, teneras nunc porrigit ulnas,
Nunc fovet in tepido frigida membra sinu.

74. Habet.] So the Middelburg edition, but *habent* more likely.
81. Domus Clariae.] Homes and haunts of the Muses.

Lenibus et somnos invitat saepe susurris,
  Saepe levat maestum garrulitate lyrae.
Talibus officiis impendens tempora noctis,
  Cogitur in medium stertere saepe diem.
Nulla quies famulis, pars verrit limina, lanas
  Pars trahit, aut glomerat pollice fila levi.
Nupta praeest operi, nec opus fugit ipsa, ministrae
  Nullius et vinci sedulitate potest.
Licia nunc miscet, nunc densat pectine telas,
  Nunc pingit Pharia vel Babylonis acu.
Dum Musis vir sacra facit, colit illa Minervam,
  Artibus his coniux coniugis auget opes.
Quae mala connubium fert secum, vince ferendo,
  Quisquis Aristotelem Pieridasque colis.
Cur lupa te cruciet? Veteres evolvere fastos
  Si lubet, Atridas quos imiteris habes.
Si cum veste comam variat vultumque marita,
  Hoc quoque fer; cui non compta marita placet?
Auget opes sterilis, coniux fecunda nepotes,
  Garrula censetur libera, muta gravis.
Plebe sata est humilis, mulier generosa maritum
  Protegit, oblectat pulchra, pudica nigra est.
Apta ministeriis coniux florentibus annis,
  Occubitura brevi creditur uxor anus.
Quae somno premitur, dat mollibus otia Musis,
  Si bibula est, subitus mox iugulabit hydrops.
Si domus est rixis et aperto plena tumultu,
  Socratis exemplo iurgia disce pati.
Robore si praestans uxor fors asperat ungues,
  Ne ruat in fauces bellua, fuste doma.
Hoc ego sanatas vidi medicamine nuptas,
  In quibus humani nil nisi vultus erat.
Haec mala si thalami te terrent, nata Tonantis,
  Arma tuum populum quae tueantur habes.
Casside pressa coma est, fert hastam dextera, pectus
  Gorgon habet; mystas his tege, Diva, tuos.

CLIII. TITYRUS FASTING, OR THE SELF-TORMENTING CLERGYMAN.

A soliloquy by a clergyman whose income, no doubt through the political events of the times, has fallen low, and he informs his flock complainingly of the short commons to which he has been reduced. It is a wonderful grouping, for an ecclesiastical purpose, into one anthology, of the varied imagery of pastoral life and occupations.

ARGUMENT.

I have a quarrel with you, my sleek flock, and am compelled, though with a sense of shame, to bring you into court. It is wrong in law to withdraw the reaper's provender, wrong to muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Dire poverty oppresses me, and I am the laughing-stock of my compeers, through my privations of back and belly, while your wants in both are well supplied. My ill-clad spouse and hungry children cry aloud: "Tityrus, what are you about? Leave the flock and drop the shepherd's crook. Try some other trade, that of wielding the plough or awl or scissors or the shuttle and such like, and be master of your own fate. Be it your first care to drive the wolf of famine from the door." Alas, for my toils: it is the duty of the flock to support the shepherd. How I have laboured to lead you to rich pastures, to refresh you by cooling streams, to preserve you from ill infection, to protect you from wolves, and all this in all weathers, warring with snow and showers and surly winds. The shepherd should receive a tenth, but there hardly falls to me a hundredth part of what is due, and so my purse is always empty. And when I ask my rights, there is raised a bleating protest, and some with petulant horn would butt at me. Has my flock come under some weird spell, like Circe's, changing their nature and degrading them? They look at me with eyes askance, and I am forced to suffer hard things. Yet I must use no harsh words. The Lord of shepherd and of sheep will peradventure send in the future better times.

CLIII. TITYRUS IEIUNANS, SIVE ECCLESIASTES HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS.

Lis mihi vobiscum est, nitidae, mea cura, bidentes,
Pro quibus upilio taedia mille tuli.
Lis mihi cum ducibus gregis est, agnisque petulcis,
Ipse meas in ius poscere cogor oves.
Cum grege turpe quidem est pecoris pugnare magistros,
Sed tamen a pugna, quam paro, crimen abest.
Fas mihi tutari leges et publica iura,
Turpiter a vobis quae violata queror.
Ius violat quisquis messori subtrahit escam,
Vel trituranti subligat ora bovi.
Supplicis in morem, vos dum nutricia posco,
Dum peto pro meritis praemia, littus aro.
Me mala pauperies curis dum torquet iniquis,
Fabula sum sociis ludibriumque meis.
Vellera sunt vobis Serum certantia bysso,
Me brevis et nimium trita lacerna tegit.
Ubera lacte tument, turgent abdomine ventres,
Me sitis interea vexat et atra fames.
Nuda domi coniux, ieiunaque pignora clamant,
"Quid facis? Ingratum, Tityre, linque pecus.
Pone pedum: rastro potius convellere glebas
Disce, vel agricolas sub iuga coge boves.
Aut acus, aut forceps, aut armet subula dextram,
Aut densare para pectine fila levi.
Vel cole, quas olim tractavit Dardanus, artes,
Inque tuam Cereris collige farra penum.
Haec eme sed parvi, tenera dum messis in herba est,
Sintque sub imperio vitaque morsque tuo.
Hac ope corrades argenti quidquid et auri est,
Et te prae reliquis sponte sequetur honos.

9. Messori . . . escam.] Allusion to Epistle of James, V. 4.
10. Bovi.] Imagery from 1 Corinthians, IX. 9.
12. Littus aro.] Ploughing the sands, like Ulysses.
25. Dardanus artes.] In legend of Dardanus, famine leads to emigration and development of agricultural arts, especially of horse-rearing.

Si sapis, haec sterili praefer commercia caulae,
  Prima sit instantem pellere cura famem."
Sic queritur coniux, et coniugis aemula proles,
  Haec etiam rixis miscet et illa minas.
Hei mihi, custodi, pecudes, succurrite vestro,
  Auxilium ducibus ferre tenentur oves.
Hoc mihi debetur? vobis ego pascua monstro,
  Pascua Cecropiis anteferenda favis.
Nunc rego per rupes: nunc in convallibus imis,
  Carpitis ambrosias, me comitante, dapes.
Aestibus in mediis fessas ad flumina duco,
  Hic ubi divini nectaris unda fluit.
Hic sedare sitim fas est, et ponere sordes,
  Quidquid et ingenitae corpora labis habent.
Si quam tentat ovem scabies, ego pharmaca praesto,
  Ne gravis in reliquum serpat ovile lues.
Perdius et pernox etiam morientibus adsto,
  Et cum non prosunt pharmaca, fundo preces.
Hostis ab insidiis miseras defendere caulas,
  Quam gravis est nobis Herculeusque labor!
Mille caput monstris obiecto, mille periclis,
  Cumque lupis pavido pro grege bella gero.
Cum nive, cum pluviis, cum ventis aspera surgunt
  Proelia, dum partes excubitoris ago.
His ego pro meritis patior ieiunia, coniux
  Esurit, et prolem torquet acerba fames.
Nocte revertuntur saturi cum matribus agni,
  Pastori macies asperat atra genas.
Cetera pastorum gens gaudet sorte benigna,
  Planaque sunt illi dolia, farcta penus.
Illa suas tondet, nullo culpante, bidentes,
  Et saturas, nullo crimine, mulget oves.
Pastori bis quinta datur pars, iure quod ultra est
  Ad dominum spectat lanigerumque pecus.
Pars mihi quae cedit vix est centesima, caulas
  Sic ego dum sector, res mihi parva domi est.

60. Plana.] So Middelburg text. *Plena* more appropriate.
63. Bis quinta . . . pars.] Allusion to the priestly tithes.

Ubera plena gregi, loculi mihi semper inanes,
  Aureus huic nitor est, me tegit atra cutis.
Sed mihi cum saxis res est, adamantina vobis
  Pectora sunt, pelagi surdior auris aqua.
Atque utinam tantum caneretur nenia surdo,
  Aut raperent questus ventus et unda meos.
Dum peto quod fas est, balatus tollitur ingens,
  Parsque gregis cornu me petulante ferit.
Prurit et in pugnam natis modo cornibus agnus,
  Quaeque potest posito ventilat arma metu.
Exuit humanos Circaeo carmine vultus
  Per mare Dulichium turba secuta ducem.
Pars suis immundae rictus, pars tigridis ungues,
  Cornua pars torvi sumpsit et ora bovis.
Hic ritu latrare canis, pars instar aselli
  Rudere, pars coepit more ululare lupi.
An mihi balantum grex est quoque versus in hircos?
  An tantum placidae degenerastis oves?
Me nimis obliquis oculis pecus omne tuetur,
  Hirta nimis frons est, et caperata nimis.
Mulgeo nequidquam, nequidquam vellera posco,
  Haec quoque dum posco, cogor acerba pati.
Hoc mihi fas esset Diti mactare bidental:
  Ille Deus nigrae sanguine gaudet ovis.
In pecus ingratum fas esset stringere diras,
  Telaque quae summo sub Iove pastor habet.
His ego percussas vidi tabescere caulas,
  Et pecoris nitidos saepe perire duces.
Lacteus aruerat liquor, emorientibus herbis,
  Et proli genitrix ferre negabat opem.
Candida mutato defluxit lana colore.
  Et fuit illuvie tota peresa cutis.
His tamen abstineo: Dominus pecorisque ducisque
  Tempore venturo fors meliora dabit.

78. Dulichium ducem.] Ulysses.

92. Telaque.] The weapons of excommunication.

CLIV. 1. COMPLAINT OF LADY ANNE GORDON'S PET PARROT.

This is the first of a triad of similar *jeux d'esprit*, dealing with domestic pets. These seem to have been in Johnston's days as necessary a part of a happy household as they are found to be at the present day. There is much humour in the mode in which their rival claims are presented and domestic peace is supposed to be maintained.

ARGUMENT.

Why boast I of plumage fair as yon green emerald on my lady's finger? Raven black becomes me more. I have no longer my mistress' favour. Lately I was sole favourite, now there is a puppy in the hall, and a pussy snores in my lady's rosy lap. Such is the inconstancy even in celestial minds. All the gods have each their favourite bird, but you, with regal origin reaching up to the gods, discard your favourite bird, and for what?—a dog. Alas, what have I done to merit this? I was born in India, and am now living beneath the cold pole, a prisoner in a brazen cage. In my native haunts I had companionship; here I can have neither spouse nor offspring. Why all my training to utter pleasant accents, to greet my lady with "Good-morning"? Then again, dogs are vile creatures, and have done terrible things. They tore their own master Actaeon, and the great Euripides died by their fangs; as also the captain of the Cynic band. Cerberus is their sire, and they are obscene and lustful. Rome drave them from her forum. So do you, and expel them from your thresholds.

CLIV. 1. QUERELA PSITTACI, QUEM ANNA GORDONIA MARCHIONIS HUNTLAEI FILIA IN DELICIIS HABUIT.

Cur ego veste tegor, virides imitante smaragdos,
  Tu quibus articulos cingere, virgo, soles?
Cur nitet et minio cervix variatur Ibero?
  Coccina cur teneros velat aluta pedes?
Talia felices quaerant pigmenta volucres,
  Quae male constanti non famulantur herae.
Cornicis potius vel corvi sumere plumas
  Me decet; afflictis convenit ille color.

Cur ego non muter, mens cum mutetur herilis ?
  Erigis et vultu me premis, Anna, tuo.
Laetus eram, me dum spectares lumine blando ;
  Nunc tibi cum frons sit nubila, tingo genas.
Nuper ego, catulus tecum nunc ludit in aula,
  Stertit et in roseo spurca catella sinu.
Huc, illuc hominum rapit inconstantia mentes,
  Caelestes animas non decet esse leves.
Gaudet adhuc pavone suo germana Tonantis,
  Estque Dionaeae grata columba Deae.
Nec, sibi quem legit, corvum fastidit Apollo,
  Aut aquilam superum rex hominumque pater.
Pica loquax Bacchum, delectat bubo Minervam,
  Sit licet aligeri dedecus ille gregis.
Ast tibi cui regum genus et caelestis origo est,
  Nunc canis in pretio est, Psittacus ante fuit.
Ah, ego quid merui ? Nullo te crimine laesi,
  Diva, tui ni fors culpa putetur amor.
India me genuit, Phoebeis subdita flammis,
  Nunc tecum gelidi vivo sub axe poli.
Finibus in patriis vixi rex ipse volucrum,
  Hic tibi me famulum mancipiumque vides.
Liber eram, pennaque levi per inane ferebar,
  Quo lubuit : nunc me carcer ahenus habet.
Incola silvarum dulci vescebar amomo,
  Nunc dape, nescio qua, pellere tento famem.
In patria speranda fuit cum prole marita,
  Hic ego nec coniux, nec pater esse queo.
His ego pro meritis catulis iam cedere cogor :
  Has tibi delicias, pro pudor, Anna, legis.
Cur avis humanas didici componere voces,
  Verbaque pennigero non bene nota choro ?
Cur ego blanditus tibi sum ? Plaudente popello,
  Quid toties dominae dicere iuvit, Ave ?

11. Dum spectares.] On this sequence after "dum," see note in Vol. I. p. 55.
23. Regum genus.] *Cf. Regalis* virgo, p. 184, as to House of Gordon.

Debueram potius ritu latrare canino,
Turpibus et rixis sollicitare lares.
Per thalamos spargendus odor, pedibusque protervis
Purpura, quam gestas, dilaceranda fuit.
Ah, cave ne rostris gens te petat effera: multis,
Hei mihi, perniciem saepe tulere canes.
Praeda suis canibus fuit Autonoeïus heros,
Nec diversa ferunt fata fuisse Lini.
Dentibus his periit Thrasus, et sapientia summa
Cui fuit assiduo tingere rore genas.
Magnus et Euripides casu sublatus eodem
Creditur, et Cynici signifer ipse gregis.
Sed neque rostra canum tenerae fugere puellae,
His data Consingis praeda cibusque fuit.
Hos simul invasit rabies et splendida bilis,
Delia moliri cogitur ipsa fugam.
Cerberus his pater est, Stygiae peperere sorores,
Quas potes infernas dicere iure canes.
Nil magis obscenum est: stimulante libidine, passim
In Venerem proni femina masque ruunt.
Hos pepulere foro trabeati iura Quirini,
Arcuit et templo casta Minerva suo.
Nobile virgineae decus, Heroïna, cohortis,
Liminibus catulos tu quoque pelle tuis.

49. Autonoeïus heros.] Actaeon.

50. Linus.] One of the legends ascribed his death to dogs.

51. Sapientia.] A story as to Heraclitus, the *weeping* philosopher (Diog. Laert., IX. 1·4). Thrasus is not traced.

53. Euripides.] Was believed to be torn to pieces by dogs in the woods of Macedon.

54. Cynici signifer gregis.] Diogenes of Sinope seems alluded to. *Cf.* Diog. Laert., VI. 2·79.

56. Consigne.] Reading of Middelburg text corrupt. Read Consingis (Story in Pliny, *N. H.*, VIII. 61).

63. Pepulere foro.] Allusion is to the odd ceremony of punishing the dogs at Rome, because of their neglect to give warning at the Capitol (Pliny, *N. H.*, XXIX. 14·4).

65. Virgineae.] Middelburg text has, strangely, *virginei*.

CLIV. 2. APOLOGY OF THE LADY'S PUPPY.

ARGUMENT.

Why attack, you prating parrot, our matchless lady and her dogs so petulantly? Why lay down the law to your mistress, and refuse to tolerate those whom she chooses to prefer to your kith and kin? You brag of your colours in green and vermilion. We too have our varied colours to compare with yours, and we can likewise show striped and spotted whelps, variegated like the speckled marble through nature's prodigality of power. As for dignity and merits, you are no favourite of any god, while we are patronised by Mars, and form Diana's bodyguard. No parrot ever reached the skies: the dogstar twice over figures in the heavens. Our duty is to guard our master's chambers, to lie at a lady's snow-white feet, to watch while you, O parrot, are lapped in sleep, and no price or prayer can bend our faithfulness. 'Tis not our way to bark, though our Umbrian cousin or the Molossian may; we only give a low murmuring growl when any young intruder ventures near. We bite for fun and are seen to shed a tear, and we come tumbling, rumbling over one another to catch the hem of our mistress' robe or to play with her playful hand. The hounds of Sparta and the big mastiffs may give wounds: we refrain. Your beak and claws, on the other hand, are truculent, and sometimes girls have to dread your malice. Again, you are a captive, and, but for your cage, would cease to serve your mistress, who yet feeds you with all dainties, cinnamon and other products of your native soil. Why grudge her ladyship an extra pet? The gods and goddesses have double favourites; such as Venus in her doves and swans; Minerva in her owl and cock, and so with various other gods. A double pet is no sign of fickleness; so away with pride, be patient, and submit to bear an equal.

CLIV. 2. APOLOGIA CATELLINA.

Psittace, cur Dominam, par cui nihil adspicit aether,
  Cur catulos rostro tam petulante feris?
Quid tibi, non aptam volucri, movet, improbe, bilem?
  Scilicet odisti, quos amat Anna, canes.
Cur legem praescribis herae? Cur ferre recusas
  Quos merito generi praetulit illa tuo?
Tu plumas iactas virides, miniataque colla,
  Tinctaque Sidoniis crura tenella cadis.
Si color in pretio est, nostrum pars una ligustris,
  Pars quoque puniceis cernitur aequa rosis.
Sunt quibus argenti nitor est, et fusilis auri,
  Pictaque Coryciis lucida terga crocis.
Hos color electri commendat, ianthinus illos,
  Parsque refert plumas, ales inepte, tuas.
Nec color est unus; virgatos saepe catellos,
  Et tessellato corpore saepe vides.
Candida sic radiant rutilis interlita guttis
  Marmora, naturae luxuriantis opus.
Non aliter volucrem pinxit Iovis inclita coniux,
  Pro meritis oculos cui dedit, Arge, tuos.
Tange pilos, iures amaranthi vincere floccos,
  Et modo nascentis fila tenella croci.
Talia bombyces evolvunt stamina, talis
  Aurea Phryxeae lana bidentis erat.
Si locus est meritis, famulum te nulla Dearum,
  Delicias legit te sibi nemo Deum.
Nos laribus gens sacra sumus, nos Martis alumni
  Credimur, et Triviae grata caterva Deae.
Psittace, nemo tuas evexit in aethera plumas,
  In caelo gemini conspicis ora canis.
Nos genus illorum thalamos servamus heriles,
  Sternimur et niveos virginis ante pedes.

16. Tessellato corpore.] The so-called "coach dogs" must be here meant.
30. Gemini canis.] Procyon and Sirius the dogstar.

Excubias agimus, vigiles et ducere noctes
Est studium, te dum, Psittace, somnus habet.
Limina servantes nullo corrumpimur auro,
Nemo potest pretio flectere, nemo prece.
Non tamen intrantes latratu pellimus: Umbros
Hoc decet, et quos fert terra Molossa canes.
Murmure duntaxat tenui nos promimus iras,
Audaci iuvenis cum pede tecta subit.
Eminus interdum morsus simulamus inanes,
Cernimur et lacrimis tingere saepe genas.
Ludimus imperio dominae, fugit Issa, Melampus
Insequitur, tergum Laelapis Aura premit.
Sternimur, erigimur, gyro quoque vertimur, audax
Hic dominae pallam prensitat, ille manum.
Nunc iuvat irasci, teneras nunc lingere palmas,
Nunc labra, nunc timido lambimus ore genas.
Naribus ingratum catuli spiramus odorem,
Ast odor hic, medico iudice, saepe iuvat.
Utile castoreum est, et centaurea: mephitim
Haec tamen exhalant, peius et illud olet.
Unguibus armamur, rostrisque minacibus, ungues
Nulla tamen nostros virgo, vel ora, timet.
Vulnera dent Spartae catuli, grandesque Molossi,
Nos levis et tantum pumila turba sumus.
Cogimur irasci, sed sunt sine viribus irae,
Et quoties iras sumimus, ossa tremunt.
Mollibus in catulis nil formidabile cernis,
Nostra cohors nullo sanguine tingit humum.
Tu potius terrore quatis, quos adspicis: arma
Ludicra sunt nobis, tu truculenta geris.
Sunt tibi quos optet magni Iovis armiger ungues,
Rostraque Caucaseus qualia vultur habet.
Iure tuos ungues metuunt et rostra puellae,
Forsan et haec dominae sunt nocitura tuae.

43. Ludimus.] The description of the gambols of dogs in these lines is very notable.

Fallitur, Anna, fide te si dignatur, amorem
  Dum simulas, dominam fallere fraude paras.
Non tu sponte tua liquisti tecta parentum,
  Illius ut famulus mancipiumque fores.
Aucupis illicio delusus, regna subisti,
  Psittace, brumali pene sepulta nive.
Hinc quoque tu fugeres, clausum nisi carcer haberet;
  Ille tibi sistit quod meditaris iter.
De dape parce queri, sunt hic tibi cinnama, tellus
  Quidquid et Aethiopum vel tua mittit humus.
Parva fuit prolis, levis et iactura maritae,
  Litibus et curis hac ope liber eras.
Singula si penses, non te felicior ales
  Vixit in Eois Hesperiisve plagis.
Arrisit fortuna satis, iam ponere fastum
  Te decet, et legem quam dedit Anna sequi.
Si catulos te praeter amet, cur culpa putetur,
  Aut levitas tantae non satis apta Deae?
Iunoni sacer est gemmis qui pingitur ales,
  Hanc etiam dominam stridulus anser habet.
Mollibus et cycnis iungit Cytherea columbas,
  Accipitrem corvo tu quoque, Phoebe, iugas:
Quique truces aquilas sibi legit fulminis auctor,
  Sub plumis latuit, candide cycne, tuis.
Picus amor Bacchi est, simul et draco, bubo Minervae
  Est sacer, huic multum tu quoque, galle, places.
Vulture Mars gaudet, nostros tamen ille tribules
  Diligit, et comites gestit habere canes.
Si volucris volucrum sequeris vestigia, noli
  Tam leviter dominae de levitate queri.
Pone supercilium, nec quod facis exue plumas,
  Nec tibi turpe puta, Psittace, ferre parem.

85. Iunoni.] The next lines give a remarkable grouping of the double pets of seven of the deities.

CLIV. 3. GRIMALKIN TO LADY ANNE GORDON.

ARGUMENT.

Enough has been heard from that prating pair; it is meet to hear a few fit words from me. My claim is not because I flatter a mistress, nor tease and plague my fellows, nor do I boast a sleek, gay-coloured skin; but hearken to what heaven has bestowed as my peculiar boon. Masculine courage and fiery ardour are ours: we cats are a martial troop. Besides a fierce countenance, nature has given us eyes of flame that see in the dark, and alone of quadrupeds we find our way in the gloom of night. A whiskered face, a tongue that scrapes like a file, stiff claws, now strained to scratch, and anon drawn in within velvet paws, compose our panoply. When roused, I am taken for a lion or the lion's cousin, and my delight is catching prey. Not the mouse alone, but feathered fowl I hunt after. And so, lady, when you wish a harmless and not dangerous hunt, you need not climb dangerous Grampian heights, following, like an Amazon, shaggy hounds; you can enjoy a hunt at home, watching how I lie in wait for my prey at the chinks and crannies and then pounce on the trembling rover. After a little play, the victim is presented stretched before your feet. So in bird-hunting; don't take the falcon to that work, but leave me to the duty, for, though I have no wings, I capture the winged prey. If such sports please your ladyship, give me a place among your favourite pets.

CLIV. 3. AELURUS AD ANNAM GORDONIAM.

Sat canis, Anna, tuas, sat psittacus imbuit aures,
  Ambo simul stulta garrulitate pares.
Si vacat, aelurum nec dedignaris alumnum,
  Fas mihi sit de me pauca sed apta loqui.
Non ego te palpo, socios nec vellico; feli
  Artibus his famam quaerere turpe puto,
Nec proavum titulos, superum nec iacto favorem
  Plus satis est domina te, Dea, posse frui.

3. Aelurum.] The Greek *αἴλουρος*, as well as Latin "felis," do duty in this poem.

Sed neque molliculam vel pictam murice pellem
Praedico; laus aliis convenit illa feris.
Quae mihi prae reliquis concessit Iuppiter, audi:
Adde fidem dictis, non ego ficta loquar.
Mascula me virtus commendat et igneus ardor:
Crede mihi, feles Martia turba sumus.
Torva mihi frons est, cervix villosa, pyropi
Sunt oculi flammis sideribusque pares.
His regor in tenebris, et opacae noctis in umbra,
Solus quadrupedum de grege, luce fruor.
Ora rigent setis, creber linguam asperat imbrex,
Acrius hac mordax radere lima nequit.
Pes celer est, ungues rigidi, stimulique minaces,
Qualibus armari tu, paliure, soles.
Hos ego nunc stringo, nunc mollibus occulo thecis,
Bile calens nudo, cum cadit ira, tego.
Adde iubas collo, da molem fortibus armis:
Mox leo censebor, qui modo felis eram.
Effigies ego sum saltem germana leonis,
Illius et mores ingeniumque sequor.
Omne mihi studium est venando quaerere praedam,
Et iuvat in volucres comminus ire feras.
Non tamen immanes sector cum tigribus ursos,
Dente nec agrestes figere tento sues.
Nullius armentum populor, tenerosque iuvencos,
Nec mea vel pastor, vel pecus ora timet.
Praeda mihi mus est? interdum capto volucres,
Proxima quas laribus silva vel hortus habet.
Si, cum ponis acum, venando fallere tempus
Te iuvat, hirsutos ne, Dea, quaere canes.
Nec iuga tu Grampi, silvas nec cinge paternas,
Ah loca virgineo non adeunda pede.
Rectius his oculos pascat Latois Amazon,
Quae tua delectet lumina, praeda domi est,

19. Imbrex.] This indicates the furrowing of the tongue, like the tiling of a roof.

Muribus hic inhians rimis ego pervigil adsto,
Murmure nec solito nec pede turbo lares.
Membra mihi laevo iurares sidere tacta,
Et caput, et molles diriguisse pedes.
Contraho pupillas, premeret ceu lumina somnus,
Et lucem tenuis nil nisi rima trahit.
Mox ubi prorepit latebris fera, praepete saltu
Involo; sic uncis praeda fit illa meis.
Vivit adhuc trepidans pedibusque tenacibus haerens,
Nescio quam tenui murmure poscit opem.
Annuo quaesitis, dimitto, libera vinclis
Illa fugit, trepidam mox ego sisto fugam.
Nec semel excurrit, quoties tamen illa salutem
Sperat ovans, toties in mea vincla redit.
Pectora confossus letali vulnere tandem
Sternitur, Anna, tuos musculus ante pedes.
Sin iuvat aucupium, noli tibi, Diva, volucrem
Quaerere, quae socias perfida mactat aves.
Hanc ego venatu supero, si fulminis ales
Excipitur, volucrum me genus omne timet.
Non mihi sunt alae, praedam tamen aucupor astu,
Et quoties pennis est opus, arte regor.
Callidus observans volucres qua fronde tegantur,
Huc ego per tenebras, nocte silente, feror.
Arbore conscensa, somno dapibusque sepultas
Occupo? sopitae sic iugulantur aves.
Talia te si fors recreant spectacula, Virgo,
Inter delicias me quoque pone tuas.

52. Tenui murmure.] The "cheeping" of the mouse is mainly meant, though possibly "mus" may include rats as well as mice.

CLV. ON THE DEATH OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS JAMES STEWART, EARL OF MORAY.

ARGUMENT.

While blades are seen sharpening for civil war,[1] Moray escapes to the stars, and Scotland that gave him a cradle now affords a tomb. His youth was nursed by France and Italy and the land whose insignia are the Lilies mingled with the Roses. Of noble birth, nobly affianced, he had a majestic presence and discreet heart, with honeyed tongue. Virtue and piety, a noble hospitality and stainless honour were his; and, though he learned the craft of war, he preferred the arts of peace. A student of his country's annals and his own, he yet found time for manly sports, for the chase and falconry, and could turn and wind his steed in noble horsemanship. Here rests the mirror of all noble worth such as flourished in the ancient days.

[1] The second Earl of Moray died in 1638, when the civil war was looming in the distance. See also CXIV. 13 on this earl.

CLV. IN OBITUM ILLUSTRISSIMI VIRI IACOBI STEUARTII, COMITIS MORAVIAE.

In patriam patrios acui dum cerneret enses
  Dux Moravum, propero scandit in astra gradu.
Occidit ante diem? cunas quae contulit olim,
  Scotia, nunc tumulum praebet et ossa tegit.
Celtica nutricem se iactat et Italis ora,
  Quaeque gerit clipeo lilia mixta rosis.
Regius Heroi sanguis, sata regibus uxor
  Contigit, et thalamo pignora digna Iovis.

Steuartii.] This form is directly latinised from Steward.

1. Dum cerneret.] See note on "dum" in Vol. I. p. 55, and above in CLIV. 1.

6. Lilia mixta rosis.] England referred to.

7. Sata regibus uxor.] His countess was a daughter of Huntly, and so descended from James I. of Scotland through the famous princess Annabella.

Maiestas in fronte fuit, prudentia pectus
  Imbuit, in labris mellificastis apes.
Rexit iter pietas et fas et candida virtus,
  Et proavum probitas et sine labe fides.
Victor erat, dominusque sui, nullius egenus,
  Et male quaesitas sprevit et odit opes.
Larga manus semper fuit, et domus hospita, nullis
  Arca fuit, nullis horrea clausa seris.
Martis opus didicit, sed pacem praetulit armis,
  Et placuit nullo sanguine parta quies.
Omne fuit studium patrios evolvere fastos,
  In quibus ingentes saepe legebat avos.
Saepe Caledonios cingens indagine saltus,
  Gaudebat catulos per loca senta sequi.
Nunc volucri timidas figebat cuspide damas,
  Nunc in fulmineos comminus ibat apros.
Mox oculos falco pascebat, et ardea tranans
  Nubila, remigio vectus uterque levi.
Vicit amor pecoris generosi? doctius illo
  Nemo gubernavit colla ferocis equi.
Nunc docuit glomerare pedes, nunc ducere gyros,
  Nunc cursu celeres antevolare Notos.
Aurea quem tangit virtus et nobile pectus,
  Da lacrimas, Moravum da pia tura duci.
Optimus hic procerum, patriae virtutis imago,
  Et speculum priscae nobilitatis erat.

21. Cingens.] This word describes the so-called Tinchel in Highland hunting, as Scott describes it in *Lady of Lake*, Canto VI.

CLVI. COMPLAINT OF THE RING SENT ME ON NEW YEAR'S DAY BY GEORGE GORDON, SON OF MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

A playful expostulation on the part of the ring at transference from the finger of a nobleman to that of a humble poet.

In the annals of King's College [*Fasti*, pp. 288-9] the poet, then rector, and Huntly (the *second* marquis), as chief of a commission of visitation, had a personal meeting. As this is a posthumous poem, it probably belongs to that period, 1637-8, and, if so, the George Gordon, son of Marquis of Huntly, must be the George Gordon who afterwards fell at Alford. If earlier than 1636, when the first marquis died, it is addressed to the George Gordon who became second marquis, but in that case it is difficult to say how it was not embraced in the *Delitiae* of 1637. The same dubiety of reference occurs in the series of poems CXXXII., etc.

ARGUMENT.

Alas, for my gleaming gold, my radiant sparkle, my orbed form suggestive of the celestial sphere, my artistic design surpassing the material—the old honour attaching to me is gone. I am the possession of a poor person now, though formerly of a lord. I have left a hero for a poor poet. Ill befal the New Year's Day that consigned me to my fate. When the announcement came, the gem changed colour and the gold turned pale like lead ; whereupon I said, 'Tis not for poets to blaze with gems : Homer sang for a copper, and Virgil for bread. If I *was* to be given away as a present, some courtly finger of a princess should have been my fortune, to adorn her neck or to receive her kisses. Such were my vain imaginings. But the hero who gave me meant me as a royal gift. Let me believe *him* worthy of the gift who stands as client to such a patron.

CLVI. QUERELA ANNULI A GEORGIO GORDONIO MARCHIONIS HUNTLAEI FILIO AD ME MISSI CAL. IAN.

Cur mihi pars auro radiat, pars divite gemma,
  Haec oculis domini concolor, illa comis ?
Atria cur imitor caelestum, flexus in orbem ?
  Nobile materiem cur superavit opus ?
Heu mea nec gemmis par est fortuna nec auro,
  Nec caelaturis, ars operosa, tuis.
Priscus honor periit : caussam si quaeris habeto,
  Res inopis nunc sum, divitis ante fui.
Qui prius Heroi, digitum iam cingo poetae,
  Nec sine me querulam percutit ille lyram.
Ah, male sit Iano, qui claudit et inchoat annum :
  Quo premor, illius lux mihi causa mali est.
Haec simul affulsit, me qui tulit exuit Heros,
  Mox ait, invisas Annule, rumpe moras.
I, propera, sacra Ionstonum luce saluta :
  Sunt mihi vicini quos colit ille lares.
Vate salutato, digitum te cingere par est,
  Sponte manum donis porriget ille meis.
Quid facerem ? Priscum mutavit gemma colorem,
  Coepit et extincto lumine nube tegi.
Vatis et expectans digitos expalluit aurum,
  Et fuit huic, plumbo qui solet esse, color.
Non decet, aiebam, vates radiare pyropis,
  Aut cingi spoliis, aurifer Herme, tuis.
Pro stipe Maeonides cecinit fera proelia, merces
  Vatis et Andini maxima panis erat.
Sunt procerum gemmae, sunt vatum praemia lauri,
  Ipse quibus nitidas cingit Apollo comas.
Divitis articulis aurum debetur, egeno
  Solvere pro meritis aera minuta potes.

2. Comis.] Our poet's golden hair is still seen in his pictures.

4. Superavit opus.] A case of "manupretium". *Cf.* Ovid, *Met.*, I. 5.

Cur ego mancipium Clario sum factus alumno?
  Cur stultae pretium garrulitatis eram?
Hei mihi, cur illam iam cogor linquere dextram,
  Quae toties victrix, me comitante, fuit?
Si donandus eram, digitis regalibus apta
  Strena fui, dextrae vel Cytherea tuae.
Est dea, prae reliquis nimium quam deperit heros,
  Ah, magis hanc decuit sardonychata manus.
Huic ego debebar, veteri quia lege Quiritum,
  Annulus est fidei pignus et arrha tori.
Huic ego donabor, dicebam, strena, Calendis,
  Iane, tuis; voto spes quoque iuncta fuit.
Me dea, dicebam, digitis gestabit eburnis,
  Et fiam sceptri, quod gerit illa, comes.
Fors mihi se Divae substernet regia cervix,
  Quae non calcatae cernitur aequa nivi.
Forsan et in tenera lucebo pendulus aure,
  Lapsus et hinc roseos forte subibo sinus.
Fors dea sidereae libabit basia gemmae,
  Basia sexcentis ante negata procis.
Haec ego fingebam, spes me sed lusit inanis,
  Hei mihi, me cultor nunc Heliconis habet,
Nullius articulos, vatum si dempseris, odi,
  Hos tamen, ah, domino sic statuente premo.
Ast ego nec Dominum culpo, nec vellico vatem,
  Fortunae tantum de levitate queror.
Maiorum titulis dignum se praestitit Heros,
  Regibus hic ortus regia dona dedit.
Hic quoque credatur regali munere dignus,
  Qui meruit tanti principis esse cliens.

58. Regibus hic ortus.] See note on CLV., l. 7.

[*End of the Supplement to the "Parerga," viz.*, CLII.-CLVI., *as added in Middelburg Edition*, 1642.]

Miscellaneous Poems now first Collected.

N.B.—The following group of poems, 1-8 of CLVII., entitled *Musae Querulae* dates from 1633, when King Charles I. visited Scotland. They were not included by Johnston himself in the *Delitiae*, nor by Spang in the Middelburg edition of his collected works; and the only copy known to the editor, from which they have been transcribed, is found in the Bodleian. The little volume contains F. Kinaston's contemporary translations in verse, and these we retain with the English spelling of the time. In this instance the English version comes *first*, according to the sequence hitherto followed, whereas Kinaston naturally places Johnston's Latin first and his own translations second.

The editor is greatly indebted to Mr. James Clark, now Classical Master in Gordon's College, Aberdeen, for his care in transcribing this unique volume from the Bodleian during the period of his studies at Christ Church, Oxford.

CLVII. THE MUSES' COMPLAINT OF THE KING'S JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND.

London: Printed by Thomas Harper for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at his shop at Saint Austen's gate. 1633.

I. TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS LORD, JAMES HAY, EARLE OF CARLILE.

Thou whom high worth and vertue doth adorne,
By whom three bloody sheilds in field are borne,
Great Hay, accept with a smooth brow my short
Conceits, of your two servants the disport.
A King's the Theme, with whom than you is none
More gratious, nor a man is more his owne.

Your Honours, while he lives, most obliged,

FRA. KINASTON.[1]

[1] An eminent poet and wit, esquire of the body to King Charles. *Plura* in Nichols' *Progr.*, III. 498; Wood's *Athenae Ox.*, III. 38, and curious note in Singer's *Shakspeare*, Vol. VI., p. 542.

CLVII. MUSAE QUERULAE DE REGIS IN SCOTIAM PROFECTIONE.

1. AD [IA]COBUM HAYUM ILLUSTREM CARLILIAE COMITEM.

Aurea quem decorat pietas et candida virtus,
  Sanguineisque domus nobilitate iugis,
Haye, meas olim gerras qua fronte solebas
  Hoc breve, sed gemini sume clientis opus.
Rex argumentum est : nemo te gratior illi,
  Illum te nemo sanctius, Haye, colit.

Honori tuo, dum vivet, devotissimus

ARTURUS IONSTONUS.

2. Iugis.] See, for armorials of Hays, No. LVIII.

2. THE QUEENE TO THE KING.

You goe (deare Love) to Britaines utmost bound,
The cause of your long way is to be crown'd :
Among cold hils a summer there you'll spend,
And I without you here the same must end :
One peoples Empire thus will sunder them
Whose parting's more then the world's Diadem.

2. REGINA REGI.

Tendis ad extremos, mea lux, mea vita, Britannos,
  Regia tam longae causa Corona viae est.
Me sine tota tibi gelidis in montibus aestas,
  Haec eadem sine te tota terenda mihi est.
Unius imperium populi nos dividit : orbis
  Terrarum tanti num Diadema fuit ?

3. THE KING TO THE QUEENE.

While a short stay, short way divides us twaine,
Nor yet of me, nor of your hap complaine,
My Charles and Mary while you doe me misse
A thousand times your Rosy cheeke will kisse :
And if our Physicks learned leach say true,
You have within you that will comfort you.

3. REX REGINAE.

Dum breve nos tempus, brevis et via dividit, uxor,
  De me deque tua desine sorte queri.
Mille tibi pro me libabunt oscula nati
  Carolus et fratri iuncta tenella soror :
Et, nisi me noster fallit Podalirius, intus
  Quod te soletur pignus amoris habes.

4. THE QUEENES COMPLAINT OF THE SCOTS.

Thou warlike nation whom Achaius tyed
In league, and made our house of Borbones guard,
Since thou my love and mee dost now divide,
Thou art become my foe, whose heart so hard
T'enjoy my heart my owne life hast not spar'd.
My dayes want light, my nights sleep ; longer are
The houres then dayes, the yeere then age by farre ;
Either confesse our league is broken here,
Or Scotland quickly send me backe my deere.

4. REGINAE QUERIMONIA DE SCOTIS.

Borboniae tutela domus (gens Martia), nostris
  Foedere quam prisco iunxit Achaius avis,
Dum te noster amor sine me petit, hostica facta es,
  Meque, meo dum tu vivis amore, necas.
Lux sine luce mihi, sine somno tempora noctis,
  Hora die, saeclo longior annus erit ;
Aut agnosce fidem violatam, et foedera rupta,
  Aut cito delicias, Scotia, redde meas.

5. SCOTLAND'S APOLOGIE.

Faire Goddesse, honour of the Borbons name,
You are not wrong'd, no faith is broke, no strife ;
Not without you your Love to our coasts came,
Part of the Husband's heart, is the Good-wife ;
Nor while the King stayes here are you alone,
Who is your deerer part, and halfe of life,
And if the halfe, who wholly is your owne,
Be greater then the whole, and more entire,
Aske nought, you have more then you can desire.

5. SCOTIAE APOLOGIA.

Borboniae Dea gentis honor, nec tu mihi laesa es,
Foederis antiqui nec violata fides.
Non sine te nostras tendit tuus ignis in oras :
Nupta sui pars est dimidiumque viri.
Nec mihi dum sistit se Rex, tu sola relicta es ;
Hic etiam pars est dimidiumque tui ;
Et si dimidium plus toto creditur, ultra
Nil pete, iam plus quam me, Dea, poscis, habes.

6. OF THE RAINY WEATHER IN ENGLAND, AND THE FAIRE IN SCOTLAND.

Twice hath bright Cynthia wan'd ; twice fill'd her round,
Since England with continuall raine lies drowned ;
While Spring here winters, Scotland doth behold
Dayes without cloudes, skies azure, sunnes of gold.
Thus while the King from Thames to Tweed doth goe,
One Kingdome smiles, the other weepes for woe.

6. DE PLUVIIS ANGLICANIS ET SCOTICA SERENITATE.

Bis latuit, mundo bis luxit Cynthia, nimbis
Ex quo continuis Anglia mersa iacet ;
Hic dum ver hiemat, tellus Fergusia soles
Adspicit auratos et sine nube dies.
Dum Rex in patriam Tamesi parat ire relicta,
Una madet lacrimis, altera ridet humus.

7. ENGLAND OF HER SELFE.

While towards the North the King his course doth steare,
I was neere drownd in griefe with many a teare,
Now hee is going, griefe doth stint those showres,
For greater then teares is this griefe of ours.

7. ANGLIA DE SE.

Rex iter Arctoas dum moliretur in oras,
Tota fui lacrimis paene sepulta meis.
Nunc ubi discedit, cessant quos fudimus imbres:
Est maior lacrimis scilicet iste dolor.

8. ENGLAND TO SCOTLAND.

The sixt Olympiad to thy coasts doth bring
Thy wish'd Sunbeam and makes thee see thy King,
Thou dost well, Scotland, thus thy myrth t'expresse
In smiles alone, for all words are farre lesse.

FRA. KINASTON, Knight.

8. ANGLIA AD SCOTIAM.

Sexta tibi Regem nunc reddit Olympias, oris
Et datur optati cernere dulce iubar.
Quod facis, haec fas est testari gaudia risu,
Effari nulla, Scotia, voce potes.

VIRTUS NOS ORNAT.

Olympias.] Here of *five* years, as sometimes in Ovid. The interval of thirty years between 1603 and 1633 is thus accounted for.

London: Printed by Thomas Harper, for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at his shop at the Pide-Bull [*i.e.*, Pied] by S. Austens Gate. 1633.

CLVIII. FUNERAL LAMENT FOR PATRICK FORBES OF CORSE, BISHOP OF ABERDEEN (1-5).

On this prelate, see Vol. I., No. XXVII.; Vol. II., No. CXV. 4; also Rev. R. Lippe's volume, *Wodrow Collections* (N. Sp. Club).

ARGUMENT.

Corse, our Prelate, hath passed away: his spirit is in heaven; the earth beneath thy feet hides his remains. The believer's tomb is sacred, sacred too is the urn within the tomb, and august the dust within the urn. In life he had a mind sincere, a thrilling voice, a breast free from gall, chaste ear and liberal hand. Keen intellect was his, and eloquence like honey: his judiciousness excelled either gift. The order of the clergy and the leaders of the laity have in him a model of grave wisdom; the people, of moderation. He won all hearts by his contempt for honours and his paternal care of the flock entrusted to him. Swerving to no partisan side, he stood the arbiter of the just and fair, the mediator of peace. Piety and peace were born at his birth; both flourished in his lifetime, and, when he dies, they also perish.

CLVIII. EPICEDIUM PATRICII FORBESII A CORSE, EPISCOPI ABERDONENSIS.

Corsius occubuit Praesul; mens incola caeli est,
  Corporis exuvias, quam premis, abdit humus.
Est sacer hic mystae tumulus, venerabilis urna
  Quam tegit; augustus, quem capit urna, cinis.
Mens vivo sincera fuit, vox enthea, pectus
  Felle vacans, auris casta, benigna manus.
Ingenii vis acris erat; facundia mellis
  Aemula: iudicii vicit utramque nitor.
Ordo sacer populique duces gravitatis in illo
  Exemplar, reliqui sobrietatis habent.
Omnibus acceptum fecit contemptus honorum,
  Et sibi commissi cura paterna gregis.
Nullius in partes secedens; iuris et aequi
  Arbiter; et pacis saepe sequester erat.
Nata simul pietas et pax fuit; utraque virtus
  Floruit hoc vivo; nunc pereunte perit.

2.

Note Forbes's birth, life, and dying day. Of high birth, he discharged his high function nobly. Fourteen olympiads he lived, for Fate dared not close his day before the time. He died on the anniversary of Christ's death, a soldier wishing to die with his captain.

2. IN EUNDEM.

Inspice natalem Forbesi, tempora vitae
  Collige, supremam mente revolve diem.
Editus Augusto est ; Patriis quod gessit in oris,
  Praesul, id augusti muneris omen erat.
Vixit olympiadas bis septem : condere tantum
  Ante diem Lachesis non fuit ausa iubar.
Occidit hoc ipso quo Christus tempore : miles,
  Christe, tuus voluit te moriente mori.

5. Olympiadas.] Here = *lustra*, see on p. 242. The bishop died seventy-one years old.

7. Quo Christus tempore.] The bishop died early on morning of Easter Eve, see *Funerals*, etc., p. lxxxv. (*Spottisw. Cl.*).

3.

Forbes is dead, the peerless bishop of our Aberdonian clime. Former prelates built stone bridges to cross streams: he made for his people an easy pathway to the stars. The structures they reared to God, to the Muses and to the poor, his hands upheld. As was the brightness of his light, so was felt the darkness following his extinguished ray.

3. IN EUNDEM.

Occidit Abredonae praesul Forbesius orae,
  Par cui Pontificum de grege nemo fuit.
Marmoreis illi straverunt pontibus undas,
  Hic populo facilem fecit ad astra viam.
Quas illi Superis, Musis, et egentibus, aedes
  Struxerunt, huius sustinuere manus.
Quam formosa fuit tanti lux sideris auctor,
  Quae iubar hoc mersit, tam fuit atra dies.

5. Aedes.] Such as the King's College Chapel, the College Buildings, and Bishop Dunbar's Hospital.

4.

The cold urn contains the remains—none more sacred on earth—of Bishop Forbes. Yet *he* survives, while his son survives, his image in heart and style.

4. IN EUNDEM.

Adspicis hic gelidam Forbesi Praesulis urnam,
  Qua sub sole nihil sanctius orbis habet.
Non tamen hic terris excessit sospite nato,
  Pectore qui totum spirat et ore patrem.
Corsius hoc sacro revirescit germine Phoenix,
  Et post exsequias, qui fuit ante, manet.

5. ON THE TWO FORBESES [BISHOP PATRICK, AND HIS SON, DR. JOHN FORBES].

Here behold the two Forbeses, the peerless sire and son, each the star of his own age. The sire gave life to the son: now by the son's help you see the father lives in fame. 'Tis the son who deserves more praise: the life he got was bounded by a few short years; the life he gave doth know no end.

5.

Forbesios hic cerne duos, sine compare Patrem
  Et Natum, saecli sidus utrumque sui.
Ante dedit vitam Nato Pater, omine laeto,
  Nunc Patrem Nati vivere cernis ope.
Plus meruit Natus; quam cepit, clauditur aevo;
  Quam dedit, annorum limite vita caret.

4. Nunc Patrem.] Allusion is to the volume in honour of his father, "Tumulus," etc., or "The Funeral of the Right Reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes of Corse," which is called a "monumentum marmore et aere perennius," and so, immortal.

CLIX. IN HONOUR OF GEORGE SIBBALD OF RANKEILLOUR.

ARGUMENT.

In Apollo's art France gives Sibbald his earliest honour, while thou, Padua, givest him his crowning grace. Other schools thou surpassest in Aristotelian worth and fame, in the measure that Helicon with its fountains surpasses all other springs. Like Phoebus among the stars, so Sibbald outshines the other nurslings of Phoebus. So gleams the diamond chased in pure gold, and it is odds whether thou givest or gettest more renown.

CLIX. IN HONOREM GEORGII SIBBALDI, RANKILLORII.

Artis Apollineae Sibbaldo, Gallia! primum,
  Tu schola supremum das Patavina decus.
Cetera tu superas fama et virtute Lycea,
  Quantum alias omnes fons Heliconis aquas.
Et superat reliquos Phoebi Sibbaldus alumnos,
  Phoebeus quantum sidera cuncta nitor.
Sic adamas puro radiat circumdatus auro,
  Ut dubitem, tribuas accipiasne decus.

Sibbaldi.] The full title in Lauder's *Musae Sacrae* (p. lxiv.) is as follows: "Laurus Apollinaea honori viri nobilissimi et excellentissimi, D. Georgii Sibbaldi Rankilorii, Scoti, cum in alma Academia Patavina Philos. et Med. Doctor anno 1614, Junii 9, publice crearetur, dicata". *Cf.* also Lauder, *ibid.*, p. xxxv.

CLX. ON SIR DAVID LINDSAY.

In *Lives of Lindsays*, I. p. 207, ascribed to Arthur Johnston.

ARGUMENT.

Sweet Siren of honeyed song, such as the Scotian Muses con and love, favourite of kings, bearing title and style of king, the fortune of the son was like that of the sire. Beloved by Muse, beloved by no less than kings of old, he won in equal measure by his true religion the favour of God.

CLX. IN HONOREM DAVIDIS LINDSAY, EQUITIS.

Melliflui cantus Siren dulcissima, qualem
  Scotigenae Aonides et recinunt et amant;
Deliciae regum, tituloque ac nomine Regis,
  Hoc fuerat nato, quod fuit ante patri;
Quam Musis carus, quam dis quoque regibus olim,
  Tam vera placuit religione Deo.

3. Regum.] James IV. and James V.
3. Nomine Regis.] Lindsay was Lyon-King.
4. Nato.] James V.
6. Religione.] Sir David Lindsay's poetic efforts helped on the Reformation.

CLXI. DEDICATION TO WM. LAUD, BISHOP OF LONDON.

This was prefixed to the issue of Johnston's version of the Seven Penitential Psalms (*viz.*, Psalms 6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130 and 143), published as an *avant-courier* volume in London, 1633.

ARGUMENT.

Thy piety, O Laud, bright with Divine intelligence, gives thee access to the royal ear. Hence I dedicate to thee these Tears of the Hebrew Bard, sure token of my loyalty. More I cannot give: the waters of Helicon are all the reward the Muses can command. But if thou regard them with beams of favour, the waters will turn into pure nectar by thy smile.

CLXI. AD REVERENDUM ANTISTITEM, GULIELMUM LADIUM, EPISCOPUM LONDINENSEM, DEDICATIO.

Cui pietas, Ladi, caelestis acumine fulgens
  Ingenii, Patriae dat Patris aure frui,
Has ego Iessaei lacrimas tibi nuncupo vatis:
  Hae sint obsequii tessera certa mei.
Plus dare fas non est; Helicon, quos nutrit, alumnis
  Nil solet infelix fundere praeter aquas.
Ut te digna feras, adspira mollibus auris
  Tu mihi, sic puro nectare vena fluet.

VIRTUS NOS ORNAT.

CLXII. DEDICATION TO JOHN LESLIE, BISHOP OF RAPHOE.

This was prefixed to Johnston's version of the Seven Consolatory Psalms (*viz.*, 16, 23, 30, 34, 42, 103, 145), appearing, like those mentioned in CLXI. above, in London, 1633. Regarding this Prelate, see CXV. 12.

ARGUMENT.

In retiring to Ireland, where a new guiding star attracts thee, hasten not away, Leslie, without some pledge of my regard. The volume I now offer is a present panacea, and a mind broken by misfortune may here find relief, while wounds yielding to no other balm may by its help be healed.

CLXII. AD REVERENDUM VIRUM, IOANNEM LESLAEUM, EPISCOPUM RAPHOTENSEM, DEDICATIO.

Laus sacri, Leslaee, chori, dum tendis Iernen,
Et nova dextrorsum te Cynosura trahit,
Me sine ne properes; nostri cape pignus amoris;
Quem damus hic praesens est panacea liber.
Hac mens fracta malis, nullis cedentia succis
Hac persanantur vulnera cordis ope.

- Virtus Nos Ornat.

CLXIII. ON GEORGE HAY.

This poem appears as preface to the Elegy on King James I. which appeared in London "Impensis Nath. Butter, 1625," being the first production to which Johnston's name was attached. On George Hay see No. XII. of Vol. I.

ARGUMENT.

Hay, presiding over Scottish law and equity, accept this elegy, composed as tribute to the King. The debt is due to my Liegelord and the Father of my country; that same debt I owe by sacred right to you. The same reverence that you cherished towards him, my Muse bestows on you, great Judge, and on you alone.

CLXIII. AD NOBILISSIMUM ET CLARISSIMUM VIRUM DOMINUM GEORGIUM HAY, SCOTIAE CANCELLARIUM, EPIGRAMMA.

Haye, Caledonii moderator iuris et aequi,
  Quod damus hic regi, flebile carmen habe.
Haec Domino et Patriae debebam iusta Parenti;
  Haec eadem duplici nunc tibi iure sacro.
Hunc tu supra omnes coluisti, maxime Praetor:
  Te quoque supra omnes nostra Camena colit.

CLXIV. ON DAVID PERSON'S EXCELLENT EXERCITATIONS.

This fugitive trifle (for the notice of which the editor is indebted to Lieut.-Col. Johnston of Newton Dee) is found among the dedicatory epigrams (one of which is by William Drummond, and in English) prefixed to the book entitled "Varieties, . . . by David Person of Loghlands in Scotland, Gentleman. London, 1635." The book is an absurd congeries, and the compliment by Johnston may be ironical.

ARGUMENT.

A big world is here contained in little bounds, and Jove marvels at the work of human art. In a frail sphere of glass, Greece once bound up the world; now a small paper-chart holds it with great Jove. The orb of glass is gone, the orb of paper will endure so long as a student or artist shall survive.

CLXIV. IN PRAECLARA DAVIDIS PERSONI GYMNASMATA.

Finibus hic arctis ingens constringitur orbis,
  Et stupet humanae Iuppiter artis opus.
Hunc olim fragili conclusit Graecia vitro,
  Nunc brevis immenso cum Iove charta capit.
Vitreus interiit, durabit charteus, orbis,
  Ingenii donec cultor et artis erit.

A. Ionstonus, Medicus Regius.

CLXV. EXHORTATION TO THE SCOTS IN THE MATTER OF THE RECENT COVENANT.

The poem here first included in the collected works of Arthur Johnston has had a strange history. It is a remonstrance against his countrymen for raising the standard of civil war, and was sent to Holland to be included in the Middelburg edition; but, according to the account of Parson Gordon of Rothiemay, it was tampered with by William Spang, the editor (as to whom see No. CXLIV.), and was not then printed. It is here drawn from the version of it appearing in the preface to Gordon's *Scots Affairs* (Sp. Cl.), I. p. 32.

ARGUMENT.

O martial race, dearer than my life to me, why this madness of civil broil? Let the Rhine and Elbe give witness as to its horrors. Germany was once a land of peace and plenty, learning and the Muses. Mars has laid it waste, and faith and piety have fled. Shun such whirlpools, O land of Fergus; thou hast all the resources of a happy people, but Mars once lighting his torch will consume thy felicities. A long period of repose has blunted thy energies and rusted thy arms, and then, where are the sinews of war? There is no Pactolus running sands of gold for thee, and if we take away thy herds and crops and the produce of thy nets, thou hast no money to pay a soldier. Nor hast thou fortified towns or fleets and thunderbolts of cannon, and, where a thousand are as good the one as the other, there may be a feud as to who is to be commander. The king, who is of Scottish blood, bids thee, my Scotia, obey. There is still room for pardon, and Charles offers such spontaneously. So count it base to dip thy sword in the blood of brothers; turn thy arms against some external enemy: thy present madness is because thou art without a proper foe.

CLXV. DE FOEDERE NUPERO AD SCOTOS PARAENESIS.

Martia gens, oculis multo mihi carior ipsis,
  Tingere quid patrio sanguine tela paras?
Pone nocens ferrum: quam formidabile bellum
  Sit populis, testes Rhenus et Albis erunt.
Aurea dum terris pax esset, floruit ora
  Teutonis, a solo Caesare digna regi.
Deliciis Latium superabat; Thessala Tempe,
  Prisca vel Alcinoi rura, fuisse putes.
Hic fecunda Pales, et primae consitor uvae,
  Et Pomona larem fixit, et alma Ceres.
Dives erat populus; munitae et moenibus urbes;
  Et digni proavum sceptra tenere duces.
Haec quoque Pieridum domus, et tutela Minervae,
  Et fidei cultrix et pietatis erat.
Vastatam nunc Marte vides, et tristibus armis;
  Orbis et opprobrium, quae fuit ante decus.
In pecus, in vites, patrios ruit hostis in hortos,
  Et segetes stricto vidimus ense meti.
Oppida cum populis evertit Caesaris ira:
  Iunctus Iber procerum sanguine tinxit humum.
Pallas et Aoniae lituis fugere sorores:
  Fugit et a castris cum pietate fides.
Teuto quibus periit, fuge gens Fergusia, syrtes:
  Illius exitio cautius arma time.
Sunt tibi ruris opes, et plenae civibus urbes;
  Et proceres patrii lumina pura soli.
Atria nec desunt Musis, nec templa Minervae;
  Et delubra Deum plena nitoris habes.
Mars semel accensus populabitur omnia flammis:
  Flectitur, ah! nulla militis ira prece.
Exemplo proavum noli sperare triumphos;

5. Dum pax esset.] On this sequence after "dum," see Vol. I. p. 55, n., l. 3.

17. In pecus, in vites.] The devastations on the Rhineland had been forcibly brought home to Johnston, as in Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, I. pp. 32-34, including Latin note at close.

20. Iunctus Iber.] The Spaniard served in the Imperial host in Germany (Schiller's *Wallensteins Lager*, l. 145).

Hei mihi! nunc non es, Scotia, qualis eras.
Bellica gens audis; sed belli exstinxit amorem
Longa quies: etiam segnius arma paras.
Mollia, si nescis, enervant otia vires:
Militis et sagulum turba togata fugit.
Aliger Ichnobates fit desuetudine tardus;
Bos iuga retractat; frena recusat equus.
Finge sed expertos bello, iuvenesque senesque
Quotquot habes; belli, dic age, nervus ubi est?
Non tibi Pactoli rutilo fluit alveus auro,
Aut Tagus aut sitiens India mittit opes.
Si pecus, et segetes, et quae fert retia, demas,
Tu nil militibus quod numeretur habes.
Praedia nil praeter restabit milite dignum:
Haec quoque victoris praemia forsan erunt.
Sed neque turritis cinguntur moenibus urbes;
Moenia vel, si quae cernis, hiulca vides.
Nec, quibus aequor aras, armantur milite puppes;
Navita vulnifico nec tegit ense latus.
Nec tibi vel rostro navis munita, nec armis,
Qualia Cyclopum sunt fabricata manu.
Mille rates inter, fluctus vix ulla marinos,
Vix insultantes sustinet ulla rates.
Hoc quoque pensetur: dubio decernere Marte
Non dubitas: nasci de duce rixa potest.
Dux erat Argivis Graiorum maximus: inter
Mille pares, belli quis, rogo, ductor erit?
Dum potes, et fas est, fragilem tot fluctibus alnum
Eripe: festina collige vela manu.
Rex iubet, illustri Scotorum sanguine cretus:
Sit pudor, alterius iussa vel arma sequi.
Pone minas; veniae locus est: hanc obtulit ultro
Carolus, et, pacem dum petit, arma quatit.
Illius auspiciis hostes exscinde: sagittas
Tingere fraterno sanguine, turpe puta.
Saepe tibi iugulum peregrinus praebuit hostis;
Scotia, nunc iusto, dum furis, hoste cares.

37. Ichnobates.] Species of hound.

CLXVI. EPIGRAMS IN HONOUR OF SOME OF THE MORE FAMOUS CITIES AND TOWNS OF SCOTLAND.

This series appears first in the Middelburg edition, 1642. Reprinted by Skene in his "succinct survey of the famous city of Aberdeen," John Forbes, 1685. A translation of the group into English was made by J. B. [John Barclay], minister at Cruden, who however adopted an order of his own, placing Aberdeen first. His version is rather poor, as is seen from the specimen given under No. 17. On J. B., see *Collections* (Sp. Cl.), p. 52; also Maidment's *Scottish Elegiac Verses*, p. 14.—This series of poems is an imitation, in ancient literature, of Ausonius in his "Garland" of the cities of the empire, and, in modern Latin literature, of Julius Caesar Scaliger in his series of "Urbes" (*Del. Poet. Ital.*, Vol. II.). So Johnston's friend, Caspar Barlaeus, has a group of Dutch towns similarly treated, beginning with Dordrechtum (Dort), Harlemum, etc. (Barlaei, *Miscellanea*, p. 201).

Arthur Johnston alludes to this performance of his in the poem (see No. CXLIV.) to his friend William Spang, who published them in the collected edition of 1642.

It is somewhat odd that while Lowland Scotland is fairly well represented in this series, Inverlochy near Ben Nevis, in the heart of the Highland region, should have been in those days within the ken of the writer; and that Arbroath, the city of the great abbey, in the centre of the Lowlands, is left out.

In some editions of Camden these epigrams are erroneously ascribed to John Johnston, the kinsman of Arthur, who, though hailing from Aberdeen, lived most of his time at St. Andrews. It is true that a series of similar Latin epigrams to Scottish towns appears in Dr. George Mackenzie's *Lives of Scottish Writers* and in connection with the Life of Hector Boece in Vol. II., but those appearing there are clearly assigned (II. p. 419) to the Johnston who was Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews. Still the series by John Johnston is interesting, although the sketches are as a rule not equal to those from the pen of Arthur. The evidence derivable from the poems Nos. CXLIV. and CLXVI. 20, is conclusive as to Arthur being author of those in the Middelburg edition.

I. EDINBURGH.

The stateliness and beauty of Edinburgh are portrayed with pride. Holyrood and the Castle form the extremes; the Parliament House and St. Giles' fill up the middle of the picture, and the whole has for centre the crown of St. Giles'. Yet three other of the towns have longer tributes. Another of the same by John Johnston on Edinburgh is found in Mackenzie's *Scottish Writers*, II. p. 402. Compare also the earlier sketch of Edinburgh by our author in Vol. I. pp. 42-3.

To enjoy her heavenly view, Edina rises on her sloping ridge, looking down on rich domains of Ceres and the Nymphs and eke on the tributary sea. To the East under Arthur's Seat the Palace is beheld. To the West the Castle commands the city with its thunderbolts of war. In the midst there stands a temple, ornament of the city and the world, the abode of Piety: resplendent within and surmounted by a regal crown of fretted stone. The abode of Justice adjoins, worthy of Polycletus and Praxiteles. The burghers dwell in noble mansions fit for heroes and fear no threats of danger. Tiber puts Rome in terror, and the sea threatens Venice: at such threats Edina smiles. No city worthier of the sceptre; no site more suited for the lordship of the land.

CLXVI. CELEBRIORUM ALIQUOT SCOTIAE URBIUM ENCOMIA.

I. EDINBURGUM.

Comminus ut spectet superos caeloque fruatur,
  Montis in acclivi surgit Edina iugo.
Ancillatricem Cererem Nymphasque ministras,
  Et vectigalem despicit inde Thetin.
Hic ubi nascentis se pandunt lumina Phoebi,
  Sede sub Arturi regia tecta vides,
Solis ad occasum surgens, arx imminet urbi :
  Haec habet Arctoi tela tremenda Iovis.
Adspicis in medio templum, decus urbis et orbis,
  Hac pietas stabilem fixit in aede larem.
Cuncta nitent intus ; regalis more coronae
  Plexilis aurato marmore lucet apex.
Virginis Astraeae domus est contermina templo,
  Digna Polycleti Praxitelisque manu.
Tecta colunt cives solis heroibus apta,
  Nullius illa minas, nullius arma timent.
Albula Romuleam, Venetam mare territat urbem,
  Quas regit, undarum ridet Edina minas.
Crede mihi, nusquam vel sceptris aptior urbs est,
  Vel rerum domina dignior urbe locus.

2. LEITH.

The stream that bears thy name brings no end of boons, and in thy rich bosom are welcomed a thousand barks. By top-gallant and keel thy pilots outvie the Dutch, and far Ceylon and Thule know thy sails, and so do the waters of the East and West. The paths of sun, moon and stars thou studiest, and the constellations of either pole. Winds and waves obey thy canvas. Noble city, Tiphys was either thy teacher or thy pupil.

2. LETHA.

Mille bonis te, Letha, beat cognominis unda,
Excipis et gremio divite mille rates.
Tu regis antennas, et puppibus aequora sulcas,
Et Batavum certas antevolare trabes.
Lintea Taprobane tua novit, et ultima Thule,
Quidquid et undarum vesper et ortus habet.
Tu Solis Lunaeque vias et sidera calles,
Et numeras gemini signa corusca poli.
Fluctibus in mediis quoties tu carbasa pandis,
Imperio parent ventus et unda tuo.
Nobilis urbs, aut te docuit surgente procella,
Aut a te didicit findere Tiphys aquas.

1. Unda.] Water of Leith.
12. Tiphys.] The type of explorers, the pilot of the Argonauts.

3. LINLITHGOW (LITHGOW IN J. BARCLAY).

A noble town Linlithgow is, with its church of sumptuous stone and its turreted royal palace of like splendour. A lake, by no wall confined, adjoins, in whose pure depths the scaly tribes disport, and whence triumphal banquets are drawn for the Scottish soldier. The Roman Caesar had his luxurious Lucrine lake; this yields more of joyous *food*.

3. LIMNUCHUM.

Nobile Limnuchum est ; Pario de marmore templum
  Hic nitet, impensae non mediocris opus.
Aemula sunt templi turrita palatia Regis,
  Et pretio superant solis utramque domum.
Proximus est urbi nullo lacus aggere cinctus,
  Squamiger illimes grex natat inter aquas.
Ista triumphales praebent vivaria cenas,
  Grampiaco quoties sub Iove miles ovat.
Regius hic lacus est, Lucrinus Caesaris unda :
  Plus habet hic luxus, plus habet ille dapis.

4. STIRLING.

An epigram thereon of John Johnston is in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. p. 404.

Who can sing of Stirling worthily? 'Tis the cradle of kings, which they placed secure upon its lofty ridge. Healthful air surrounds this palace on the twin rocks, as proud as the dwelling of Tarpeian Jove. Here the Forth receives the yoke of two triumphal arches, and weaves its majestic windings like Maeander in the Asiatic world. Town and country here smile with fruitful happiness, but the martial fame of the place is still more surpassing. Stirling more than once repelled the Ausonian [Roman] spear, and the stream adjoining was the limit of the Imperial Eagle.

4. STERLINUM.

Sterlino quis digna canat? Cunabula Reges
Hic sua securis imposuere iugis.
Aura salutifera est, facit hoc vicinia coeli,
Nec datur a saevo tutior hoste locus.
Adspicis hic geminis structas in rupibus arces,
Tectaque Tarpeii turribus aequa Iovis.
Fortha triumphales hic, dum fugit, excipit arcus,
Cogitur et curvo subdere colla iugo.
Haud aliter Phrygiis ludit Maeander in oris,
Saepe fluit trepidans, saepe recursat aqua.
Orbe perrerrato levis huc vestigia flectens
Advena miratur ruris et urbis opes.
Admiranda quidem sunt haec, et carmine digna,
Plus tamen hic virtus Martia laudis habet.
Non semel Ausonios Sterlinum reppulit enses,
Limes et Imperii, quem bibit amnis, erat.

9. Maeander.] The old proverb is alluded to: "The links of Forth worth an earldom in the North".

16. Imperii.] The wall of Antonine, proudly claimed as the limit of the Roman Empire. The Middelburg text ends with a point of interrogation, wrongly.

5. PERTH.

Another epigram thereon by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. p. 421.

Berta of old, the ancient city is now styled Perth, and has a name additional from the holy Apostle [St. John's town]. A city clean and of salubrious air, with a stream that waters fertile fields. The fragments of a ruined bridge attest the riches of the place, but also the weight of waters and their impatience of the yoke. Here is the "Inch" famed for the bloody conflict of the clans, the *martius campus* of the North for all gay and manly sports. Close by are silvan haunts of stags and roedeer: Carse [of Gowrie] adjoins, redolent of apples and Crustumian pears. Combining beauty with utility, thou bearest the palm for honour.

5. PERTHUM.

Berta prius, Perthum nunc urbs antiqua vocaris
  Et simul a sancto praesule nomen habes.
Te tua munditics commendat et aura salubris,
  Et qui fecundos irrigat amnis agros.
Divitias lapsi testantur fragmina pontis,
  Et non vulgari marmora caesa manu.
Hunc Iovis imperio collectis imbribus unda
  Subruit, impositum nescia ferre iugum.
Hic quoque Grampigenae quam tollant carmine vates,
  Est tibi flumineis insula cincta vadis,
Insula parva quidem, celebrem sed reddidit olim
  Monticolas inter pugna cruenta duces.
Hic agiles exercet equos generosa iuventus,
  Linquit et alipedes post sua terga Notos,
Martius haec meruit circus vel arena vocari
  Graiugenum levibus nobilitata rotis.
Sunt tibi vicini saltus: hic figere cervos,
  Mollibus & capreis tendere lina potes.
Carsia nec procul est, hic redolentia poma,
  Et pira Crustumiis aequiparanda legis.
Utile dum dulci misces, punctum omne tulisti,
  Et tibi debetur summus honoris apex.

9. Tollant.] Probably a misprint in Middelburg ed. for *tollunt*.

11. Insula.] The Inch of Perth and the combat thereon in 1396, as to which see Sir Walter's *Fair Maid*.

19. Redolentia.] A syllable is wanting, and the line is not as Johnston would have left it.

20. Crustumiis.] An echo of Virgil, *Geo.*, II. 28, in praise of the pears grown at Crustumiae in the vicinity of Rome.

6. GLASGOW.

Another epigram thereon by John Johnston in Dr. Geo. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. p. 396.

Glasgow, rearing thy head high among thy sister cities, the world can show nought more fair than thou. With fine temperature through Zephyrs from the West, thou fearest neither the frosts of December nor yet the heats of the Dogstar. The Clyde sweeps by thee purer than amber, and a thousand sails obey thy flag. A bridge of ashlar stone binds the opposing banks, and affords safe transit over its waters. A fertile land surrounds, rich in orchards,

rose-gardens rivalling Paestum, and all the foison of Ceres, Pales, Thetis with her finny tribes, Diana with her wild creatures of the groves. Without, the houses are bright and gleaming; within, they excel even more: the churches are still finer. Not far off are the Courts of Justice, and Phoebus has his shrine in the midst of all. Favoured by all the Powers Divine, thou, Glasgow, hast a pleasant seat allotted thee under a favouring star.

6. GLASGUA.

Glasgua, tu socias inter caput exseris urbes,
  Et te nil ingens pulchrius orbis habet.
Sole sub occiduo Zephyri te temperat aura,
  Frigora nec brumae, nec Canis ora times.
Glotta latus cingens electro purior omni est,
  Hic regis imperio lintea mille tuo.
Pons iugat adversas operoso marmore ripas,
  Et tibi securum per vada praebet iter.
Aemula Phaeacum tua sunt pomaria silvis,
  Ruraque Paestanis sunt tibi plena rosis.
Farra Ceres, armenta Pales, Thetis agmina gentis
  Squamigerae, nemorum dat tibi Diva feras.
Tecta nitent, ipsas et tangunt vertice nubes;
  Quo commendentur, plus tamen intus habent.
Templa domos superant, radiant haec marmore puro,
  Marmoris et pretium nobile vincit opus.
Non procul hinc Themidis se tollunt atria, patres
  Hic ubi purpureos dicere iura vides.
In medio residens sua pandit limina Phoebus,
  Hic cum Permesso Pegasis unda fluit.
Civibus ingentes animos Deus armiger, artes
  Nata Iovis, stabiles Iuno ministrat opes.
Moenia Dardanidum posuit Grynaeus Apollo,
  Et Deus aequoreis qui dominatur aquis.
Glasgua, te fausto struxerunt sidere Divi,
  Quot mare, quot tellus, quotquot et aether habet.

15. Templa.] The Cathedral of Glasgow is scarcely so prominent in this description as we might have expected, and the University is dismissed with two lines (19 and 20).

6A. ARMS OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

A salmon, an oak on which is seated a robin redbreast, a bell, and a gold ring protruding from the salmon's mouth.

In remembrance of his Alma Mater, this was an extempore effusion by Robert Main,[1] Doctor of Medicine and Professor in the University of Glasgow.

Salmon of sea, tree of land, bird of air, all promise to the city what these three elements afford. Forasmuch as the city religiously frequents the Divine altars, the Bell proclaims that an inheritance exists beyond, imperishable in the heaven. And to exclude all doubt as to the association of the eternal with the temporal, the Ring, the pledge of conjugal union, is the proof.

6A. INSIGNIA CIVITATIS GLASGUAE (SALMO, QUERCUS, CUI INSIDET RUBECULA AVIS, CAMPANA, ET ANNULUS AUREUS SALMONIS ORE EXSERTUS).

Salmo maris, terraeque arbos, avis aëris, urbi
Promittunt quicquid trina elementa ferunt.
Et campana (frequens celebret quod numinis aras
Urbs) superesse polo non peritura docet.
Neve quis indubitet sociari aeterna caducis,
Annulus id pignus coniugiale notat.

Almae genitricis memor raptim fundebat ROBERTUS MAGNUS, Medicinae Doctor et Professor in Academia Glasguensi.

6B. ON THE SAME CITY, MARK ALEXANDER BOYD[2] MADE ANCIENTLY THE FOLLOWING VERSE.

Clyde is the daughter of the sea, and over that liquid stream Glasgow sits proudly, favoured by blood-red Mars and [Minerva's] art.

6B. DE EADEM SIC OLIM CECINIT MARCUS ALEXANDER BODIUS.

Glotta maris soboles, liquido cui praesidet amni
Glasgua, sanguinei Martis et artis amor.

[1] Died 1646. *Cf.* on this epigram, Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae;* also *Notes and Queries*, second series, II. p. 14, also 92, on Glasgow Arms. Ninian Paterson (1678) has an epigram similar, containing the line, *Campana et piscis, annulus, arbor, avis.*

[2] Mark Alexander Boyd is one of the poets in the *Delitiae Poet. Scot.*, I. p. 142.

7. DUMFRIES.

When Apollo got glimpse afar of the pastures of Dumfries, he preferred them to Admetus' hills and dales. Fat bullocks browse on all the foison of the spring, loading England's table with rich stores. Richer still are the crops of corn, while sea and river bring their treasures too. A church rises here above all Grecian fame. 'Twas there that the Comyn fell, the traitor to his country, by Bruce's prowess. So, Scotland, place thou first the shrine of Dumfries, where golden liberty was procured.

7. DRUMFRISIUM.

Pastor ab Amphryso Drumfrisi pascua cernens
  Eminus, Admeti praetulit illa iugis.
Florida tot pingues hic tondent prata iuvenci,
  Gramina quot verno tempore fundit humus.
Illius externas saturant pecuaria gentes,
  Et mensas onerant, Anglia, saepe tuas.
Ditior armento seges est, et velifer amnis,
  Et mare, quod Zephyri temperat aura levis.
Surgit in hac aedes, cui cedunt templa Dianae,
  Vel venerabilius Graecia si quid habet.
Proditor hic patriae Brussi virtute Cuminus
  Concidit et sacram sanguine tinxit humum.
Scotia, Drumfrisi reliquis altaria praefer,
  Hic tibi libertas aurea parta fuit.

Drumfrisium.] *Sic*, in the Latin, also in Buchanan. Drumfrisiam in Middelb. a misprint.

1. Amphryso.] Amphrysus in Phocis, among the sacred haunts of Apollo. The name of Dumfries called up *Pastor ab Amphryso* (Virg., *Georg.*, III. 2).

8. AYR.

Another thereon by John Johnston occurs in Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 391. Points of resemblance are: First, the smallness of the town (*Parva urbs, ast ingens animus*, etc.); second, punning on Aeria (which John makes to be a mistake for Aurea, the *golden* town).

A town content with boons of heaven, thou drawest thy name either from the pure air, or mayhap from bronze [Latin *aere*]. Thou bulkest small, but in worth art better than thy bulk, outshining big towns in nobility. Stones may be huge, but 'tis the small gem that has lustre. The oak of Jove springs from a tiny seed, and the source of the seven-mouthed Nile no eye hath seen. Take courage then, for great Tiber's town that vanquished seas and lands was once a hamlet.

8. AERA.

Urbs caeli contenta bonis, vel ab aëre puro,
  Vel, quo forte cluis, nomen ab aere trahis.
Mole quidem parva es, sed molem dotibus auges,
  Urbibus et magnis nobilitate praeis.
Grandia saxa vides, exili corpore gemmas,
  Plus tamen exilis gemma nitoris habet.
Et Iovis exiguo surgit de semine quercus,
  Et septemgemini fluminis ora latent.
Macte animi ; terras sibi quae subiecit et undas,
  Tribridis urbs olim nil nisi villa fuit.

9. HADDINGTON.

Epigram thereon by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 399.

Next to Berwick, Haddington had to bear the brunt of danger, a bulwark to the Scottish realm, oft defending it and scattering hostile hordes. By pure force she was sometimes subdued, but in valour never, and she always gave more wounds than she received. Deem not that only Caledonian chiefs and warriors here abode ; Scotia's tutelary Gods dwelt likewise here.

9. HADINGTONA.

Proxima Bervico, caput Hadingtona periclis
 Obtulit, et Scotis aggeris instar erat :
Saepe Caledoniam defendit fortibus armis,
 Nec semel hostiles est populata greges.
Viribus interdum, nunquam virtute subacta est,
 Et cum multa tulit vulnera, plura dedit.
Grampigenas ne crede duces floremque iuventae,
 Sed tutelares hic habitasse Deos.

10. COAST TOWNS IN FIFE.

Epigram on same by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 420.

The towns, washed by the long sweep of the Forth, are shielded from the blasts of Boreas by the Grampian range. With oars and sails ye skim Neptune's realms, dreading no Scylla or Syrtis or other terror of the deep. Nor only do ye plough the main : ye dive into the bowels of the land of Fergus and fetch fire from the depths of Tartarus. By your arts the liquid sea solidifies and solid salt emerges. The Saxon need not boast of his rock-hewn salt mines : the sea supplies *you* with ampler store. Let Scotia praise your industries : without you the frosts of winter would be too fierce and all her meals insipid.

10. URBES FIFAE LITTORALES.

Oppida, quae longo lavat hinc Bodotria tractu,
  Flatibus a Boreae Grampius inde tegit.
Flectere vos docuit Neptuni dextera remos,
  Et cava nimbosis pandere vela Notis.
Nec vos scylla vorax, nec terret vasta charybdis,
  Nec vada Dulichiae quae metuere rates.
Seu syrtes tentare iuvat, seu radere cautes
  Cyaneas, vobis invia nulla via est.
Nec satis est sulcare fretum, Fergusia vobis
  Cogitur abstrusos pandere terra sinus.
Illius in gremio conclusos quaeritis ignes,
  Et prope Tartarei cernitis ora Iovis.
Artibus et vestris liquidus lapidescere pontus
  Cogitur, et sal fit, quod prius unda fuit.
Montibus excisas ne iactet Saxo salinas,
  Largius has vobis sufficit aequor opes.
Scotia vos celebret, vestro sine munere brumae
  Sunt nimis atroces, insipidaeque dapes.

11. Illius in gremio.] Allusion to the coal mining industry, already notable.

13. Lapidescere.] Allusion to the salt-pans on the Fife coast.

17. Vestro sine munere.] The *munera* are coals for winter's fire and salt for food, their genesis having just been described.

II. ST. ANDREWS.

Another on same by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 419.

Venerable erstwhile wert thou, O sacred city, in the whole world's eyes. No more holy spot in all the world. Jove, when he saw thy shrines, blushed for his own chapel on the Tarpeian hill, and the builder of the Ephesian temple, contemplating thine, had smiled at and scorned justly his own performance. In vestments the ministering priests reflected the splendour of the architecture, and the whole scene was full of a radiance divine. The primate of the ecclesiastical order, in gold arrayed, gave laws to the Senators of the Scottish realm. The old honour is now gone : the temples have tumbled to ruin, and the brightness of thy ministering priests of old survives no more. Yet thou art sacred to the Muses and to Phoebus' ministers, and that honour is not beyond thy merits. For Aurora, who loves the Muses, sends the beam of her sweet smile on thee, what time she breathes from her rosy car the soft effluence of the dawn. Hoarse Thetis too at morn murmurs round thy shrines and bids the slumbers of thy children to be brief. Close by is the plain where the youth can refresh themselves after study, and acquire fresh energies thereby. Phocis was Phoebus' love of old, Attica of Pallas ; in thee has each now fixed a firm abode.

11. ANDREAPOLIS.

Urbs sacra, nuper eras toti venerabilis orbi,
Nec fuit in toto sanctior orbe locus.
Iuppiter erubuit tua cernens templa, sacello
Et de Tarpeio multa querela fuit.
Haec quoque contemplans Ephesinae conditor aedis,
Ipse suum merito risit et odit opus.
Vestibus aequabant templorum marmora mystae,
Cunctaque divini plena nitoris erant.
Ordinis hic sacri princeps, spectabilis auro,
Iura dabat patribus Scotia quotquot habet.
Priscus honor periit ; traxerunt templa ruinam,
Nec superest mystis qui fuit ante nitor :
Sacra tamen Musis urbs es, Phoebique ministris,
Nec maior meritis est honor ille tuis.
Lumine te blando, Musas quae diligit, Eôs
Adspicit, et roseis molliter afflat equis.
Mane novo iuxta Musarum murmurat aedes
Rauca Thetis, somnos et iubet esse breves.
Proximus est campus, studiis hic fessa iuventus
Se recreat, vires sumit et inde novas.
Phocis amor Phoebi fuit olim, Palladis Acte :
In te iam stabilem fixit uterque larem.

1. Urbs sacra.] This "Encomiun" in some respects is the gem of the collection. The feeling of sorrow over the ruin of the Cathedral is deep, and the passion he expresses over the dismantled shrine, which had been the architectural glory of Scotland, is winged with true poetic power.

18. Rauca Thetis.] The beat of the waves on the dungeon of the Castle Sea tower, the most striking thing to a visitor of the ancient city, has not failed to impress the mind and ear of the poet.

19. Campus.] The Links of St. Andrews, where, it is presumed, golf was already the favourite play, as, *e.g.*, at Montrose (*cf.* No. 16 *infra*).

12. CUPAR OF FIFE.

Epigram thereon by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 419.

If thou deignest, O Venus, to live among Scots, Cupar is meet residence for thee. The knolls around are enamelled with flowers, fairer than those of Eryx and Idalian groves. An arena for youths like that of Elis is not far away, and the stream of the Eden rivals the glassy Acidalian wave. Corn-crops and garden-fruits abound, and whatever the gold-bearing Hesperides produce. Haste thee hither and bring thy sweet armoury of chains, arrows, torches. Cyprian Goddess of old, thou canst then be styled anew from Cupar the Cuprian queen.

12. CUPRUM FIFAE.

Vivere si Scotos inter dignabere, Cuprum
  Apta tibi sedes, mater Amoris, erit.
Non procul hinc colles pinguntur floribus, illis,
  Quod colis, Idalium cedit, et altus Eryx.
Rupe sub herbosa cursus spectantur equorum,
  Carceris Elei talis arena fuit.
Hic iuvenes spectare licet, quos figere possis,
  Sive iuvat iaculum stringere, sive facem.
Fontis Acidalii vitreas qui provocat undas,
  Lene fluens urbis lambit Adena latus.
Adspicis hic cygnos et amantes littora myrtos;
  Cingeris his, geminus te, Dea, vectat olor.
Prata virent circum, tibi deploratus Adonis
  Hic rubet, Idalio laesus et igne crocus.
Fundit ager segetes, Cereris ne despice munus,
  Hoc sine subsidio friget et alget amor.
Cum cerasis hic poma legunt matura puellae,
  Aurifer Hesperidum quidquid et hortus habet.
Ocius, huc properans, veteres, Dea, linque penates,
  Et tua fer tecum vincula, tela, faces.
Quae prius a Cypro meruisti Cypria dici,
  Incola iam Cupri Cupria mater eris.

1. Cuprum.] Venus is invited as if to a new Northern Cyprus, possessed of all comforts and attractions.

10. Adena.] The river Eden in East of Fife.

13. DUNDEE.

Epigram thereon by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 425.

Ancient City, that commandest the billowy Firth of Tay and the region where sleep the bones of invading Danes, Genoa in comparison of thee smiles at her own marble palaces, and barbarous Memphis counts her Pyramids as nought. The palm belongs to thee over Gargara in fertility, over Liburnia in sea-craft, Venetia and Cnidus are inferior to thee. Thy youth is braver than the Spartan, thy magistrates excel the nation of the gown. 'Tis an offence to draw thy name from Tay; thy true name is Dei-Donum, as a gift of Heaven.

13. TAODUNUM.

Urbs vetus, undosi cui parent ostia Tai,
  Et male Cimbrorum quod tegit ossa, solum,
Genua te spectans sua ridet marmora, moles
  Pyramidum flocci barbara Memphis habet.
Ipsa suas merito contemnunt Gargara messes,
  Quasque regit, damnat terra Liburna rates,
Et Venetum populi de paupertate queruntur,
  Nec Cnidus aequoreos iactat, ut ante, greges.
Si conferre lubet, pubes Spartana iuventae,
  Consulibus cedit Roma togata tuis.
Qui mendicatum Taï de gurgite nomen
  Dat tibi, credatur mentis et artis inops.
Structa Deum manibus cum possis iure videri,
  Iure Dei-donum te tua terra vocat.

2. Cimbrorum.] Danes, whose landings have left traditions around Dundee, at Carnoustie in the "Camus" legend, and, in the Leys of Luncarty Story, on the banks of Tay.

3. Genua . . . Memphis.] The poet cannot be acquitted of weak exaggeration here.

11. Tai de gurgite.] For the sake of a quip the name Taodunum is professedly traced to the desired form, Dei-donum, a variation in the Latin name which actually occurs.

14. FORFAR.

Forfar, thy pride is in the remains of a royal palace, a lake, and fertile country round. With narrow burghal territory, thou art acknowledged queen of Angus, and rural glens remote own thy courts of law. While the bailies dispense justice, the folk is busy at its trades, preparing leather from skins of fat bullocks, and cordovan to cover the feet of maidens. Sandals for Italians and slippers for Franciscans thou suppliest, and boots or brogues are prepared by thee, a fence to country people against ice and snow. 'Twas with such greaves the old Achaeans were armed, and the tragic buskin and the comic sock was an invention of the same rustic folk. Let Rome and Sparta both veil their pride. *They* put a yoke upon a people's necks ; Forfar shackles feet and legs obedient to her sway.

14. FARFARA.

Farfara, te decorant regalis rudera tecti,
  Et lacus, et multae fertilitatis ager.
Sunt angusta tibi, fateor, pomoeria, latum
  Sed tamen imperium Scotia prisca dedit.
Quos geris, agnoscit tellus Angusia fasces,
  Seque tuo sistunt rura remota foro.
Ius dicunt populi proceres, plebs excolit artem
  Qua parat et tenues iugiter auget opes.
Tergora sunt illi validis detracta iuvencis,
  Et quae virgineos velat aluta pedes.
Umbrorum levibus dedit haec sandalia plantis,
  Et soleas sociis, funiger ordo, tuis.
Ne nive vel glacie laedaris tempore brumae,
  Haec tibi perones, rustica turba, parat.
Fortibus haec ocreis veteres instruxit Achivos,
  Et Graiae crepidas hinc petiere nurus.
Plebs eadem tragicis munivit crura cothurnis,
  Huius et inventum nobile soccus erat.
Roma suas posthac ne tollat in aethera vires,
  Nec bellatrices Sparta superba manus.
Imposuere iugum populi cervicibus illae,
  Fortibus haec vinclis crura pedesque premit.

1. Regalis.] Allusion to Malcolm Canmore's residence at Forfar.

11. Umbrorum.] J. B. translates this distich thus:—

> " From thee are sandals to light Umbrians sent,
> And solls with latchets to Rope-climbers lent ".

The probability is that it is a comic exaggeration, claiming that the subjects of the Pope in Umbria and the Cordeliers or order of St. Francis got their sandals from Forfar. In the old Statistical Account of Sc., VI. 513, mention is made of the shoemaking of Forfar as still (1796 or so) famous for a special fabric of shoes much prized " in the Braes of Angus ".

12. Funiger.] Probably a coinage of Johnston.

15. Achivos.] Allusion to the " well-greaved " Achaeans of the *Iliad*.

15. BRECHIN.

Fertile Brechin lies between twin streams—the South Esk and the North, spanned by bridges, and crossed by many secure fords besides. Its fame is from the victory of the Northern King, what time the allied chiefs perfidiously fled. Here is a Prelate's holy house and a pyramid [Campanile] close by, the work of a Phidian hand. It is a slender erection, but sky-compeering. Look at it from a distance, and you think it a needle, yet it laughs at wind, flood and lightning fire. To compare the structure, the town of Brechin beats thy pyramids, O Nile.

15. BRECHINUM.

Fertile Brechinum geminos interiacet amnes,
  Hic Boream spectat, respicit ille Notum.
Rupibus inclusae sternuntur pontibus undae,
  Sunt quoque securis flumina plena vadis.
Hanc simul Arctoi decorat victoria regis,
  Perfida cum socii terga dedere duces.
Praesulis hic sancti domus est, et pyramis aedi
  Proxima, Phidiacae forsitan artis opus.
Si molem spectes, nihil est exilius illa,
  Ipsa tamen caeli culmina tangit apex.
Est structura teres, nec raro lumina fallit,
  Eminus hanc spectans esse putabis acum.
Daedala compages et ventos ridet et imbres,
  Nec metuit magni tela trisulca Iovis.
Si fabricam conferre lubet, Brechinia turris
  Pyramidas superat, Nile superbe, tuas.

5. Arctoi regis.] The Earl of Huntly might be so styled as victor at the Battle of Brechin in 1452, when Crawford was worsted by desertion of his most trusted allies [Collace, etc.].

13. Ventos ridet.] Poetic but not extravagant, when compared with the assertion in the old Statist. Account (1793) that the Brechin "Tower bends like a willow in high winds so as almost to touch the steeple". The distance between is 34 feet. Jervise's *Memorials*, etc., I. 192.

16. MONTROSE.

Epigram thereon by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 425.

The noble town, formerly known as Celurca of celestial affinity, now rejoices as the Mount of Roses. A hill adjoins by which a river glides: both supply rich dainties to the people: salmon and whatever Nero's ponds can yield come from the waters, choice cattle from the hill. The banks are fringed with lilies, refreshing to the eye, and the heights around glow with red roses. Eastward is the tributary sea, enlivened by countless sails. The Links form the playground of the people, where some youths practise horsemanship, some archery, others the "putting" of the stone with Herculean arm. Wrestling and quoits are here, and playing at ball with the crooked club. A glimpse of thy beauties would wean Jove from his Capitol, Venus from her Idalian haunts.

16. MONS ROSARUM.

Nobilis urbs rosei iam gaudet nomine montis,
  Quae prius a caelo dicta Celurca fuit.
Proximus huic mons est, quem praeterlabitur amnis;
  Ambrosias populo praebet uterque dapes.
Mons lectas pecudes, salmones sufficit unda,
  Lautius et si quid stagna Neronis habent.
Quae recreent oculos, incingunt lilia ripas,
  Ipsaque puniceis sunt iuga picta rosis.
Ad latus eoum se vectigale profundum
  Explicat, & velis mille teguntur aquae.
Propter aquas populo praebet spectacula campus,
  Flumine quem Boreas hinc lavat, inde Notus.
Hic iuvenum pars flectit equos, pars utitur arcu,
  Pars rotat Herculea grandia saxa manu.
Sunt quos lucta iuvat, pars gaudet ludere disco,
  Vel volucres curvo pellere fuste pilas.
Urbs celebris, te si spectet, Capitolia Romae
  Iuppiter, Idalium deseret alma Venus.

2. Celurca.] In jocular disregard of quantity, this ancient name for Montrose is connected with *caelum*, to exalt the dignity of the city. "Salork" seems to have been a hamlet originally distinct from Munross, or what we call Montrose (Jervise, *Memorials of Angus*, I. 108), but *Celurca* has gained precedence as the usual Latin name for both.

12. Flumine.] *Flamine* seems the right reading, unless the allusion is to the North and South Esk.

16. Fuste . . . pilas.] Shinty or golf (?). The ancients had games of ball, played with the hand, but the *combination* of the club and ball, according to Dr. Tylor, the archaeologist, seems to be entirely modern.

17. NEW ABERDEEN.

Epigram on same by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 427. Compare this poem with the similar but more modest tribute to the same city in No. LIV. In poems of this sort a certain licence was allowed, rising into extravagance at the close.

The New Town, enriched by the mouth of the fish-abounding Dee, from ancient cities bears away the palm. 'Tis blessed by shrines famous o'er all the world and temples erected by no mortal hand. Beside this rises the abode of the Latin Muses, and not far off from thence is seen Athene's seat. High in air blaze the starry pinnacles of the Town-House Hall, where extends also the ample stretch of plainstones in the Market-place. Here one discovers the sky-compeering Palace of the Magistrates, with the people's tutelary powers gleaming in colours and in gold. Why mention the triple hills, the three bulwarks of the town, like the hills of the Imperial city Rome? It has the Woolmanhill besides for ornament, of fairer mien than these, and brightened by Spa's chalybeate waters. From it you look down on Jameson's suburban garden, whose flowers one takes to be painted by its master's hand. The Dee brings shoals of salmon, and the sea brings thy treasures, O Egypt, and the wealth of Ind. A bridge with seven arches spans the Dee; the mitre marks its founder. These are things for the common people to celebrate; 'tis the burghers themselves I praise, as unsurpassed in merit. Brave hearts are theirs and golden virtue, and tried and trusted honesty; hospitable they are and kind and courteous as the angels, while the wealth that is master of others is but a servant to them. To give virtue its due, the city should be styled Queen, and justly bear the title of the Lady of the Land. Other towns bring forth mere mortals; Aberdeen is mother of heroic men.

17. ABREDONIA NOVA.

Urbs nova piscosi quam ditant ostia Devae,
  Urbibus antiquis praeripit omne decus.
Hanc delubra beant totum cantata per orbem,
  Templaque mortali non fabricata manu.
Haec prope, Romuleis aedes sacrata Camenis
  Surgit, Athenaeum non procul inde vides.

3. Delubra.] The churches evidently of St. Nicholas and Greyfriars.
5. Romuleis.] Probably the Grammar and Song Schools.
6. Athenaeum.] Marischal College.

Ardua sidereis rutilant praetoria pinnis,
Hic ubi planities panditur ampla fori.
Adspicis hic procerum vicina Palatia caelo,
Et populi pictos aureolosque lares.
Quid memorem ternos, tria propugnacula, colles,
Qualibus urbs surgit qua caput orbis erat ?
Hanc quoque lanaris mons ornat, amoenior illis,
Hunc ferrugineis Spada colorat aquis.
Inde suburbanum Iamesoni despicis hortum,
Quem domini pictum suspicor esse manu.
Salmonum dat Deva greges, maris aequora gazas,
Memphi, tuas, et quas India iactat opes.
Pons septemgemino cameratus fornice Devam
Integit : auctorem iuncta tiara notat.
Haec celebret vulgus, solos ego praedico cives,
His collata nihil cetera laudis habent.
Martia mens illos commendat et aurea virtus,
Rebus et in dubiis saepe probata fides.
Hospita gens haec est et comis et aemula Divum,
Quaeque regunt alios, huic famulantur opes.
Si locus est meritis, urbs haec Regina vocari
Et dominae titulum sumere iure potest.
Cetera mortales producunt oppida, solos
Urbs haec Heroas semideosque parit.

7. Praetoria.] Town House.

8. Planities Fori.] The Castlegate is meant, with its ancient "Plainstanes," much heard of in *Book of Bon-Accord*.

10. Lares.] We take to be the City Arms, with the guardian Leopard Cats. J. B. is at fault here in speaking of "townsmen's houses".

11. Ternos Colles.] Castle-hill, St. Catherine's Hill, and Port-hill. These are supposed to be alluded to by the triple tower in the City Arms.

13. Lanaris Mons.] *Wool*-man Hill.

14. Spada.] Well of Spa—a chalybeate spring, whence *ferrugineus*.

15. Jamesoni Hortum.] See *Book of Bon-Accord* and Bulloch's *Life of Jamesone*.

20. Auctorem.] Bishop Elphinstone. His arms, surmounted by the mitre (tiara), as well as those of Bishop Dunbar, who completed Elphinstone's design, are known to adorn the bridge (*Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago*, p. 15, 1868).

*** As a specimen of worthy John Barclay's somewhat feeble versification with its quaint old spelling, is appended his translation of this epigram on New Aberdeen.

NEW-ABERDEEN enrich'd by *Dees* clear streams
All praise from ancient *Cities* justly claims;
It's blessed with Churches famous in all lands,
And Temples framed by no mortall hands.
Muses alse famous as once *Rome* did grace,
Have hallowed a *House* into this place.
A *College* may be seen not far from thence,
Where Learning fixed hath its residence.
The *Mercat-place* where men resort for gain,
Is stretched out into a spacious plain;
There you the stately *Judgement-House* may view
Whose *Battlements* are of a *Starry-Hew;*
There *Palaces* of *Peers* you may espy,
Whose *Lofty-Tops* approach unto the Sky,
And *Towns-Mens-Houses* there you may behold
Which garnish'd are and shining like the Gold.
What need I further the *three Hills* to name
Which as three *Bulwarks* fortifie the *Same.*
Like these on which that *City* doeth stand,
Which once as *Head* did all the Earth command.
The *Wool-man-hill* which all the rest outvyes
In pleasantness, this *City* beautifies:
There is the *Well of Spa*, that *healthfull Font*,
Whose *Ir'ne-hew'd Water* colloureth the *Mount.*
Not far from thence a *Garden's* to be seen,
Which unto *Jameson* did appertain:
Wherein a little pleasant House doth stand,
Painted (as I guess) with its *Masters* hand.
Dee doth afford of *Salmon* wondrous store,
The Neighbour-Sea brings up into the shore.
The riches whereof *Egypt* makes her boast,
And *Indian-treasures* come into this Coast.
A *Bridge* doth reach along the River *Dee*,
Wherein *seven double stately Arches* be;
Who built this *sumptuous-work* if ye would know,
The *Myter* which is carv'd thereon doth show.
But let the *Vulgar sort* these things command,
The *Citizens* to praise I do intend.

If all these things with them compared be,
They do deserve no praise no memorie ;
That *Martiall-mind* which oft appeared hath,
That golden Vertue and unstained Faith
Which lodges in them all these jointly doe
Concur to raise their Name and Fame on high ;
They are a courteous People and a kind,
Men of aspiring Spirits and noble Mind :
Riches which doth the baser sort enslave,
They have them ; but they them as servants have.
If Worth have place, of *Cities* this may be
Entitled *Queen*, and claim *Sov'raignitie.*
All other *Cities* Mortalls bear ; but *This*
Of *Demi-gods* and *Hero's* Parent is.

18. OLD ABERDEEN.

A pious Prelate dwells in thee, ancient City, and rules thee, while Don and the deep sea send thee blessings. That stream is spanned by a wondrous bridge of one arch ; the work, I guess, of more than men. Such was the huge mass of the Rhodian colossus, beneath which barks swept with swelling sails. Close by, the silvery brood of salmon glide into the nets and enter thy snares. An old and venerable temple is among thy proud ornaments : the hands of robbers have rifled the rest. Rising with twin towers, this temple serves as a Pharos to those at sea, and shows the safe path to barks over the deep. Not far from hence rise the towers of Phoebus and Pallas, surmounted by a golden cross and diadem. These were erected by a pious prelate, a king endowed them with rich resources, and lavish Rome bestowed the titles. The Trojan horse did not pour forth as many Grecian foot-soldiers, as that building hath sent forth of men, to be the lights of the fatherland. Noble city, seek not for a herald of thy praise outside : thou hast within a people to proclaim thy worth.

18. ABREDONIA VETUS.

Te pius antistes colit, urbs antiqua, regitque,
  Donaque felicem reddit et unda freti.
Amnis aquas uno pons admirabilis arcu
  Integit: auctores suspicor esse Deos.
Talis erat Rhodii moles operosa colossi,
  Turgida quam subter vela tulere rates.
Hunc prope salmonum soboles argentea nassas
  Sponte subit, laqueis induiturque tuis.
Est quoque quod iactes vetus et venerabile templum,
  Cetera praedonum diripuere manus.
Turribus hoc surgens geminis Pharos esse putatur,
  Puppibus et tutum per vada monstrat iter.
Non procul hinc Phoebi surgunt et Palladis arces;
  Aurea crux illas et diadema tegit.
Has pius erexit praesul, rex divite censu
  Donavit, titulos prodiga Roma dedit.
Non tot equus pedites fudit Troianus Achivos,
  Lumina quot patriae protulit ista domus.
Nobilis urbs, extra praeconem quaerere noli,
  Hunc populum qui te praedicet intus habes.

1. Antistes.] Probably Bishop Patrick Forbes is meant, who died in 1635. The poem can hardly be later than 1638, the date of the Abolition of Episcopacy at the Glasgow Assembly.

3. Pons.] The far-famed "Brig o' Balgownie," celebrated by Lord Byron.

9. Templum.] St. Machar's Cathedral.

14. Diadema.] The Crown surmounting the tower of King's College.

15. Praesul . . . Rex . . . Roma.] Bishop Elphinstone, James IV. and the Pope (Alexander VI.) are here conjoined as Founders of the University.

17. Equus Trojanus.] This simile in honour of Old Aberdeen as fruitful in learned men, was originally used by Cicero of the School of Isocrates (*De Or.*, II. ch. 22).

19. KINTORE.

The acres of Kintore can challenge Eleusis or Sicily for fertility. Don, the fairest among Caledonian streams, doth water it, and the wave surpasses the soil in fat treasures. The common folk here pick up pearls, such as neither Hydaspes nor the rich Red Sea can yield. The "union" that Cleopatra in her Egyptian pride dissolved in vinegar, passed hence into the land of Egypt. A race-course is here, where every year the Scottish youth prance on their nimble steeds. They fly, they follow, and the victor gets the prize, surpassing thine, O Elis, in the Olympic field. 'Twas here I became, I remember well, a nursling of the Nine, and learned as a stripling to speak Latin words. Others may extol in heroic song old Athens: this town must receive the meed of my feeble verses.

19. KINTORIUM.

Iugera Kintorii si spectes, uber Eleusis
  Fertilis et dici Trinacris ora nequit.
Dona Caledonios inter pulcherrimus amnes,
  Hoc rigat, et pingui ditior unda solo est.
Plebs legit hic baccas, quales nec dives Hydaspes,
  Dives Erythraei nec parit unda freti.
Unio quem Phario Cleopatrae fastus aceto
  Diluit, hinc Lagi missus in arva fuit.
Hic locus hippodromi est, populo spectante, quotannis
  Hic alacres pubes Scotica versat equos.

5. Baccas.] Of pearls, as in Hor., *Sat.*, II. 3, 241, *aceto Diluit insignem baccam.*

7. Unio.] The fame of the Ythan for pearls seems here appropriated by the poet for his native Don. The story of Cleopatra's pearl is in Pliny, *N. H.*, IX. p. 35; *cf.* in Hamlet V. 2, "And in the cup an *union* shall he throw".

Hic fugit, hic sequitur, victori praemia cedunt
  Quae palmas superant, Elidis ora, tuas.
Hic ego sum, memini, Musarum factus alumnus,
  Et tiro didici verba Latina loqui.
Carmine Maeonio veteres tollantur Athenae,
  Urbs haec versiculis est celebranda meis.

13. Alumnus.] The poet got his grounding in Latin at School of Kintore, not, as we might have expected, at the much nearer Inverurie. The town of Kintore, though at some distance from Caskieben, was in those days more important than Inverurie, and hence it still has the honour of giving the *First* title to the Keith-Falconer family, now owners of the original Caskieben, while Inverurie contributes the *Second* or Courtesy Title to that family. In 1606 we hear of efforts made to supply Inverurie with a Grammar School (Davidson's *Garioch*, p. 219), but this was after Arthur Johnston had reached College.

20. INVERURIE.

My beloved town, Ury laves thee with gentle waves and hence thy ancient name. Don, too, washes thee with crystal stream, to be swelled by Ury and her tribute of Garioch waters. Why rise no proud edifices with rich columns, no Pyramid radiant with thy titles to renown? Why rises the rowan tree, where should be by rights the laurel? 'Twas near to thee that Bruce, who had till then been beaten, first pounded to the dust his foe, and was victor everywhere thereafter. Not far from hence, too, Stewart's strong right arm broke the rebel clans, and steeped in blood the clay of Harlaw. I may feel pride in thee; the land that blesses thee with rich abundance adjoins my natal spot. Beside thee I drew as a boy the first breath of heaven's vital air: beside my cradle I wish to close my eyes and die.

20. INNERURIA.

Urbs dilecta mihi, te mollibus alluit undis,
  Urius, antiquum nomen et inde trahis.
Te quoque Dona rigat cristallo purior, illum
  Mox Gariochaeis Urius auget aquis.
Cur tua Mygdoniis non surgunt tecta columnis,
  Nec radiat titulis Pyramis ulla tuis ?
Cur humiles sorbis cinguntur vilibus aedes,
  Sacra quibus potius debita laurus erat ?
Ante triumphatus te iuxta Brussius hostem
  Trivit, et ex illo victor ubique fuit.
Nec procul hinc populos Steuarti dextra rebelles
  Fregit et Harlaeam sanguine mersit humum.
Te iactare mihi fas est : quae divite gleba
  Te beat, est cunis proxima terra meis.
Te prope vitales puer hausi luminis auras,
  Te prope, iam canis obsitus, opto mori.

Note the Latinised form of Inverury as following the popular local pronunciation, at least three centuries old. Similar adaptation appears in Inverness and Inverlochy, as Latinised. Buchanan also has prefix Enner-, for these last.

7. Sorbis.] Allusion probably to the rowan tree, still characteristic of our northern homesteads.

9. Brussius.] The victory of Bruce near Inverurie was his first gleam of success, and thereafter he was *victor ubique*. Aberdeenshire was to Bruce the pivot of victory, the county where his standard first floated victorious, and the Royal Family therefore owes it much.

12. Harlaeam.] The great struggle of Harlaw, repelling the clans, took place in 1411, when Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, was at the head of the Lowland army.

14. Cunis.] This tribute to Inverurie is evidence as to the authorship being Arthur Johnston's. It is a parallel to No. LVII., similarly on his natal spot.

21. BANFF.

See Dr. Cramond's *Annals of Banff* (N. Sp. Cl.) on this epigram, I. p. 50.

Banff beside the sea, thou art inferior to small Hypaepae, and poor Trica and Apina were not more large. Yet the county adjoining owns thy queenship, and the land of the Boyn obeys thy sway. Nor are corn-crops awanting and smiling pastures, and barks bearing brave canvas. Temples for worship likewise adorn thee, also a noble dwelling of the Virgin Goddess of

Justice, and a home of the Pierian Muses. A hill adjoins raised by the hands of ancient generations, on what was formerly a level plain. This hill is washed by the sea tides and by Dovern [Deveron] with her wealth of waves. A castle crowns the summit, once Bellona's dwelling, but now a ruin ; devouring time has destroyed the rest. Next the market-place stand mansions on lofty Parian columns, where dwells a knight of old noble stock. Banff, thy people is second to none in worth ; this carries off the palm from all other praise.

21. BAMFIA.

Bamfia iuncta mari, parvis tu cedis Hypaepis,
  Nec minor urbs Apinae, Trica nec ipsa fuit.
Te tamen agnoscit dominam contermina tellus,
  Paret et imperio terra Boëna tuo.
Nec tibi vel desunt segetes vel pascua laeta,
  Grandia nec solitae lintea ferre rates.
Te quoque templa Deum decorant, et nobilis aedes
  Virginis Astraeae, Pieridumque domus.
Proximus est collis manibus congestus avorum,
  Hic prius, ut perhibent, nil nisi campus erat.
Hunc mare, dum refluit, Dovernaque ditibus undis
  Alluit ; arx ingens culmina summa tegit.
Hanc coluit Bellona prius, iam sola supersunt
  Rudera, delevit cetera tempus edax.
Tecta forum iuxta Pariis stant fulta columnis,
  Haec habitat priscae nobilitatis eques.
Bamfia, te populus nulli virtute secundus
  Incolit : hoc reliquis praeripit omne decus.

1. Parvis . . . Hypaepis.] Twice with this epithet (*parvis*) in Ovid, *Metam.*, VI. 13 : XI. 150.

2. Apinae . . . Trica.] Two towns in Apulia, proverbial for their insignificance (Pliny, *N. H.*, III. 16).

4. Boena.] The adjoining district of "the Boyn," whence the parish of Boyndie.

16. Eques.] Sir George Ogilvy, regarding whom see No. LXXXIX.

18. Praeripit.] Same phrase above in l. 2 of 17.

22. ELGIN.

Elgin's praise surpasses that of Tempe, Baiae, or the grove of the Hesperides. On one hand the reaches of the sea, on the other fertile plains, bring store of sustenance to the city. Hither the Phaeacians sent their native apples, nor are wanting Damascene plums and the wealth of Cerasus. A colony of Attic bees winged their flight hither, and delight to load the honey-combs. The Lossie, like silver, wanders through fertile fields, and finds its way obliquely to the sea. With shining castles of heroic men the town is girt, and within it are elegant mansions of noble men. The whole is charming, save one thing, the ruins of thy ancient shrine : when, O Scotia, thine eye beholds, bedew thy cheek with tears.

22. ELGINUM.

Laudibus Elgini cedunt Peneïa Tempe,
  Et Baiae veteres, Hesperidumque nemus.
Hinc maris, inde vides praedivitis aequora campi,
  Frugibus haec populum, piscibus illa beant.
Huc sua Phaeaces miserunt poma, Damasci
  Pruna nec hic desunt, vel Cerasuntis opes.
Attica mellifici liquistis tecta volucres,
  Et iuvat hic pressis cogere mella favis.
Aemulus argento fecundos Loxa per agros
  Errat & obliquis in mare serpit aquis.
Arcibus Heroum nitidis urbs cingitur, intus
  Phoebeii radiant nobiliumque lares.
Omnia delectant, veteris sed rudera templi
  Dum spectas, lacrimis, Scotia, tinge genas.

13. Templi.] A sad reference to the ruined splendour of its Cathedral.

23. INVERNESS.

Combined epigram to this and Inverlochy by John Johnston in Dr. G. Mackenzie's *Lives*, II. 430.

In a fertile plain thou risest, O city, by the northern frith, beneath the Great Bear's shining eyes. Thy boast is the hall of kings, and thy lakes so oft ensanguined with Pictish blood. With glassy waves the navigable Ness intersects thee, and rafts linked to rafts are bound in attendant service. The stream never freezes, but in mid-winter rolls free waters to the sea. Though under a cold sky the land yields weighty harvests, and not less fertile in its treasures is the watery main. Both Thule and Ierne close adjoining bring thee wealth, and so does every island in the northern seas. The Forth has long since deprived thee of thy sway, and Edina rejoices in the title of Lady of the Land, but thou shalt still be styled the Emporium of the Kingdom. That honour Nature and the genius of the spot make sure to thee.

23. INNERNESSUS.

Urbs vicina freto, tu surgis in ubere campo,
  Et prope Parrhasiae virginis ora vides.
Atria te regum decorant, et sanguine fuso
  Pictorum toties qui rubuere lacus.
Vela ferens Nessus vitreis interluit undis,
  Et ratibus famulas applicat ille rates.
Non coit unda gelu, medio sed tempore brumae,
  Libera victrices in mare volvit aquas.
Nec desunt gravidae gelido sub sidere messes,
  Nec minus est famuli fertilis unda freti.
Proxima te Thule vicinaque ditat Ierne,
  Omnis et Arctois insula septa vadis.
Abstulit imperii dudum Bodotria fasces,
  Et dominae titulo coepit Edina frui.
Tu tamen Emporium regni diceris, honorem
  Hunc natura tibi dat Geniusque loci.

4. Pictorum.] Brude, King of Picts, resided here in time of St. Columba.
13. Bodotria.] The river Forth, Edinburgh having become the capital.

24. INVERLOCHY.

Inverlochy, the ancient dwelling-place of kings, is now in ruins, and ashes of the past are interred beneath this sod. Time has done the destroying work which the hands of Picts failed to accomplish. If any stone remains, inscribe thereon, ye Muses, with chisel that defies decay, " Hereafter let Peace boast no vantage over War : the town thou treadest found Peace a stepmother, but War a mother ".

24. ENNERLOTHEA.

Quae vetus hospitium fuit Ennerlothea regum,
  Iam ruit, et cineres hac tumulantur humo.
Tempus edax rerum munitas subruit arces,
  Perdere Pictorum quas nequiere manus.
Si quod adhuc marmor superest, incidite Musae
  Distichon hoc, caelo non metuente mori.
Nemo dehinc pacem Bellonae praeferat, urbi
  Quam premis, haec genitrix, illa noverca fuit.

6. Caelo.] Graving-tool of the artist.

8. Premis.] The Middelburg edition (1642) has, strangely, *praemis*, but the meaning must be, " The city where thy footsteps tread ".

[*End of Secular Poems of Arthur Johnston.*]

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS (VOL. II.).

Page 4. Epigrams on Chancellor John Maitland in *Delit.*, I., 267; II., 116.

P. 29. Samuel Naeranus, acccording to Charles Peyran's *Histoire de l'Academie de Sedan*, was born at Dort about 1580, succeeded Berchet in chair of Rhetoric at Sedan in 1605, and died at Amersfort in 1642. He was the composer of verses prefixed to the Code of Regulations for Discipline of the Students at Sedan in 1608, of which excellent regulations Mons. Brincourt has furnished a reprint. If Naeranus died as late as 1642, the title of Johnston's poem is more probably "on Samuel Naeranus's funereal tears," referring to his Elegiac poems on others.

P. 30. Budaeus.—Likeness of, in Paul Jovius, *Vitae Illustr. Vir.*

P. 31. Rev. John Archibald translates in well-turned verse this Epigram, No. LXIV. (*History of Episcopal Church of Keith*, p. 21); also Epigram, No. XCVII., 2, and CXV., 5, in same work (Edinb., 1890).

P. 47. Fine English letter of Drummond on Poesy, addressed to Arthur Johnston, in Masson's *Drummond*, p. 357 and p. 143 of Drummond's works.

P. 57. LXXXV.—The occasion of this poem was the death of the duke's daughter, the Princess Louise, on 6th December, 1607, at the age of twelve. The Abbé Boulliot, referring to this Epigram (" sur la mort de la princesse Louise sa fille ainée "), has a note as follows:—

"Louis Cappel le jeune a traité le même sujet. La princesse Louise est morte le 6 Decembre, 1607, âgée de douze ans."

P. 64. LXXXIX.—The remark on Crawfurd's interpretation as to the duration of an "Olympias" is modified by the later note on p. 242.

P. 96. The following is the transcript of the Receipt given by Arthur Johnston to Mons. Stasquin, as still extant at 54 Les Pères Saints (" Collection Coquerel, Reçus de Sedan "). (There is also an autograph receipt of Andr. Melville, signed MELVIN.)

"Je soubsigné confesse d'avoir eu et receu de Mons. Stasquin reçeveur du College et biens ecclesiastiques de Sedan la somme de cent vingt cinque livres tourn. pour un quartier de ma pension commencé par année au premier jour du moys de Jenvier et qui expirera au dernier jour du moys prochain.

"Faict le vingt quatriesme jour de Jenvier de l'an mil six cents neuff.

"ART. IONSTON,

"Professeur en Logique et Metaphysique."

P. 97. For "The Scottish Nobles," read "Scottish Nobles". Several are unacknowledged, such as Earl of Montrose, etc. The Middelburg Edition gives the title "Nobiles *quidam* Scoti," which is more correct. Lauder (*Musae Sacrae*, p. lv.) remarks the fact and endeavours to account for omissions.

The ascription of the English lines to Arthur Johnston is found in Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* (1772), p. 118.

P. 106. *Cf.* poem on "Walter Scott of Balcleuch," in *Delit.*, I., 296.

P. 111. Bannatyne.—*Cf.* severe judgment regarding Bannatyne in Calderwood, as quoted in Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, II., 134.

P. 175. *Cf.* James Man in Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, p. xix. of Vol. I., Sp. Cl.

P. 181. Hireus.—See note in Vol. I., p. 34.

P. 193. Wardes is the old spelling for modern Wardhouse.

P. 199. On Wm. Spang, add the quaint and ludicrous note in John H. Burton's *Scot Abroad*, II., p. 90; also the sinister note in Gordon's *Scots Affairs* (Sp. Cl.), I., 168.

P. 235. The First of January is prominent as an era of the year in this and other poems of Johnston, as No. XI. of Vol. I., and CXXXII., 9, 11; CXLVII.; CCVI., and compare Hill Burton's *Scot Abroad*, I., p. 297, on the community of custom between France and Scotland, in this respect, since "early in the 17th century". In Sannazarius (Edn., 1728, p. 140) is found a similar greeting to a friend: "In Calendis Januariis".

P. 246. A companion poem to this is found in Lauder's *Musae Sacrae*, p. xlix., the subject being a greeting to Arthur Johnston himself by George Sibbald, of Rankeillour, on *his* obtaining the Doctorate of Medicine at Padua in 1610. The two last lines are worth quoting.

"Reddit et urbs Patavi, 'Maiori insignia alumno
Nescio quando dedi, nec scio quando dabo'."

I.e., "The city of Padua responds: 'I know not that I ever gave the Doctor's insignia to a nobler alumnus [than Johnston], and I do not know that I ever shall'".—Panegyric on Dr. Geo. Sibbald by Robert Boyd, *Delit.*, I., 219.

P. 260. On the combat of the Clans in 1396, compare John H. Burton's *Scot Abroad*, I., 132-3.

P. 277. As to Jamesone's "Garden House," etc., add, John H. Burton's *Scot Abroad*, II., 321.

P. 283. Lines 13-14, "divite gleba te beat". The biographer of Johnston in Chambers' *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*, p. 266, interprets this of "peats and peat moss"!

INDICES.

I. INDEX OF THE CHIEF MATTERS IN TEXT AND NOTES OF VOLS. I. AND II.

II. INDEX OF PROPER NAMES AND PLACES.

INITIUM·SAPIENTIÆ·TIMOR·DOMINI·
ABERDEEN·UNIVERSITY·PRESS

New Spalding Club

EIGHTH REPORT BY COUNCIL

1894

EIGHTH REPORT BY THE COUNCIL.

Approved at the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the New Spalding Club, held on Friday, 21st December, 1894, at 2·15 p.m.

SINCE the last General Meeting of the Club, held on Friday, 22nd December, 1893, two volumes have been distributed to Members :—

I.—THE RECORDS OF ABOYNE, MCCXXX.-MDCLXXXI. Edited by Charles, 11th Marquis of Huntly, P.C., LL.D. (Pp. 590 + xliv., with eleven plates.)

II.—HECTORIS BOETII MURTHLACENSIUM ET ABERDONENSIUM EPISCOPORUM VITAE. Edited and translated by James Moir, M.A., LL.D. (Pp. 210 + xx., with two plates.)

As stated in the seventh Report, it was the intention of the Council to regard the RECORDS OF ABOYNE as constituting, together with the Secretary's OFFICERS AND GRADUATES OF KING'S COLLEGE (pp. 399 + xx., with four plates), the Club's issue for 1893; and BOECE'S LIVES as forming part of the issue for 1894. But the unexpected bulk of the RECORDS has made it impossible, without straining the finances of the Club, to give it, in addition to the OFFICERS AND GRADUATES, in return for a single subscription. Accordingly the Council have decided, on the recommen-

dation of the Editorial Committee, to assign the two volumes of the Officers and Graduates and Boece's Lives (together 609 + xxxvii. pp.) to the year 1893; and to regard the Records of Aboyne, of almost exactly equal bulk, as constituting the issue for 1894. On two former occasions, in 1888 and in 1889, the year's issue consisted of a single volume, in neither case equalling Lord Huntly's in size.

The Council regret that it has not always been found possible to issue every volume within the year for which it had been promised. For this they would crave the indulgence of the Club, reminding its members that the experience of all similar societies goes to prove that, with unpaid editors, such occasional delays are inevitable.

One result of the issue in 1894 of a book assigned to 1893 has been to direct attention to a defect in one of the Rules of the Club, whereby the Club might become liable for more copies of one of its issues than were actually printed. In the older literary clubs, such as the Bannatyne, the Maitland, the Abbotsford, books were not assigned in advance to particular years. Each member paid his annual subscription, and received whatever volumes were issued. Moreover, as in a social club, membership was a purely personal matter, and its rights were held to lapse with the death or resignation of a member. Hitherto it has been the usage of the New Spalding Club to consider the representatives of a member dying in any year, after having paid his subscription, as entitled to the books assigned in advance to that year, even though such representative should not elect to join the Club. But, according to Rule 9, "Every member not in arrear with his annual subscription shall, from the date of his becoming a member, receive one copy of every volume *printed thereafter by the Club*". Thus a volume, assigned to 1893 and appearing in 1894, might be claimed at once by the representa-

tive of A, who paid on 1st January, 1893, and died in June, and by B, who took A's place, and paid on 1st January, 1894.

The Council have therefore thought it necessary to recommend some alteration in Rule 9. In the circular calling this General Meeting, due notice has (under Rule 12) been given to members, of a modified form, approval of which will be moved by the Convener of the Business Committee.

Two volumes, described in former reports, are in the press, and, the Council see no reason to doubt, will be completed during 1895, for which year they will constitute the issue. These are:—

I.—Historical Papers Relating to the Jacobite Period, 1699-1750. Edited by Colonel James Allardyce. Of this volume 208 pages are already printed off.

II.—Musa Latina Aberdonensis, Vol. II. Edited by Principal Sir William D. Geddes. About 100 pages in type.

The issues for 1896 will be selected from among the following, all of which are in progress under their respective editors:—

III.—Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine. Edited by A. W. Robertson, M.A., Librarian of the Public Library, Aberdeen.

IV.—Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae. Vol. II. Edited by the Secretary.

V.—Folklore of North-eastern Scotland. Edited by the Rev. Walter Gregor, LL.D., Minister of Pitsligo.

VI.—Diary of the Scots College at Douai, and Necrologies of the Scots Colleges at Ratisbon and Paris. Edited by the Rev. W. Forbes-Leith, S.J., Selkirk.

VII.—Register of the Scots College at Rome. Edited by the Right Rev. Monsignor Campbell, D.D., Rector of the College.

VIII.—Records from the Archives of Middelburg, Flushing, Campvere, etc. Edited by the Rev. A. W. Frater, M.A., Minister of the Scotch Church, Middelburg.

IX.—History of the Family of Burnett. Edited by the late Lyon, George Burnett, LL.D., and D. Murray Rose.

X.—Place Names of Aberdeenshire. Edited by James Macdonald, Huntly.

XI.—Records of the Presbytery of Alford, 1662-88. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A., Minister of Keig.

XII.—Records of the Synod of Moray, etc.: with Fasti of Schoolmasters. Edited by the Rev. Stephen Ree, B.D., Minister of Boharm.

XIII.—Papers of David Skene, M.D. Edited by J. W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Aberdeen.

The Editorial Committee have approved the addition to the list of projected books of—

XIV.—Records of Old Aberdeen. Edited by Alexander M. Munro. This will incorporate the more reliable portions of Orem's work, with extracts from the records of the Town Council (from 1602); Trades (from 1608); Kirk Session (from 1621); Merchant Society (from 1686), etc.

XV.—Collections Illustrative of the History of Kincardineshire or the Mearns. Edited by the Rev. Douglas Gordon Barron, B.D., Minister of Dunottar.

XVI.—Collections Illustrative of the History of Forfarshire or Angus.

XVII.—The Miscellany of the Club. Vol. II. For this several interesting papers have been promised.

XVIII.—History of the Family of Forbes.

XIX.—Records of the Maturin, Dominican, Carmelite, and Franciscan Friars of Aberdeen, 1211-1560.

XX.—Iconographia Scotica Septentrionalis; being a *catalogue raisonné* of extant portraits, original or engraved, of eminent persons connected with the North of Scotland; with reproductions of selected portraits.

The Council have pleasure in acknowledging the presentation by Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Johnston of Newton Dee, of photogravures of the Marischal College portraits by Jameson of Arthur Johnston (for the Principal's Musa, Vol. II.) and William Johnston (for the Secretary's Fasti, Vol. II.).

The Treasurer has again the satisfaction of reporting the non-existence of arrears: 494 subscriptions having been duly paid for the year 1894, while there are six Life Members. The total receipts, since the Club was resuscitated in 1886, amount to £4435 16s. 2d. (including £63 in compositions from the Life Members): the total expenditure amounts to £3919 5s. 5d.

Since the last Report was submitted by the Council, no fewer than seventeen members of the Club have died: Mr. William Alexander, LL.D., Aberdeen; Sir Robert Burnett, Bart. of

Leys; Mr. John Crombie of Balgownie Lodge; Mr. James Cumine of Rattray; Mr. Peter Esslemont, Aberdeen; Mr. A. Dingwall Fordyce, Canada; Mr. Alexander Gordon of Pitlurg; Mr. Robert Grant of Druminnor; Mr. Francis Hugh Irvine of Drum; Mr. A. D. Milne, Aberdeen; Mr. A. D. Morice, Aberdeen; Captain Charles Skene, Aberdeen; Professor W. Robertson Smith, Cambridge; Mr. T. G. Stevenson, Edinburgh; Mr. J. P. Watson of Blackford: Mr. C. D. Wyllie, Aberdeen; Mr. Edward Young, Aberdeen.

While all of these in their several stations and relations filled an honourable sphere, it is proper to advert to the more special losses that the Club has thus sustained. It will be noted with regret in an archæological society that so many of the ancient families of the province, such as Drum, Pitlurg, Druminnor, Rattray and Leys, have lost their recent representatives, all of whom had shown an hereditary interest in the work of the Club. Mr. A. Dingwall Fordyce, also a member of an old county family, was formerly a benefactor to the Club in presenting the only sketch existing of the Marischal College heraldic ceiling of 1680. Captain Charles Skene belonged similarly to an old professorial family connected with Marischal College.

Two of the names stand out with peculiar prominence, and deserve more than a mere obituary reference. These are Professor Robertson Smith and Dr. Alexander. Regarding the former, it may be enough in this place to say that the Club may be proud of having had among its members a scholar so eminent, whose mental powers and varied intellectual achievements placed him among the first men of his time. The loss of Dr. William Alexander, who was one of the earliest and most zealous of the promoters of the Club, will be peculiarly felt. It was in no small degree by his influence, exerted privately and through the public press, that many gentlemen of high position—among

others the Earl of Aberdeen, now President—were first led to entertain the idea of the New Spalding Club, and to co-operate in its formation. Although he contributed no portion of its publications, it was generally known that he was employed in collecting material for a volume on the history of agriculture in Aberdeenshire, and it is to be hoped his labours may yet bear some fruit to the Club. In the meetings of Committee, more especially—he was a member of two—his large experience and sound judgment will be first felt and most keenly regretted.

The representatives of the deceased members have, in several cases, expressed a wish to join the Club, but in others the vacancies are still unfilled, and the Secretary will receive applications for admission.

The Club, at its last meeting, remitted to the Council "the question raised by the proprietors and editor of *Scottish Notes and Queries* for consideration and report to the next meeting of the Club". The Council, having conferred further with Mr. Bulloch, and fully considered his proposals, regret that they cannot see their way to advise the Club to enter into the suggested arrangement. The Council, at the same time, wish to express their high appreciation of the merit and value of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, and to commend it to the support of members of the Club.

The Council would acknowledge their continued obligation to the Society of Advocates for permitting the Annual General Meeting of the Club to be held in the Society's Hall; and to the Public Library Committee, for granting the use of their Committee Room for Committee Meetings.

WM. FERGUSON, *C.*

ABSTRACT

Framed from the Annual Accounts of the Club for the period from 20th December, 1893, to 17th December, 1894.

THE CHARGE.

Assets at close of Last Account,	£463	18	5	
487 Subscriptions for year 1894,*	511	7	0	
8 Subscriptions for year 1895,	8	8	0	
1 Composition for Life Membership,	10	10	0	
Payments by members for back volumes,	17	6	6	
Bank Interest,	8	15	4	
Amount of the Charge,				£1020 5 3

THE DISCHARGE.

1894. I. Miscellaneous Accounts Paid.

Jan. 23.	Grosvenor, Chater & Co. (per Edmond & Spark),	£105	1	10	
Feb. 20.	J. M. Corner, Edinburgh,	20	7	0	
,, ,,	G. W. Wilson & Co.,	9	15	0	
Mar. 24.	W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh,	1	10	2½	
June 4.	D. Wyllie & Son,	0	17	6	
,, ,,	G. W. Wilson & Co.,	17	7	0	
,, ,,	A. King & Co.,	4	3	5	
,, ,,	Edmond & Spark,	4	10	2½	
Aug. 14.	Milne & Hutchison,	138	15	4	
Oct. 6.	A. King & Co.,	64	10	9	
,, ,,	Rev. Walter Macleod, Edinburgh,	12	13	6	
Nov. 8.	D. Murray Rose,	10	10	0	
,, 23.	Taylor & Henderson,	2	7	6	
,, 27.	Edmond & Spark,	72	2	9	
	Carried forward				£464 12 0

* *Note.*—At the close of the account the membership of the Club stood as follows:—

Life members,	6
Members that paid for 1894 during period of last account,	7
Do. do. do. present account,	487
Total,	500

Brought forward				£464	12	0

II. Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.

Secretary's Salary, 1893-94, . . .	£26	5	0			
Secretary's Postages, 20th Dec., 1893, to date,	6	5	2			
Hon. Treasurer's sundry outlays, including Insurance on paper, &c., . . .	6	12	4			
				39	2	6

III. Assets as at 17th December, 1894.

Deposit Receipt with Town and County Bank, Ltd., dated 17th December, 1894, being Composition received from six Life Members (see footnote on preceding page), ...	£63	0	0			
Six do., with do., of same date, . . .	427	5	9			
Balance at credit of Treasurer's Bank Account, ...	26	5	0			
				516	10	9
Amount of the Discharge, equal to the Charge,				£1020	5	3

Note.—The Miscellaneous Disbursements above are allocated as follows:—

I. "Boece's Lives."

Paper, 10½ reams (for printing 142 pp., including Report, &c.),				£22	1	5			
Printing: A. King & Co., 230 pp., per est.,				41	6	6			
,, ,, Extra for Small Type,				13	9	0			
,, ,, Corrections,				6	4	0			
Illustrations: Wilson,				13	5	0			
Binding: Edmond & Spark, Cases, per est.,	£22	1	8						
,, ,, Deduct for infra size,	1	11	0						
				20	10	8			
,, ,, Brass Stamp for lettering,				0	9	9			
Packing: Proportion,				1	12	1			
Carriage: Proportion,				6	3	5			
Carried forward, ...							£125	1	10*

* Together with £17 2s. 5d. from last account: in all £142 4s. 3d.

Brought forward,			£125 1 10

II. "Records of Aboyne."

Paper, 24 reams (for printing 324 pp.),		£50 8 10	
Transcribing,		12 4 6	
Printing: Milne & Hutchison, 596 pp., per est.,		106 3 6	
,, ,, Extra for Small Type, &c.,		14 18 6	
,, ,, Corrections,		17 13 4	
Illustrations: Corner,		20 7 0	
,, Taylor & Henderson,		2 7 6	
,, Wilson,		9 15 0	
Binding: Edmond & Spark, Cases, per est.,	£22 1 8		
,, ,, Add for extra size,	7 14 0		
		29 15 8	
,, ,, Brass Stamp for lettering,		0 8 6	
Packing: Proportion,		1 12 1	
Carriage: Proportion,		11 6 1	
			277 0 6*

III. "Historical Papers."

Paper, 15½ reams (for printing 208 pp.),		£32 11 7	
Illustrations: Wilson,		4 2 0	
			36 13 7 †

IV. Club Library.

Works of Reference,			1 10 2½

V. Sundries.

Printing Reports, Circulars, &c.,		£7 14 8	
Miscellaneous Transcribing,		10 19 0	
Stationery, &c.,		5 12 2½	
			24 5 10½
Amount of Miscellaneous Disbursements, as above,			£464 12 0

* Together with £92 2s. 10d. from last two accounts: in all £369 3s. 4d.

† This outlay of £36 13s. 7d. properly belongs to the Accounts of year 1894-95.